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HOUSEHOLD.

The Development of Boys.

eems to me that the key to the wise
opment of boys is their confidence;
hat and hold it, and you hold your boy.
boy once feel that he can come to you
any trouble, great or small, and you
ave him from committing follies which
ll regret forever. When a mother says
r boy, "I want to know your worst
your best," and is discreet in her coun-
she will not only protect him but
rthen him. A great deal of mischief is
by making mountains out of molehills.
boy is so unfortunate as to be without
her, let him seek the counsel of some
and motherly woman. If a boy has a
and selfish mother, let him respect
r all she has suffered and shelter her
his love.

reat many of the trials with boys arise
improper diet. The next reform
d be table reform. Food is a moral
. Hot spices and over-rich food are
nts, and growing boys and girls are
corrected for some display of temper
is directly traceable to the table.
growing body requires an immense
nt of fuel; it should be varied, simple
nutritious. Don't lecture your boy
he is fretful. Don't exasperate him;
him, and hold him by your love and pa-
. Make his interests your interests,
hare your troubles with him. Nothing
boys more good than a sense of respon-
ty: they like to be trusted, and that is
way to make them worthy of trust.

Our Boys.

e tired mother, when nightfall comes,
ot help drawing a long sigh at the sight
r boys' torn jacket and trousers; and
ching head may whirl as with gleeful
s they come trooping into the room in
-and-tumble fashion. But with what
g tenderness does she not only endure
e noise, but sympathize in the sport, if
e a true mother! Somewhat such feel-
as these, which are put into verse, she
s in her heart:

"Boys will be boys'—but not for long.
Ah, could we bear about us
his thought—how very so n our boys
Will learn to do without us.

How soon but tall and deep-voiced men
Will bravely call us 'Mother';
we be stretching empty hands
From this world to the other!

More gently we should chide the noise,
And when night quells the racket,
tch in but living thoughts and prayers
While mending pants and jacket."

A Word for Romping Girls.

ost women have a dread of them. Moth-
would rather their little daughters were
d anything else than romps. They say
hem: "Be very quiet now, my dears.
run or jump, and be little ladies."
s if a healthy child could be still; as if
uld take time to walk or step over what
e in its way; as if it could fold its hands
s lap when its little heart is brimful of
It is absurd and wrong, because it is
tural.

ildren, girls as well as boys, need exer-
indeed they must have it to be kept in
althy condition. They need to expand
r chests, strengthen their muscles, tone
r nerves, develop themselves generally.
this exercise must be out-of-doors too.
is not enough to have calisthenics in
nursery or parlor; they need to be out
he sunshine, out in the wind, out in
grass, out in the woods, out-of-doors
ewhere, if it be no bigger than the city
.

uppose they do tan their pretty faces—
er be brown as a berry, and have the
e quick and strong, than white as a lily,
complain of cold feet and headache.
uppose they do tear their clothes, suppose
y do wear out their shoes, it does not try
mother's patience half so much to mend
it does to watch night after night a
rulous, sick child; and it does not drain
ther's pocket half as quick to buy shoes
it does to pay doctors' bills.

Cooking Recipes.

FRIED POTATOES.—Put cold potatoes
ed into hot butter, add salt and pepper
en fried enough, add a little cream, then
ve.

LLY CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, two cups
lour, one cup of cornstarch, one cup of
ter, whites of five eggs, one teaspoon of
am tartar and one-fourth of a teaspoon of
a.

ORN STARCH CUSTARDS.—Put a pint of
k in a frying pan, let it come to the boil-
point, then add a pinch of salt and two
aspoonfuls of corn starch. Serve with
r and cream.

SCUITS.—One quart of flour with two
ge teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed
it, add a tablespoonful of lard or butter,
tle salt and water enough to make the
gh. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

INGER SNAPS.—Boil slowly for fifteen
nutes two cups of molasses; add one-half
of butter, cool and add two spoonfuls
ld water, one heaping teaspoonful of
a, one teaspoonful of ginger and flour to
.

FRIED ONIONS.—Have frying pan hot, put
good sized piece of butter (or meat fry-
after frying meat), put in the onions
ced; sprinkle with pepper and salt, and
r in just a little hot water, cover closely,
cook twenty minutes; add a teaspoonful
flour in a little milk and when it boils it
eady to serve.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARDS.—One fourth of a
ke of chocolate, one pint of boiling water,
eggs, one quart of milk, one-half cup of
ite sugar, two teaspoons of vanilla. Dis-
ve the chocolate in a very little milk, stir
o the boiling water and boil three min-
es. When nearly cold add the beaten
gs, stir into the milk, flavor and pour in
cups, set in boiling water and bake

CHOPPED PASTE.—One quart of flour,
o cups of butter, one tablespoonful of
gar and one-half tablespoonful of salt; do
t wash the butter; put all together in a
opping tray and chop until thoroughly
xed; then add cold water (or iced water)
make a stiff paste, which will take less
an a cup of water; roll out once and
ace in the ice chest to harden.

