

# THE HOUSEHOLD.

## Tested Receipts.

**A COTTAGE PUDDING** is a cake with a sauce to it, and it is made as a cup cake, with a cup of sweet milk, three eggs, half a cup of butter beaten first to a cream, with a cup of sugar, and three cups of flour into which has been put two tea-spoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one of soda. The flavoring is lemon, and hot fruit sauce should be provided with it.

**AN OYSTER PIE** is a nice luncheon or side-dish at this season, and is easily made from fresh or canned oysters. Fill a pudding dish with oysters, small split crackers, cream, more oysters, pepper, salt, and butter. Let them stand on the top of the stove until boiling; then cover the top of the dish with a rich crust quite thick, and bake until the crust is browned delicately. Serve hot. This is a good dish to accompany any kind of fowl or game.

Try the following receipt for one superior lemon pie: Four yolks and two whites of eggs, four dessert spoonfuls of sugar to each egg, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, and two lemons. Strain the juice of both and grate the rind of one, which strain with the juice. Beat all together, and bake quickly in a rich under-crust. The two remaining whites may be used with four dessert spoonfuls of powdered sugar, and the grated rind of one lemon to make a meringue for the top.

**ROAST CHICKEN** are a delicacy, if the chickens are of good quality. Obtain, if possible, chickens with a whole breast-bone, truss them neatly, and let them be carefully singed; put oyster dressing inside each chicken; tie a piece of buttered paper or a slice of bacon over the breast, and roast in a moderate oven, basting frequently. Time of roasting, about an hour. About ten minutes before they are done remove the paper or bacon, and sprinkle them freely with salt. Serve with plain gravy in a boat, not in the dish; garnish with thin slices of broiled bacon rolled up.

**TREACLE (MOLASSES) PUDDING.**—Half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of suet, half a tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, salt, one tea-spoonful of ground ginger, tea-cupful of treacle, quarter of a pint of milk, one egg. Chop the suet as finely as possible, and put it into a basin with the flour, carbonate of soda and ginger. Beat up the egg, mix the treacle and milk with it and stir this into the mixture in the basin, add more milk if required to make the pudding moist. Grease a basin thoroughly, put the pudding mixture into it, cover with a greased paper. Have enough boiling water to come half-way up the basin in a saucepan, and steam for two hours.

**BAKED CHICKEN PIE.**—Prepare two or three plump chickens, by careful drawing, singeing, cleaning, and cutting off necks, wings and drumsticks. Joint the breasts, sides, and back-bones, and put them in an earthen stew-pot, into which has been previously placed three slices of sweet fat, salt pork. Simmer till tender. Take out the chicken, stain off the liquor and lay the chicken in layers in a deep dish, alternating with oysters, a few bits of cracker, butter and seasoning to taste. Over the whole pour the strained stock, and cover with a rich paste half an inch thick before baking. Make incisions in the form of leaves and bake slowly one hour. The remainder of a chicken will make a fine soup, with stock in which a veal-bone has been cooked for a base, and celery root for an ingredient.

**CRANBERRIES** are a winter luxury; stewed and eaten with granulated oatmeal for breakfast every morning, they will make a new liver, or at least make over an old one, so that it is as good as new. For sauce, pick over one quart of sound fruit, to this put two gills of water; cover and let them simmer till the cranberries are tender, then add a good half-pound of granulated sugar, and stir all together till the sauce is a rich mass, and serve in an amber glass dish. A famous housekeeper gives the following as an excellent formula for cranberries: To two quarts of cranberries allow two and a half cups of sugar. First boil the cranberries in a pint of water for a few moments, mash them against the sides of the kettle, then add the sugar; stir continually until they boil up twice, then pour them out to cool.

**BEEFSTEAK PUDDING.**—("Cheshire Cheese" receipt) — Make a crust of chopped and sifted kidney suet, in the proportion of a half of a pound of suet, freed from skin, to a pound of flour, prepared by mixing with it a small salt-spoon of salt and tea-spoonful of Royal Baking Powder—mix thoroughly, wet with cold water, roll out with as little flour as possible, and line a pudding-mold which has been well buttered. Take two or three pounds of juicy rump-steak, two or three lamb's kidneys, and a small can of mushrooms; cut up the steak, and put a thick layer in the mold. Season to taste, adding a table-spoonful of walnut catsup. Add next a layer of mushrooms, then a layer of kidney, then beef, then mushrooms again, which will fill the mold. Season, adding another table-spoonful of the catsup, if preferred, and cover with paste, wetting the edge, so that it will close tight, and allowing a little room for the swelling of the pastry. Tie in a cloth which has been dipped in boiling water and flour, and steam two hours; or boil gently for the same time, keeping the pot replenished with boiling water. Oysters may be employed in place of mushrooms, but it will not get the "Cheshire Cheese" Beefsteak Pudding, though it may be very good.

