Practical Recipes

SAUSAGES -If fried, it must be long and gently, but they are much better if baked in the oven with a little water. This steams and thoroughly cooks them; they should be baked until nicely browned and they will not be as dry as when fried. Serve with potatoes, cider apple sauce, plain stewed apples without sugar or sour pickles.

Cookies - One cup of powdered sugar, one half cup of butter, one egg, one half cup of sour milk, on 3-half teaspoonful of soda sifted three times through two cups of flour; one half of a small nutmeg and a handful of raisins Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the egg, milk and spice and last the flour. Ro!l thin, cut into round cakes and bake in a quick oven, pressing one raisin into the centre of each cooky.

Rell Pudding —Rab a piece of butter the size of an egg into one quart of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Mix with sufficient swest milk to make a dough that can be relled out. After rolling it out into a sheet, spread with any kind of fruit, fresh canned or preserved and then roll up, being careful to fold the ends so that the fruit will not run out. Steam one hour and eat with a sauce.

Sort Muffins -One quart of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of sait, a piece of butter the size of an egg, four tablespoonfuls of yeast, and sifted flour to make a stiff batter. Warm the milk and butter together, and add the salt; beat the eggs very light and stir them into the milk and butter; then stir in the yeast and last the flour. Cover the mixture and set it to rise for three hours or until light in a warm place. Bake in muffin rings or heated gem frons until a light brown. May be mixed at night and used for breakfast.

POCKETBOOK ROLLS.—Take at noon one pint of morning's milk, a piece of butter half as large as an egg, one tablespoonful of sugar and a little salt; boil all together and when cool add one-half cup of yeast (or onehalf of a yeast cake dissolved in one-half cup of water) and two quarts of flour; knead as you would bread and set in a warm place to rise. It will be light by six o'clock in the evening; then knead it again. At nine o'clock knead it down again, using as little flour as pessible. In the merning roll out without kneading about half an inch thick, cut out, spread very thin with butter, fold over, put in a buttered pan and after letting them rise a few minutes bake.

Household Hints.

A delicately made salad is hardly out of place anywhere. It may be served with roasts of every description, if we except game, and is even acceptable with boiled or filed fish.

Paper bags in which many articles are sent from the grocery stores should be saved | are the less their readers know. for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these and handle the brush just as well and the hand will not be soiled at all, and when through with them they can be dropped into the steve. being much preferable to the cloth bag or mitten, which requires frequent washing.

The tiny red ants which are such a nuisance in many pantries may be easily driven away if kerosene is freely used. Those who have been troubled by them know that they always come in lines, coming through some crevice in the wall or floor, and following one after the other in regular order until they reach the shelf above. If kerosene is turne 1 the entire length of this line also on the place where they come in, the floor, etc., they will soon depart. You may need to repeat this a few times, but it is an easy and effectual method of getting rid of them. Leave the door and windows open awhile and the scent of kerosene will soon be gone.

The proper way to propare beef tea for a sick person is to cut a good, tender, juicy steak in small bits, brotl slightly on a hot griddle, and squeeze the juice by the use of a lemen squeez or in a cup previously heated; season with a piach of salt and papper, and administer at once in teaspoon deses. This is the pure blood of the beef, and without doubt is both feed and strength for the patient. It should always be squeezed into a coffee or tea cup or previously heated, as,

it is allowed to cool and then is heated, it becomes curdled and is unfit for use. In this way, properly seasoned to suit the patient's taste, it is very palatable and rarely ever nauseates. Having had a great deal of experience in sick, I have found more good results follow from the use of beef blood so prepared than by the use of all the beef teas ever made.

Why do we Have Eggs at Easter!

Easter is observed among all Christian people as the anniversary of the great evant of the resurrection of Christ. He was dead, but returned to life. The egg is taken as emblematic of a raturn to life. It is to all appearance dead, but we knew that if placed under proper conditions, life will come forth from it. The use of eggs at Easter was adopted from an usage older than our era. I; was the custom in very early times to celebrate the return of spring by making presents of eggs.

