HOUSEHOLD.

The Thrifey Housekeeper.

Cold biscuits lett over from tea may be made better than when first baked by dipping them into het water and placing them singly on the hot grate in the over long enough to let them get well warmed through.

Lamp wicks should be changed eften enough to insure having a good light. they seem clogged they may be washed in strong suds and put into the lamp again

A butter stimp should always be washed in cold salt water before it is used. If seaked in het water the butter will stick to it but never if seaked in cold brine. The salt absorbed by the wood keeps it moist while in use.

All soups are better made with fresh uncooked meat as that which has been cooked ence has lest much of its flavor and rearly all of its juices.

Most people dry their umbrellas handle upwards. This concentrates the meisture at the top, where it is close, rusts the wire which secures the stretchers and rets the cloth. It is better, after the umbrella is drained, to simply invert it and dry in that position.

nesses of old carpet or canvas over the edge of each stair. It is a good plan to buy more carpeting than is needed to cover the stairs and move it each season so that the whole will wear evenly. If stair carpets cannet be changed in this way they will not wear long.

To Get Rid of Cockroaches.

A correspondent writes as follows : beg to inform you of an easy, clean, and certain method et eradicating these loathsome insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockreaches (or 'clocks,' as they are called here), and I was recommended to try cucumber péclings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bedtime, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peal, cut not very thin, from the cucumber, and sat up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was covered with cockroaches, so that the vegetable could not be seen, so veraciously were they engaged in sucking the pelsoneus meisture frem it. I adepted the same plan the fellowing night, but my visitors were net so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover ene; but, anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had lain it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peal to remain till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building, and I can assure you that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to completely eradicate the pest. It should be tresh cucumber peel every night.

Hints.

BLEACHING STRAW HATS -Obtain a deep bex, air-tight if possible, place at the bettem a stone; on the stone a flat piece of iron red-hot or a pan of charceal, on which scatter powdered brimstene; there should be hooks in the bex on which to hang the hats ; close the lid and let the hats remain all night. Another recipe for bleaching straw is to scak the goods in caustic soda and afterward to use on them chleride of lime or javelle water. The excess of chloride should be removed by hypesulphite of seda, called anti chler. In the first method the hat should be meistened, as a dry fabric will not bleach.

* * It is easy to get rid of black ants. They live in ant hills and generally near the buildings. Open these hills with a hee, scatter on a handful of salt and sprinkle on a quart of water and the ants will leave immediately. Yesterday my house was everrun with these insects. I found eleven anthills within two rods of the building and today there is not an ant to be found anywhere on er about the premises.

Any gold jewelry that an immersion in water will not ir jure can be beautifully cleaned by shaking it well in a bottle nearly half full of warm soapsuds, to which a little prepared chalk has been added, and after ward rinsing in clear, cold water and wiping it dry.

To preserve goods from moths do not use campher in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better pretection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and clesets of a large house for a year.

Ginghams and prints will keep their color better if washed in water thickened with flour starch. Flour is very cleansing and will do the werk of seap in one or two washings in the starch water. This, with the rinsing, will be sufficient and the goods will look fresher than if washed and starch-

ed in the eld-fashiened way. A good housekeeper in Bergen county, New Jersey, says that she adds a teaspeenful of turpentine to the water she mixes her stove-blacking with. She lets the stove bacor almost cold before blacking.

Courage.

Courage is frequently thought to be the absence of fear. Yet, if there were no fear there would be no room for courage. If we did not fear the water and fire, no courage would be required to plunge into them to are." save a fellow creature from destruction. If a child had no fear of the dark, we should not appeal to his courage to face it. Fear has an important mission to perform for us -that of warning against danger-and it will and evght to continue as leng as danger er evil of any kind continues to threaten us. When its presence is felt, however, two opposite courses are open to us -the one to shrink, or yield, or ran away, the other to face the danger, whatever it be, with steadiness, resolution and strength. The one is the path of cowardice, the other of courage, and the greater the fear the mere sublime is that courage which can stand firm in its presence and unshrinkingly pursue the path of duty.