**PLUM PUDDING.**—One half pound of kidney suet, half pound of raisins (Smyrna and Malaga mixed), half a pound of fresh bread crumbs, one table-spoonful of flour, six ounces brown sugar, four ounces orange peel and citron mixed, a little salt, one-fourth of a grated nutmeg, a pinch of pulverized ginger, half dozen eggs, a small cup of sweet cream, and one of currant jelly. This is sufficient for a good sized pudding. Stone the raisins, and soak them in the melted currant jelly. Now trim the beef kidney-fat and chop it very fine, with one spoonful of flour, mix it well with the crumbs of bread, brown sugar, and the eggs; then add the raisins, the peel, the salt, then add the ginger, and last of all, and after it nutmeg, ginger, and last of all, and after it all this in a napkin, well buttered, fold up the corners of the napkin and tie to the level of the pudding, so as to make it round; then plunge the pudding into a saucepan of

boiling water, and let it boil at least four hours—constant boiling. Take out and let drain in a sieve; cut it from the top so as to keep on a level, then turn it out on a dish, removing the napkin carefully, so as not to disturb the fine part of the pudding. Sprinkle with a little alcohol. You may apply a match to the pudding when it is on the table. Serve the sauce separate. This pudding may be cooked in a mould, the mould well buttered, and the pudding tied in a napkin, also well buttered. Boil four hours.

## PERSONAL.

King Thebaw is not a full-blooded Burmese. His mother was a Shan.

Miss Lalla Scott, who is becoming famous as a pianist, was born at Stratford, Ont., December 19, 1866.

May Agnes Fleming, the novelist, is a Canadian by birth, although she has lived in the United States for many years.

The Halifax Critic, Nova Scotia's literary paper, is edited by Prof. O. F. Fraser, the blind principal of the Nova Scotia school for the blind.

Rev. A. J. Townsend, Nova Scotia's chaplain at the Halifax garrison, and brother-in-law of Mr. John F. Stairs, M. P., has been appointed garrison chaplain of Dublin.

Mr. Oliver King, who has just won the prize offered for a piano concerto by Messrs. Brinsmead & Sons of London, Eng., was pianist to the Princess Louise while she was in Canada.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are preparing for Good Words an article on "Our Railway to the Pacific," the Princess contributing the pictures and Lord Lorne the letter press.

Widespread regret is expressed in London at the departure of Masurus Pasha, who has represented the Porte there for thirty-four years. The eminent Christian statesman is now 78 years old.

British Columbia has given women the franchise in municipal and civic elections on the same qualifications as men; but no woman is allowed to be a member of a municipal council.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture at Galt, Ont., the other evening for which he was paid \$350, and the Galt Reporter estimates that he received four dollars for every minute that he spoke.

Queen Natalie of Serbia recently purchased forty sewing machines and set seamstresses at work on them in the palace at Belgrade, making garments for the troops, which she cut out with her own fair hands.

The Winnipeg News says Sir A. T. Galt will represent Winnipeg in the next Parliament of Canada, and that another Cabinet will be made in order to give him a portfolio. Sir Alexander Campbell probably retiring.

Mr. John Antrim, who resides near Lebanon, Ohio, claims to be a great grand nephew of George Washington. His grandmother, on the mother's side, married Col. Scott, who was the son of Washington's oldest sister.

Major-General Laurie, of Nova Scotia, who commanded at Swift Current during the North-West rebellion, is now on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier serving as commissioner for the national society of England for furnishing aid to wounded soldiers.

Mr. Chas. Canniff James, B. A., classical master of the Cobourg collegiate institute, has been appointed professor of chemistry and geology in the Guelph Agricultural College. Mr. James took honors in science in Victoria University, having been the gold medalist of this year.

The fine statue of Queen Victoria, which has been placed in a niche on the west front of Lichfield Cathedral, is the work of the Princess Louise. It represents Her Majesty clad in mediæval costume, wearing a diadem and veil thrown back, and holding in her right hand a scepter and in her left a globe.