"Why does not Easter always fall upon a fixed day. Ch ietmas is always on December 25th, why should Easter be fixed with equal certainty?" Easter must be on Sunday. It is not a particular date that is observed, but a particular Sunday. Hew te decide upon the Sunday, gave very early churches much trouble, and there were differences on the account, but the matter was settled at that council held at Nice, in the year 325. The rule was adopted that: "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moen, which happens upon or next after March 21 t, and if the full moon happens en a Sunday, Easter day is the next Sunday after. This gives Easter day a wide range of dates, as it may occur on any Sunday from March 22ad to April 25th.

The Rebellion

In the North-west has been suppressed and our citixens can now devote reasonable attention to their corns. The only sure, safe, and painless remedy is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails; never makes sore spots worse than the original discomfort. See that you get "Putnam's," and take no other.

WHY WE SMILE.

A literary cent er-A penny paper. Oysters have a language of their ewn, and claims stew.

If eilence is golden, what a valuable misfortune lock jaw must be.

Ose swallow doesn't make a Sammer, but if it is of the right stuff it will make a fall.

The borrowing friend is an enemy to whom no quarter should be shown

It is said that swans live to be 100 years old. This is no reason why they are not good to eat.

She is called a grass widow, my son, because she is in the heyday of her happiness. If you're searching for more ignorance than you have on, hand always go to an "intelligence cffi :e."

When Foggs heard the landlady below stairs pounding the beefstake he remarked that Mrs. Brown was tendering a banquet te her boarders.

An Arkansas man who had never seen a pair of snow-shoes, followed the track of a pair a mile and a half, the other day, to see " what kind of a varmint made 'em.

Rev. Sam Jones says he doesn't want to die for a year after making a horse-trade He wants that length of time for solid prayer. Mr. Jones says he has been there. It would be interesting to hear from the man he swapped with.

Bagdad, with a population of 100,000, is said to have no place of public resort or amusement. The Base Ball Association should bear this in mind when making up their schedule for next season.

An exchange remarks that when a man comes heme at 3 o'clock in the morning, and after putting his umbrella to bed, goes and stands behind the door till morning, it is time that man was swearing off.

It is easier to raise a hundred dollars for the purchase of a gold watch to be presented to somebady who does not need it than it is to collect the same amount for some poor man from the same persons who owe him the money.

A young fellow named Lemon, living in Hearne, Texas, was cruelly "shook" by his best g rl on the eve of their wedding. The backsliding girl cooly observed that she didn't believe she would "take any Lamon in Hearne."

An old man who was discharged from the regular army a few weeks ago, after having been in the service twenty years, has since been married. His army experience made it impossible for him to lead a quiet life. That's why he married.

It is a remarkable fact that the questions asked by the man who signs himself "Constant Reader" are generally questions that any primary school scholar ought to be able to answer. Which goes to show that the more constantly read some papers! Then think too how much candy such an

"Can you tell me," he asked, as he entered the office the other day, " why the railroads should discriminate so heavily against dressed meat over live-stock? "Certainly, sir; dressed meat is dead, isn't it?" "Of course." "Well, anything that can't kick is always bulldozed by a railroad company."

A \$1,000 hearse just procured by undertaker, is described as a gorgeous affair, its principal feature being "a speaking tube leading from the driver's seat to the interior." Nothing more ingenious and convenient could be conceived. When a corpse wishes to halt a procession it can do so without unfuly alarming the remainder of the cortege.

"Say, old man, I'll have to recall that invitation I gave you for dinner next Saturday." "Certainly; but, old fellow, I hepe there's nothing wrong." "Oh, nothing at all; but we've suddenly taken a notion to observe Lent at our house." "Indeed ?" "Yes. You see I droppe is cool \$50,000 in stocks, and my wife has discharged her cook. I'm beginning to take an interest in religious matters."