PERHAPS THEY WERE TWISE

A Singular Story of Bothery and Perfe About sweety years ago a robber seteroil the farmhouse of John Wood to Catago, and, being dispoyeted while providing trouble the house, he shot West in order that he might make his escape. The hour was midnight, and there was a bright harvest moon lighting up the room in which the sheeting took place. West had a club beside his bed, and he gave the intruder a powerful blow with this before the shot was fired. The bullet entered his abdomen, and he lived about three days and was perfectly conscious all the time. He declared on his dying bed that his murderer was a young man named Selomon Richards, a lawless character who bung about the village two miles away. Mrs. West recognized him as well, and when Richards was arrested and charged with the crime he did not deny it. There wasn't the slightest doubt of his guilt, and but for the firmness of the Sheriff the fellow would have been lynched. He had been in jail two weeks before

HE DECLARED HIS INNOCENCE. As he had no money he could not engage lawyer but he made a statement to the Sheriff, which set that official at work to prove an alibi for him. On the night of the shoeting Richards had sat in the village tavern To save stair carpets nail several thick- frem 8 to 10 e'cleck. This could be verified. When he left the tavern he visited two saleons, but this could not be verified. Sev eral persons were almost sure of having seen him, but no one was pesitive. At 103 e'clock he went to a livery stable and climbed up on the hay to sleep. He claimed to have spoken to a hostler named Warner, but when Warner was consulted he could not be sure whether it was that night or the ene preceding it. On his way from the saleon to the barn Richard's encounted a person who was dressed like himself, and whose general resemblance was very striking. Beth halted and leeked each other ever as if astounded, but neither speke.

Not one man in a hundred would have taken any stock in such a story, but the Sheriff, singular as it may seem, believed tnat Richards was telling the truth. West

STRUCK THE MAN WITH A CLUB. Richards had not the slightest wound er bruise. The pistel with which the shoeting was done had been left behind. No one about the village had ever seen it before. How could Richards who never had a dollar at a time have purchased it? He was en the street, perfectly unconcerned, when arrested. If he was guilfy why had he waited right there to be taken into custedy, when the farmer had called out : "Sel Richards, you have shet me, but I'll live to see you hung!"

All these points were overlooked by everybody except the Sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. West declared that Sol Richards was the man; that was evidence enough, especially when Sel was a good-for-nething. Three weeks had passed when the Sheriff get track of a man who had passed a toll gate at an early merning hour, carrying a bundle. Further en he found that the man with the bundle had a bloody ear. Five miles further and he had entered a farm-house, alleged he had met with an accident, and had a scalp wound dressed. He had journeyed a hundred miles before the Sheriff everteek him, but here and there the had seld fragments of his plunder. When finally everhauled and arrested he admitted his orime almost before a question was asked. He was a prefessional tramp, and robbery was nothing new to him. He was not only

DRESSED PRECISELY LIKE BICHARDS. but he resembled him so closely in height, build, weight and facial expression that people came to the jail and called him Richards. He gave his name as Terry, but as he could remember little or nothing of his childhood, and as this was also the case with Richards, it was generally believed that they were twin brothers. The one was released as an innecent man, and the other was sent to prison for such a long term as practically assured his death within the gleemy walls.

Not "Smart."

Of all forms of bad breeding, the pert, smart manner affected by boys and girls of a certain age is the most offensive and impertinent. One of these so-called smart boys was ence empleyed in the effice of the treasurer of a Western railroad. He was usually left alone in the effice between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, and it was his duty to answer the questions of all callers as clearly and politely as possible.

One merning a plainly dressed old gentleman walked quietly in, and asked for the

" He's out," said the boy, without leeking

up from the paper he was reading. "Do yeu knew where he is ?"

" Ne."

"When will he be in?"

"Boat nine e'clock."

"It's nearly that new, isn't it? I haven't Western time." "There's the clock," said the boy smart-

ly, pointing to a clock on the wall. "Oh yes; thank you," said the gentleman, "Ten minutes until nine. Can I wait

here for him ?" "I s'pese so, though this isn't a public

The boy thought this was smart, and he chuckled aloud over it. He did not effer the gentleman a chair, or lay down the paper he held.

"I would like to write a note while I wait," said the caller; "will you please get me a piece of paper and an envelope?' The boy did se, and as he handed them to the old gentleman, he coolly said,—

"Anything else?" "Yes," was the reply. "I would like to know the name of such a smart boy as you

The boy felt flattered by the word "smart," and wishing to show the full extent of his

smartness, replied, "I'm one of John Thompson's kids, William by name, and I answer to the call of Billy.' But here comes the boss !"