A Michigan girl outdid her companions in a craze for autograph albums by having about one hundred letters from the same number of men bound in a volume for her parlor table. As the missives represented her extensive and unusually sentimental correspondence since she had arrived at the age of chirography, the collection proved very interesting to callers.

The late M. Perrin of the Comedie Francaise when a young man was betrothed to a remarkably beautiful young woman. She fell ill with smallpox and was disfigured for life. The first person to visit her when she was allowed to receive any one was M. Perrin. "Ah!" said she, with a smile, "you have come to be set free from your engagement." "I have come," said he, "to hasten the day of our marriage!"

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister at Washington, seems to be fully alive to the fact that his country will shortly need more guns. He came on from Washington last week to inspect Lieutenant Zalkinski's new dynamite cartridges, and insisted upon every detail of the manufacture being explained to him. He expressed his satisfaction and a wish to order some for Turkey, should his Government consent.

William E. Cramet, editor of the Milwaukee Wisconsin, is one of the most remarkable journalists of the Northwest. He has been deaf since boyhood and is totally blind, yet he is one of the hardest workers and most thoroughly posted men in the profession. He has been in harness nearly fifty years, and his office hours are as regular as when he was young. He knows the city thoroughly, and can without difficulty go alone to any point or house he may desire to visit.

The richest woman in South America is Isadora Cousino, of Santiago, Chili. The people call her the Countess of Monte Cristo, and she traces her ancestry back to the days of the Conquest. She inherited from her husband millions of acres, millions of money, flocks and herds, coal, copper and silver mines, a fleet of iron steamships, her own income of several millions a year. From her coal mines alone she has an income of \$30,000 per month. The house in which she lives cost \$1,000,000, and the grounds are a marvel of beauty and magnificence.

The misery of illness is nearly manifest in high life as in the rage and filth of extreme poverty.

## Railroads in Every Land.

By the completion last month of the railroad from Cape Town to the South African diamond mines at Kimberley, steam cars have supplanted the tiracome stages and great ox wagons of the Dutch and British traders for about 700 miles along the direct route toward the Zambesi. The advent of the locomotive into the very region where Moffatt and Livingstone lived among benighted savages; not only an evidence of the substantial progress of South Africa, but also illustrates the impulse that is now moving civilized nations to penetrate new fields of commerce with railroads.

These enterprises seem to be justified by similar ventures already completed. South Africa's 1,562 miles of lines, all owned by Cape Colony, paid all working expenses and maintenance during the first six months this year, and three and a half per cent. to apply on the interest account. The British Bahmah railroads returned six per cent. dividends last year, and have paid good interest since the day they were opened. Gen. Strachey, the greatest authority on Indian railroads, estimates that the benefits accruing from her railways to India amount to over \$30,000,000 per annum.

It is found also that immense and promising regions will continue to be isolated until they are tapped by railroads. Mr. Holt Hallett has shown that the cost of caravan traffic in Indo-China is from fifty to one hundred times as much as by railroads. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has declared that railroads are indispensable to open new markets for British commerce in Burma, Siam, and western China. Gen. Gordon wrote in 1882: "A belt of arid sand of 280 miles separates the Egyptian Soudan from civilization, and till this is spanned no real progress can be made. The route from Suakin to Berber is the natural route to be opened. When that railway is completed an entire change will take place in the whole of this country." What Gordon said of the Soudan the International Association now says of the Congo—that the populous and fertile up-river regions will not be worth a penny to commerce until the worthless district of the lower river is spanned by rail.

The fact also that railroads are needed to further the political purposes of some great nations is giving a remarkable impulse to certain large enterprises. Had Khartoum been placed within easy reach of Europe by the completion of Ismail's railroad from Wady Halfa past the Nile cataracts, England would have been spared the waste of treasure and blood that her failure in the Soudan involved. No fresh war cloud between England and Russia on the Afghan border will catch them with railroads projected but unbuilt. England's iron route from the Arabian Sea to Afghanistan this month reached the Quetta plateau through the Bolan Pass. The work on Russia's transcaucasian road is advancing day and night. It is now approaching Merv, and Russia expects to carry it on to Bokhara and Tashkend. For the purpose of giving facilities to her troops, England loaned the money to Cape Colony with which the railroad to Kimberley has just been completed.