"The plain iff says," recited the Judge, "that you often deserted her; that you subjected her to shameful treatment; that even you often struck her brutally; you call yourself a man, and strike a woman of 25" The wife, who is in the court-room weeping, with her face in her hands, raises it suddenly at this juncture and exclaims "I beg your pardon, Mensieur le President; only 24 years."—[French Paper.

A writer on meteorology says: "We know of no such thing as absolute cold," He should have stood on a street corner about an hour a few days age. He also says that " cold is simply a negative, being a comparative absence of the positive, which is heat." We have frequently neticed that. When a man is freezing to death it must be a great comfort for him to knew that there is ne such thing as cold, and that what ails him is a "comparative absence of the positive."

STUDIES OF HUMAN NATURE

What man is deficient in sense he usually makes up in mulishness

Nature is frank and will allow no man to abuse himself without giving him a hint of

Remember this: However small you consider your possessions there is some one who envies you them. There is no luck, but there is such a thing

as hard work and knewing how to make it answer for what others call "luck."

there is not more than one in every 100 of | bailding. them but will prove true to a small trust if his pride be strengthened by your seeming faith in him. Much of the world is prejudiced against

facts, because facts stick to the text and don't go out of the way to concoct a palatable medium for the world's own genteel taste and wise opinions. Simply believing the truths of religion doesn't make you religious; you may appre-

ciate right and yet not do right; weeping

over martyrs is not as hercie as having had your amp suffered at the stake. One breach of faith will always be remembered, no matter how loyal your subsequent life may be. People may imagine that they trust you, yet all the time they have an eye to the former break,

YOUNG FOLKS.

Jumbo Marching Again

The little felks may be glad to learn something about the great elephant. You all remember the story of his being b ought from the soological garden in London to the United States, and that he was killed last September by the cars at St. Thomas, Ont. Well, Jumbo has been reconstructed, made over, built up, stuffed, set on his feet and looks almost as good as new. In fact two Jambes have been made out of one. The skin and the skeleton were sent to Rochester to Professor Ward, the naturalist, who has been four months in getting the restored Jumbo, and the skeleton Jumbo ready to trail and move. Now this work has been done so well, that you would almost think him alive. His skin weighed fifteen hundred pounds. When alive Jumbo weighed seven tons and stuffed he weighs three tons.

The skeleton will be to many the more interesting of the two Jumbos. The skin was badly demolished by the freight train that killed Jumbo, yet the restoration has been so perfectly done that a critical examination has to be made to discover any indications of the smash-up. Every bone of the huge mammal has been carefully fastened in its proper place and they are all firmly secured ready for traveling.

Professor Ward in a letter to Mr. Barnum says : " Every bone in its collossal framework has not only been made to keep its proper place in the anatemy but the whole has been made so strong that I think it will bear the quite unusual strain to which it will be subjected in traveling. It has special mechanical adjustments for raising and lowering, applying and taking off its legs etc. This is, I believe, the only mounted skeleton of an adult African ele phant in this country. It is an interesting and a satisfactory ceincidence that it is at the same time the largest skeleton of modern terrestrial mammal in the world,' Then an elephant was built up of solid

wood of Jumbo's exact form and size. Over this was put his skin and this was nailed and screwed into place over the entire surface and along the seams. There were seventy-four theusand, four hundred and eighty nails used in the work. These nails were partly driven before the skin thoroughly dried, and when it had shrunk all it would they were driven out of sight.

To look at him you would think he was without a bone, and that his "department of the interior" was all wood, iron, clay and hair. I asked a gentleman who was looking at him: "How many little boys could play horse inside of him if the space was clear," and he said at once, "why from a dozen to fifteen !'

Just think of it, one of his tee nails is nearly six inches from one side to the other or as long as an ordinary lead pencil. One of his teeth was about the same length. elephant could eat!