The "boss" came in, and, seeing the stranger, cried out .-"Why, Mr. Smith, how do you do? I'm

delighted to see you. We-But John Thompson's "kid" heard no more. He was looking around for his hat, Mr. Smith was president of the read, and Billy heard from him later, to his serrow. Any one needing a boy of Master Billy's Deculiar " amartness" might secure him, as he is still out of employment.

二章26年 美元六二章

Is Medicine a Progressive Science?

There is still no doubt, a vast amount of suffering and disease among us, but it would be folly to dony that the difference between the past and the present is immense. The stethoscope has made it as day to detect a damaged heart or an inefficient lung as a broken leg. The ophthalmoscope enables us to explore the innermost recesses of the eye, while with the laryngescope we can have ocular proof of the condition of the windpipe. The microscope enlightens us to the true nature of growths, and such timely information often makes it possible to check their development. Armsthetics have rebbed surgery of all its cruelty and half its danger; they have moreover extended its sphere of action, for operations are now frequently performed which formerly could not have been attempted. The introduction of the antiseptic mathod has largely increased the preportion of recoveries after severe wounds and mutilations, and has also dene much to insure the mafety of the lying in chamber. The necessity of outting for stone is new obviated by measures which involve neither pain nor serious risk, and there can be little doubt that the operation will in the course of the next 50 years become obselete in civilized countries. Smallpex is no longer the standing menace to beauty that it ence was, while it is scarcely taken into account as a possible danger of life by erdinary people. Typhoid fever still claims many victims, though it is being gradually driven off the field by an enlightened bygiene; typhus is almost unknowa except in the lowest and most squalid haunts of poverty. Madness is now treated as a bodily disease, not as a curse of God or spite of the devil, the result being a large preportion of recoveries, and infinitely less suffering among the incurable. A like improvement is seen in other branches of the medical art. The loathsome compoundsinvented, one might suppose, by a council of ghouls and scavengers—which used to be ordered, no longer vex the palates or upheave the stomache of unfertunate patients the active principle of the most important remedies has been separated, so that the agent can be administered in a purer and more efficient form, while the physiclegical action of the drug is determined by experiment and is taken as the index of its therapeutic value. Less physic is given, but it is prescribed with a clearer purpose. Better still, mere attention is paid to diet and the hygienic surroundings of the patient, and, above all, nature is less incumbered with the officious help of a blind ally who insists on aiding her with a real that is not accerding to knewledge. The truth has at last been borne in on the medical mind that many diseases run a certain definite course on which no medicine has any effect for good, though it may have for evil, and that accordingly a policy of masterly inactivity is the wisest in such cases, The physical changes wrought by disease and the merbid processes which give rise to them are new to a certain extent accurately known, and this field of inquiry premises to be increasingly fruitful of solid result. Some scattered rays of light, too, are beginning to pierce the sbroud of darkness which fermerly made the origin of disease a more impenetrable mystery than the source of the Nile. This marks one of the greatest advances in the history of medicine, and its practical importance is obviously incalculable. The cause clearly known, the effect can often be removed, or, better still, prevented. Specific fevers may possibly be banished from among men, and even those fell sceurges, consumption and cancer, may in course of time be stamped out. One disease after another is traced to the action of organisms infinitesimal in size, but having an almost inconceivable power of self-multiplication, Frem lepresy to a cold in the head the "conqueres worm" is credited with the generation of almost every form of disorder; where it has not yet been found it is suspected. In a word, the sign Bacillus is in the ascendant in the medical firmament.

A Nation of Contradictions.

Some Eastern nations are made up of contradictions. The Bengalee frankly says, "I am timid," and dies with a calmness that a brave man might envy. The Chinese have little physical courage, but they will commit suicide if an enemy may be thereby injured. At Honkow, a Chinese barber presecuted one of his men for stealing two dellars. The man committed suicide, not for shame, because theft is not discreditable in China, but to spite his master.

As soon as he was dead, his widow went before a mandarin and proved to him that her husband's death had been caused by his master's prosecution. The mandarin condemned the barber to pay one hundred and and twenty dellars for the support of the widow.

The house beats threng with children, and, with all the care in the world, they fall into the river. To guard against that centingency, a cord is tied around the waist of each male child, to which is attached a fleat. But no female child is provided with a float ; they may drown and welcome.

Beys are prized. The punishment for stealing a male child is death. But girls are considered an expensive nuisance, and frequently die from lack of care. Their bodies are tesred into the nearest hele. large dith outside of Foo chew was so much used for the purpose that the authorities posted the netice: "Female infants may nes be thrown here,"

The people seem to be indifferent to human suffering, however piteeus. "One day in Feochow," writes an English officer, "the struggles of a drewning man abserbed the interest of a crowd, who made not the slighest effert to rescue him.