From all corners of the world we are hearing of railroads projected, surveyed, or in course of building. In Venezuela, for instance, eight or nine different lines of greater or less extent are under contract, surveys are in progress, grading and track laying are considerably advanced on two lines, and are soon to commence on others. Portugal has granted a concession for a railroad from Delagoa Bay in East Africa to the Transvaal border to connect with the Transvaal railroad which it is reported will be built by German capital. The more progressive among the Boers say they must have railroad connection with the sea. To its railroad is largely due to the fact that South Africa now stands tenth on the list of the chief foreign nations dealing with England.

It is in the Oriental world, however, that new railroad schemes are most rapidly advancing. The King of Siam is eager to connect his capital with the Chinese frontier by rail, and has promised to build this road if the Indian Government will build a road through Burma to meet the Siamese system at the frontier. The leading Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain sent agents to report upon the feasibility of this project, and Messrs. Hallett and Colquhoun have returned home with enthusiastic endorsements of the scheme. In China the powerful Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has for some time been urging the need of railroads and telegraphs. His influence, aided by the support of other able statesmen, has already given to China over 3,000 miles of telegraphs, manned by Chinese operators, and the little nine-mile railroad near Tientsin, and is paying the way for railroad schemes that, it is believed, will in the course of time reach a large development in China. The railroad that is to connect the chief towns of Siberia is slowly advancing eastward, and surveys for projected lines are in progress in Asia Minor, the Euphrates valley, and Persia.

The development of some of these projects will be the work of many years, and some of them will doubtless utterly fail. Yet it is one of the most significant signs of the times that these schemes have entered so largely into the purposes and ambitions of the commercial world. It may yet be one of the chief glories of this century that it introduced on a large scale among the less progressive races those inventions and facilities which have assisted Western civilization to outstrip all others.

Men who complain most loudly about the inequalities of the human lot are generally a little blind to those great stores of wealth and blessing that no class can monopolize, and no wealth can buy.

A lady of fashion, while passing by a crowd pouring from the Opera House had her bustle pushed from its proper position, which made the wearer look ridiculous. A gallant young man seeing the misfortune calmly addressed her thus: "Please, missus, yer stars what-ye-may-call-it is a-all adrift on the starboard side!"

During the long French war two old ladies in Scotland were going to the kirk. The one said to the other, "Was it no a wonderfu' thing that the Breesh were aye victorious over the French in the battle?" "Not a bit," said the other lady; "dinna you ken the Breesh aye say their prayers before gain into battle!" The other replied, "But canna the French say their prayers as well?" The reply was most characteristic. "Hoot! Sic jobber's bodies; wha could understand them?"

## MAXIMS FOR MERCHANTS.

True bravery is shown by performing without witnesses what one might be capable of doing before all the world.

He that talks big and arrogantly of himself, is universally condemned as a troublesome and ill-bred companion.

Beware of carelessness; no fortune will stand it long. You are on the high road to ruin the moment you think yourself rich enough to be careless.

Affection in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us be taken notice of, either as wanting sense or wanting sincerity.

The man who never failed in business can not possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, then rises, who is really great in his way.

There is nothing with which men are so liberal as advice. It may benefit or blight a life, or save or ruin a man. Good advice is better than gold. It should be given with wisdom and received with caution.

Every man is a debtor to his business, from which as men do, of course, seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto.

Character is a fabric. Every faculty is a spinner, spinning every day its threads, and almost every day threads of a different color; and character is made up by the weaving together of all these innumerable threads of daily life.

The generality of mankind create to themselves a thousand needless anxieties by vain search after things that never, nor never will be found upon earth. Let us be contented with our lot, and endeavor to make it as happy as we can.

## Signal Revenge.

Thirty-six years ago occurred the battle of Chillianwallah, at which the English ran an appallingly narrow chance of being defeated by the courageous Sikhs opposed to them. Though England did gain the day, it was only by an enormous expenditure of brave men's lives. A commemorative pillar is erected to their memory, in the garden of the Chelsea hospital.

This battle however one of the severest ever fought by the British on the soil of India, is also noteworthy because of the shadow of misfortune and disgrace overhanging it. The fourteenth regiment of dragoons, in the midst of the engagement, suddenly turned in retreat, and nearly caused a panic in the army. Its commander, Capt. King, overcome by shame afterwards committed suicide.