The glass for his eyes was colored especially for the purpose. His bones are fastened together with brass bolts. Silver headed screws fasten his great toes to the base on which he stands.

Jumbo was born in Central Africa in 1861 and was only twenty four years old when he was killed.

A special car for him has been built in Philadelphia, He leaves Rochester this week and goes to Bridgeport, Connecticut, for Earnum, who will probably make more money out of him dead than alive. He will be placed on a wagon twenty-five feet long and nine feet wide, that weighs 6,500 pounds, especially constructed for him and containing machinery by which the bed may be raised or lowered. On this he will be drawn on a car fifty feet in length and so arranged that the bottom is within six inches of the road-bed in order to allow im precious lead to remain upright and still pass under railroad bridges and through railroad tunnels.

This last week Jumbo had a reception. Representatives of Mr. Barnum and editors from New York and several other citys came to look at these two Jumbos before he starts out on his trip Prof. Ward prepared cards upon which was pictured a tombstone bearing an incription to the memory of the deceased elephant. He made an address to these representatives and told them of the work and its difficulties and presented each visitor with a souvenir consisting of a piece of Jambo's tusk, suitably inscribed.

A great many little children in Rochester have been to see the two elephants made out of one.

Ruby-Headed Humming Birds.

Ses what dear little birds we have here. They are so tiny and so beautiful. The plumage of these small creatures is wonderful, so great a contrast in color is seen upon them. Their little heads and nape of their necks is of the brightest ruby coler, while the chin, threat and chest are yellow. The tail is reddish, with a black tip, and the under part of the bedy is a dark olive brown. Poor little beautiful birds, their beauty is the cause of their death too often, for their pretty little bodies are very frequently to be seen in cases of stuffed birds. These birds are found in South America and the West Indies.

Do you see the funny nest the little birds make for themselves? It is very beautiful as well as curious; it is pointed at the bettom; most delicately woven with all sorts of fine threads like spider's web, and it is fastened to some long drooping leaf in a most ingenious manner. From its position the nest is safe from many of the dangers No matter how low down man may get | which are apt to assail little birds when

The little hen-bird is not so pretty as her mate; her coloring is not nearly so decided, as she has scarcely any ruby shades about the head, or yellew on her threat.

I am sure you must wish that we had some of these dear little birds in America. They would look like lovely butterflies flying about, only much nicer, because they are dear little sensible birds that might get tame and eat out of our hands. But humming-birds could never live in our country. They require a hot climate, such as they have in the West Indies.

A little boy whose sprained wrist had prized his mether by asking: "Did papa ever sprain his throat when he was a boy?"

ed? Are our liberties invaded? Heinrich, when Justice calls I am at my post. I will be there,"

Yes."

About it." been relieved by bathing in whiskey sur-

SCIENTIFIO.

Flannels are best washed in topid water, prepared beforehand with seap and a teaspoonful of ammonia.

Cold rain-water and soap will take out machine grease where other means would not be advisable on account of colors running,

To preserve and mount sea weed, place it in a large bowl of water above a suitable sized piece of glass. When it has expanded, lift them carefully out of the water on the glass Arrange the sea weed with the aid of a fine paint brush, lifting off auperfluous pieces, and spreading out those that lie too thickly. Press batween sheets of blotting paper,

No healthy person need be too atout if only proper attention is paid to diet. Those so afflicted should abstain from, or eat very sparingly of potatoes, sugar, bread, butter, and all fatty or starshy kinds of food while, in the matter of drinks, milk and chocolate are to be avoided. A stout person may partake fresly of lean meat, green vegetables, and fresh fruit. Nuts are to be avoided, as they are oily and therefore fattening.

To prevent mental bankruptcy, avoid, first, excessive indulgence of the emotions; second, frantic desultory efforts to accomplish in one hour an amount of mental work apprepriate to double that amount of time ; third, every species of excess which experience has proved leads to general constitutional drain; fourth, attempting to do two things at one and the same time; fifth, petty social and other engagements which interfere with the function of sleep; sixth, indigestible food.