6. A bystander, unable to ebtain a clear view, expressed a doubt whether the man had really perished, whereupon the irritated meb immediately tossed the sceptic into the river with the remark, 'Ge and look

after him yourself.' He, too, perished." The author of " English Life in China" writes that it is a country "where reses have no fragrance, the women ne petticoats, and the magistrates no hener; where eld their backs instead of their heads; where the seat of honor is on the left, and the abode of intellect is in the stemach; where to take off your bat is insolent, and to wear white is to wear mourning; where, finally, there is a literature without an alphabet and a language without a grammar.

It is compliance, your trying to be found lacking in knowledge on certain points with which the rest of the world is evidently convergent. Fortunately, however, we de not always appreciate our mistakes.

"How do you like Tennyson! said young man to a sectety bells, as they chatted between dances.

"Ob." said she, innocently, "I never was there. Is it a pretty place ?" Her partner's reply is not recorded.

A lady who had travelled in Europe was expatiating to an acquaintance upon the wonders which she had seen there. She had just finished a fluent description of the famous Strasburg clock, when her friend inquired,-

"And did you see the celebrated 'Watch on the Rhine'?"

But these are the people who are ignerant of what they should have kown, and who succeed in being simply amusing. There do come times, however, when a certain kind of ignorance is refreshing.

When Longfellow translated the "Divina Commedia," every one was obliged, by the example of the learned, to admire it, and a knowledge of Dante at once became imperative. The name of the great Italian was in the mouth of the fashionable and the would be "cultured" classes of seciety from morning till night. When the rage was at its height, a stranger arrived in Besten te whom a friend, a native of the city, at ence put the pertinent inquiry,-

"Do you like Dante? "No," was the answer. "I den't know

him. Who is he?" "Come along !" oried his delighted friend, "Keep me in countenance. It isn't respectable not to like Dante. I'm the only man in Massachusetts who doesn't, and I detest his very name. Come to dinner with me!"

A Boy's Courage.

Do the lade of this generation declaim that peetical tribute to youthful hereism which extols the boy who "stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled" When we were boys, there was scarcely a "Declamation Day" on which we did not hear it recited. It may be that the years since then have been so freighted with examples of boyish hereism that no boy now cares for "Casabianca."

One of these later, and, to our thinking, more attractive examples of youthful hereism occurred at the outbreak of the Sepey mutiny in 1857. Just before the awful storm broke, the system of electric telegraphs had been extended over the surface of British

India. The mutineers rushed to Delhi, to seize upon the old hereditary seat of the Mohammedan Empire, and began cutting the threats of Europeans. While the rattle of cannon and mustketry was rolling around the telegraph office, a little Eaglish boy moved by the English sense of duty, stuck to his post until he had telegraphed to the Commissioner at Labore. The message announced that the mutineers had arrived at Delhi, and had murdered this civilian and that officer, and wound up with these signi-

ficant but child-like words, "We're off!" The bey's courage and sense of duty The feed is gradually install saved the Punjab. As seen as the the telegram reached Lahore, the general in com mand of the Sepoys disarmed them. When they learned of the rising at Delhi, they were powerless to do any injury.

The general flashed the awful news to Pashawur. The Hindoestance regiments there were also disarmed, and, though mutineers at heart, were rendered incapable of

Then the telegraph was out by the rebels -but the bey at Delhi had saved Northern India to the British crown. The officer in charge had been killed, but that brave lad stayed long enough at the instrument to despatch the warning.

Pretty Fair-Sized Hailstones.

Specials from Eigin Manor, and Paige say that these places and the surrounding neighborhoods were visited the other evening by heavy sterms, inflicting great damage. A Elgin there was a terrific thunder, rain, and hatl storm, which deluged a part of the town. Nearly every building had windows broken and holes knecked in the roofs Hall fell varying in size from a marble to a man's hand, and perferated iron and tin roofs. A piece of hailstone was ploked up that weighed seven pounds. The Methodist church was blown from its foundations and demolished. The Baptist church was moved slightly out of line, One man was struck down by a hallstone and seriously injured.

At Maner the storm did indescribable damage to crops, hallstones falling as large as hen's eggs. Three churches and many other buildings were badly damaged.