Previous to his death he repeatedly declared that he gave no order for retreat, and knew no reason why his troops should have fled. But the order was heard by many officers and men, and the captain's word was not believed. Public opinion gave a verdict of cowardice against him.

The circumstances of the battle have, however, been recently revived, and new evidence has come in, which, if true, frees both officer and men from the worst charge which can be preferred against soldiers.

In the regiment, says this exonerating voice, was a private who, for some reason, bore a grudge against his colonel. Though he had sought for an opportunity of taking revenge, none had presented itself. But the man was a ventriloquist! and at last his chance came.

On the day of the battle, at the critical moment, when it was infamy to take one backward step, the ventriloquist threw his voice close to the colonel and called,—"Threes about!"

It was the signal for retreat. The regiment was a model of discipline, and had always obeyed as one man. It did so now with fatal promptitude, and in the melee of the battle-field, its retreat was soon converted into helter-skelter flight. The soldier had avenged his wrong at the expense of his comrade's honor, and at the risk of defeat to his country.

Lake Glazier, the newly discovered source of the Mississippi, is a sparkling little lake, which nestles among the pines of a wild and unfrequented region of Minnesota, just on the dividing ridge which forms the great watershed of North America. It is about a mile and a half in greatest diameter. The waters of the lake are exceedingly pure, coming from springs.

## WISDOM'S WORDS.

The more you say, the less people respect you.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thoughts.

The plant of happiness cannot flourish without the air of cheerfulness.

The innocence of the intention excuses nothing of the mischief of the example.

Make friends with your creditors, if you can, but never make a creditor of your friend.

The harvest gathered in the fields of the present.

Many people mistake substantiality for wit.

Promises made in the time of affliction acquire a better memory than people commonly possess.

Deprive the people of the means of their subsistence and you enslave and destroy the nation.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright side of the heart.

We should be as cheerful of our work as of our actions, and as far from speaking ill as from doing ill.

For a gold currency the people are encouraged to sacrifice their goods, liberties, their children and themselves.

Gold and silver would be better than medals of commerce than as fluctuating gal tenders in the hands of speculation.

Give no quarter to those vices which of thine inward family, and having a man in temper plead a right and propriety of these.

To avenge one's self is to confess that one has been wounded; but it is not the part of a noble mind to be wounded by an injury.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

Those that would be safe have need be suspicious of the tempter. The party that surrounds a party is not far from being surrendered.

He who expresses in his conduct just and charity accomplishes the most beautiful works; the good man is, in his way, the greatest of all artists.

Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion; what it thinks of himself, that it is which determines or rather indicates, his fate.

It does us good to admire what is good and beautiful; but it does us infinitely more good to love it. We grow like what we love, but we become one with what we love.

The foundation of good labor is in the heart before it can blossom into conduct, the continual passing of right feeling into right action alone can form a noble character.

## A Swindler's Sharp Trick.

A French nobleman played a game of cards with a foreign Count. The latter and the Frenchman pulled out 10,000 francs and handed them to the winner, who quickly secured them in his pocketbook and went home. Early next morning a gentleman of aristocratic bearing and decorated with the order of the Legion d'Honneur came into the apartment of the foreign Count, who was still asleep. "Monieur," he said, "you are trembling with excitement, 'you are in your hands the honor of a whole family. Indeed!" "Kindly tell me, what you played with M. de H." "Yes," he won 10,000 francs and he paid you." "You are in back notes, and I have them here." "No, sir, the notes are false. Last night I was the victim of the nefarious practices of our country, and I came in heaven's name to ask you to exchange them for ten others I have brought." The noble foreigner at once changed the notes. In the evening he was not a little surprised to meet his opponent at the club, and to be asked to give reasons for the foreigner curiously refused, which led to an explanation. The Count drew from his pocket the exchanged notes he had returned in the morning. They were false. The nobleman with the decorations was a notorious French swindler.



Hostess (to gentleman her husband has brought home to dinner): HOW STRANGE!  
SPEAK ENGLISH, MR. ———  
Mr. ——— (not understanding): YES, I "OUGHT TO."  
Hostess: BUT YOU SPEAK REMARKABLY WELL.  
Mr. ———: I OUGHT. I HAVE LIVED HERE ALL MY LIFE. IN FACT, I WAS BORN IN TORONTO.  
Hostess: WHY, HOW STRANGE! I AM SURE MY HUSBAND TOLD ME THAT YOU WERE BOHEMIAN.