The Lancet publishes an article giving an account of the successful treatment of carbunculous diseases by the injection of the officinal solution of ammonia. Dr. Arendine claims that it destroys the bacillaria in all malignant pustules, and is a specific in this class of diseases. As physicians have found the carbuncle always dangerous, and almost beyond the reach of remedies, the suggestion may prove of great value to the prefession and to sufferers.

Good wheaten bread should be well baked (not burnt), light, and spongy, the crumb being well permeated with little cavities. It should be thoroughly kneaded, of good color (white or brown), not acid to the taste, not bitter, not too moist. When set aside, the lower part should not become sodden. A four-pound loaf loses about one eunce and a quarter in twenty-four hours, about five ounces in forty-eight hours, and about seven ounces in sixty hours. This loss will vary with the temperature, draughts of air, etc.

A cement which is preof against even boiling acids may be made by a composition of India rubber, tallow, lime, and red lead. The India rubber must first be melted by a gentle heat in benzine, and then six to eight per cent. by weight of tallow is added to the mixture while it is kept well stirred; the next day slaked lime is applied, until the flaid mass assumes a consistence similar to that of soft paste; lastly, twenty per cent, of red lead is added, in order to make it harden and dry.

Dr. Cagnoli mentions in the Moniteur Therapeutique that, having as a patient a little bey with rheumatic fever, in whom salicylates produced severe gastric disturbance, he had recourse to compresses saturated with a ten-per-cent. solution of salicylate of soda and covered with oilskin bound round the most acutely inflamed joints. The next day the pain and swelling had disappeared from these and the power of motion had returned to them, while the joints which had not been so treated remained exactly in their previous condition. These latter were afterwards relieved in a similar manner.

If oil has been recently spilled on a carpet or floor, put on plenty of wheat flour or whiting to absorb the oil as much as possible. If the spot is near a seam, it is well to open the carpet and place the whiting underneath as well. The next day sweep up with a stiff brush the flour above and beneath the carpet, and put on plenty of fresh flour. If spots persist in remaining after this treatment, they can be removed by rubbing with flancel dipped in spirits of turpentine or benzine. Others use a preparation made by mixing a little soap in a gallon of soft warm water, and then adding half an ounce of berax. Wash the part well with a clean cloth, and the spot will soon disappear.

Halle recommends the following application in furuncle-Tannic acid, one part; pewdered gum arabic, one part; tincture of arnica flowers, two parts This is to be painted over the boil and for a little distance around it, several coats being applied until it forms a thick and firm covering. Halle states that this mode of treatment quickly relieves the pain and diminishes the swelling. When taken in time, the boil disappears without the formation of pus; and, when this has already occurred, the application causes extrusion of the core and prompt healing of the furuncle.

The prevailing fault of a large preportion of toilet and fancy seaps is that they contain such quantities of "free alkali" as to render them decidedly injurious to tender and sensitive skins when habitually used. Although the general public has not as yet been thoroughly "educated up" to the peint of appreciating the magnitude of this evil, yet most persons whose skins are extremely sensitive find by experience, this winter, or during the prevalence of easterly winds, that fraquent washing with soap and water is impossible without producing much personal discomfort, unless they use selected kinds of soap to which experience has guided them, Many such persons discard soap altogether in favor of materials like eatmeal and powders which de not contain alkaline matters,

A Stab at Liberty.

First Socialist- Remember the meeting to-night, Josef. Important questions to be discassed. Assassination of Bismarck, blowing up the Washingt Monument, kidnaping Victoria ___"

Second Socialist "I have se many duties, Heinrich, I cannot attend. Iam-" "We are also going to decide whether or

not we shall have beer at our meetings in future."

HEALTH.