At Paige the storm was revere. There was a very heavy rainfall. Only slight damage was done to crops or buildings.

At Mexia the sterm wrecked one church and several small houses, unroofed others, and badly injured the corn crop. No lives were lest, the people hastily seeking shelter in storm houses when the gale approsched.

A Courtship by Means of a Bible Text. A young gentleman happening to sit at

church in a pew adjeining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he cenceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering inte a courtship on the spot; but the place net suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the fellowing

He pelitely handed his fair neighbor a Bible, (open,) with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse fifth—" And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we leve one another."

She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth: "Then she fell on her face, and bewed

herself to the ground, and said unto him Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that theu shouldst take knewledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?"

men fly kites, and puzzled people scratch thirteenth tame of the Third Epistle of He returned the book, pointing to the Jehn :

" Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full," From the above interview a marriage

took place the ensuing week.

Care of Work

The greening—a h h is quite as important a in summer time when the hard, it is indispensible to the The skin of an animal b with an enormous manher which passes a constant that is charged with matter from the bleed. But are thousands of mint square inch, which was which keeps the skin of and in addition, every lake rooted in a follicle or glad of the special nutriment

Moreover, the surface of the state of the tinually wearing away a ti the new growth, and this ser scales off, and needs to be the curry comb and brush is working, the excretion has profuse, and peurs from to h perspiration. When the dries it leaves a quantity of impantable hering to it, which is apt to don't and prevent the escape of the This produces disorder, in the gestion of the myriads of application which form a close net-voit face of the body, and the contract cretions being stopped, the harsh, dry, contracted and dist impure matter-being make to gathers in places and ismi blotches or tumors and, it is moved, there is danger of piece blood, and, with the appearant and glanders, finally death. Il be prevented by careful attention skin, by eccasional washing make ing and brushing, and prepar on galling by the rubbing of ill fitter As preventien is the best our, that owners of horses should possible precautions to avoid the disorders which result from which direction pointed out, and them

Rearing Calves to Advance

annoyance and less,

First, own good com In kindly and keep them dods at When about to calve, place the separate stall and leave he ha no grain or stimulating feed in a before calving. When the off mi move it to a pen at a distance view be kept quiet and comfortale l never know what it is to be with he and much trouble afterno spared. In three er four houn a oow, and give the milk to the all ing it to drink. With puter in calf may be taught to drink a to lessen. Milk the cow four than and feed the milk to the all fourth day when the cor is no the stable and the mile is and in ming. The calf get only ather after this -three quest at a bull day, and warmed up to dry calf grows, and when it is to me it is taught to take a little minds oern and eats, and have a male with the warmed skimmed mike six or eight menths old. The cal calf to make a fine growth and up in decility and gentless qualities are improved by a fully and carding, and by using it with and to lead, while it is being in pen. Continual handling is common vices, and when the all a cow, it is in an excellent that de and gives no trouble. The metal carried out, is the main step torvis proved herd, which will be of my value, and one gained at a very mil

Kindness to Animale

Every one should know the treated animals will do their bet in owners. A curious case happened which may be given as an energy noted tretter was driven in a strange driver. The here we dissatisfied and lost two heat. driver knew the horse could do be begged the ewner to be permitted him. His entreaties prevailed, he mounted the sulky the here with pleasure, and wen the nation with case, making such a record owner had an offer of fifter dollars for the animal. It is also A farm horse kindly treated of work than one which is not start owner or driver. A cor when attended by a strange or person, and one that is petted with gentleness will never common fractionsness of kicking up the milk. This is true d'a animals, who return kindnes tion and generosity, and abusing the consideration shown the owners. Every boy, especial farmer's bey, should early less

animals with kindness, Francis Jeffrey Dicks Francis Jeffrey Dickers, Moline, Ill., recently, we

the late Charles Dickens, the name was born January 15, 1844. his death was paralysis of the died at the residence of Dr. Jan had met him in Canada saly ago, and who invited him to re on his resigning in March as captain in the Canadia Mounted police, a position His fund was held in the congregations Reck Island on a Sanday, and its were placed in a vault to structions of his friends (up was named after Francis Jeffrey brated Sootch critic. At one the police in India and served is jaub. A sunstroke there sary for him to try some other he went to Canada. At the the halfbreed and India under Louis Riel, he was is of Fort Pitt, whence he retreated Saskatchewan with his me In so doing he saved the children of the fort from the last command was at the

W. T.