Concerning Panitary Science is the altered position of the physical community. The traditional is doctor was to cure disease, and a supposed to be a sort of malignation which had gotten into the system all and only by the most be expelled only by the most country heroic remedies. Physicians were all belong to the medical profession, with business of the doctor was to presche are mostly described. icines, which are mostly drugs; with the work of physician as an attempt to work by recenciling intemperance and have half century has altered the whole was medical study. Smitary science prison affects medical theories; and the it all is that the old faith in drug and icines of all kinds is fast dissolving that smallest are everywhere learning that smallest are everywhere everywhere learning that smallest are everywhere every air, good food, proper dress, regular ha plenty of sleep, —in short, right living million times better than all the man

"The great physicians of our time vastly more interested in sanitary to and hygiene than in therapeut of Ton studying anew the questions perhaps life. They are investigating the code of perfect physical existence. They and ing lectures and writing books on the arc of keeping well, of developing pin force, of building up a perfect body, h questions of drainage and ventilation di nutritive values of the different that food, and the proper methods of cookie. artificial exercise, when it is necessary by sort to such expedients, the heating of home and the quantity and fashion of clother should be worn, are assuming an imprihitherto unknown.

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" Everything that relates to the st living so as to avoid sickness and pin maintain the highest degree of power enjoyment, is invested with new imputer The physician is no longer a medicine m we send for him when ill, it is true, and ue his curtive service as highly as ere; we would pay him a double fee to keep well. He is a member of health pa whose function it is to keep people in getting sick, and held a disease at her, h instead of killing a doctor when a pair dies, after the manner of the Empere China, the skill and proficiency of the sician of the future are determined by success in keeping his patients street well; and should they fall ill, he my dismissed for a batter one."

Moral Necessity of Health.

Life is devoted to the pursuit of he ness; and to this, health is obviously pensable. Usefulness is so essential to piness that all good and enlightened a teach that the most useful life is the piest; and health is also obviously indicate sable to the greatest usefulness. More is essential to usefulness; and while me ity evidently promotes health, it is equi trae, though unfortunately not so evil that health promotes morality; for the of health are the laws of nature's Gala obedience to those laws is necessarily morals, and such treatment of the boy will in no wise diminish the fallness are of its vitality; that is, the capacity for fulness is demanded by the highest men Health and morality are, then, to agree tent interdependent, each one promoting other. Knowledge, as well as norship, essential to usefulness. How depend knowledge is upon health is made suffix ly obvious by the fact that however gree man's knowledge may be, he, if sich, less useful and happy then is an imm man who is healthy. Thus it seems knowledge, and morality, and useful and happiness the four great object life—are all dependent on health.

DIAMONDS OF THOUGHT.

In novels marriage ends all The true precisely the reverse; it begins all It is better that joy should be spread the waole of the day than that it should

concentrated into ecstasies, full of des and followed by reaction. In expenses I would be neither pince nor prodigal; yet, if my means allor is

rather thought too sparing than ! profuse. The whole European and America is undeubtedly advancing to a broader more philosophical conception of the

meaning of religion. More gentleness, more sympathy, more real respect for one another, are

ed in all the relations of life. A good conscience is an excellent and so too is a winsome manner. It be carefully cultivated. When trub becomes rudeness, it should be pre-

checked. It does not disgrace a gentlems come an errand by or a day laborer, disgraces him much to become a kmm thief, and knavery is not the less have because it involves large interests, ar the less theft because it is counteness

Let the strong defer to the week, thy to the sick, the wise to the the skillful to the unskillful, the the strengthened, and the rich fruits of in

love and happiness will abound. ence which helps to save him from and commonplace views of life; in types of excellence; frem the palty material success; from the definition current popular opinion; and the swim with the stream, and spread

to the passing breeze. What greater thing is there for the life, to strengthen each other in to rest in each other in all sorres, ter to each other in all pain, to be last made in silent unspeakable the last parting ?

politican goes into office dos take an oath?" "Yes."