RUBON CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one cup
utter, four eggs, one cup milk, two and
e-half cups flour, three teaspoons of bak-
g powder. Take two-thirds of this and
ake in layers, and to the third remaining
ld one tablespoonful molasses, one cup
chopped raisins, one-half cup currants one
piece citron chopped fine, teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Put the layers together with jelly or thin frosting.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Fill a three-quart earthen dish with pared and quartered apples: sprinkle on these one cup of sugar, a little cinnamon, fresh butter the size of a small egg and one-half cup of water; cover and bake thirty minutes. Roll a piece of chopped paste into a strip about two inches wide that will reach around the pudding dish; roll the remainder to cover the dish. Take the pudding dish from the oven, slip the strip of paste between the apple and the dish and put on the top crust; return to the oven and bake one hour Serve with creamy sauce.

RIBBON JELLY.—Ribbon jelly is made by pouring different colored jellies, one over the other in layers. Yellow jelly from lemons, oranges, red fruit jellies, dark jellies from blackberry juice, green jelly, made by putting in a little spinach juice to white currant jelly, or any light jelly. Crimson jelly, made by using a little cochineal powder. Each layer or ribbon of jelly must be very hard or frozen before the other is poured in. After it is frozen it is cut in slices. It can be turned out of the mold whole on a fine stand, to show the different ribbons, and cut on the table.

Whole fruits, such as strawberries, currants, slices of pineapples, oranges, etc., can be frozen in layers of jelly. Turn it upside down upon a stand and serve.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Henn is so thorough a sailor, and so fond of the *Galatea* as a home, that she had been ashore but four times since April. Her diversions are fishing and training a pet raccoon which she caught in Florida.

Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, put his hand into a pocket-book which seems always open and full, and organized practical relief on his own account for sick children, during the terrible period of heat, by sending them to the sea-shore.

The London *Times* announces that photography in colors is now an accomplished fact; that after three years of study, experiment, and chemical research, a Mr. Mayall, of New Bond Street, has produced several colored photographic portraits, without the aid of hand-work or brush, which possess the brilliancy and delicacy of highly finished minatures in oils.

When the Corean revolt took place about two years ago Mr. Kim Ok-kum, a prominent liberal politician of Corea, was banished to the Ogasawara Islands, after having vainly sought exile in Japan. Recently it was proposed by his friends to raise subscriptions in order that he might escape from his island prison. Now it is understood that some generous patron has furnished him funds to come to the United States.

Ex-Railroad Commissioner Cone is one of the great landholders of California. His possessions in Tehama County include 70,000 acres, and one may ride for twelve miles along the Sacramento River without leaving his lands. He has several thousand acres in wheat, and about 1400 acres in various kinds of fruit. This great domain he oversees in person, as he understands thoroughly every branch of farming and fruit-growing.

The wife of the Viceroy Li, of China, recently paid a visit to the foreign hospital for women at Tien-Tsin, and showed much sympathy with the poor patients. When she came out her chair was surrounded by crowds of wretched-looking women and girls who begged for alms. Lady Li ordered her attendants to distribute money to all alike. The incident is regarded as noteworthy, as Chinese dignitaries heretofore have paid little heed to charity.

Some fivescore of representative men and women of both hemispheres bear testimony in Mr. Edward W. Bok's *Memorial Book* to their sense of the worth and influence of Henry Ward Beecher. A more remarkable cloud of witnesses, and one whose elemants differed so widely in all things else save their affinity for Beecher, could hardly have been brought together. It will help posterity to understand the many-sided character of the great pastor of Plymouth Church to have these sympathetic tributes to his memory illustrate his life.

Recently a fund of £1000 was raised in England for the relief and comfort of Father Damien, the priest who has charge of the Hawaiian leper settlement at Molokai, and who has a fallen victim to the dreaded disease. When the money was received the father expended it for clothing and supplies for the lepers under his charge. This has led to an inquiry into the disposition of the government appropriation for the lepers. The last Legislature voted $100,000 for this purpose, and last year $34,000 of this sum was spent. As there are only about 700 lepers, this would seem to be ample for their maintenance.

King John and the Italians.

The news comes from Aden that King John is tired of penning the Italians up in Massowah, and he desires the mediation of Queen Victoria in the quarrel that he and his white neighbors are engaged in. King John evidently expected to scare the Italians away from the Red Sea coast, but after they had been there two years, and had repeatedly announced that they were there to stay, they could not leave at the command of a half savage prince without appearing ridiculous, and so they have been preparing to fight it out. They have been free to retreat by sea, but on the land side they have for some months been cooped up in Massowah, and with fresh supplies of troops and munitions they are now supposed to be preparing to scatter King John's dusky soldiery now camped round the little neck of land that joins Massowah to the mainland.

The Italians have repeatedly declared that they have no covetous designs upon any part of Abyssinia. If they can convince King John of their sincerity it is likely that he will leave them alone to work out their destiny in East Africa, a destiny which offers no alluring prospect of any speedy returns for the immense outlay they are making.

When a bashful young man finds himself in company where there is a creamy infant of ten months, the expression of his face, when the proud mother thrusts her tender offspring at him with the remark, "Baby, kiss the nice gentleman," may be imagined, but it cannot be counterfeited.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A warm bath will often be found a valuable measure in cases of sleeplessness.

Recent investigations have dispelled the common belief that freezing purifies water.

An ink that will write on glass is made from ammonium fluoride dissolved in water and mixed with three times its weight of barium sulphate.

By careful experimenting M. Bloch has determined that it takes 1.72 of a second longer to hear a sound than to see a sight, and 1.21 of a second longer to feel a touch than to see a sight.

Dr. Doremus says that the lightest tissues can be rendered uninflammable by dipping them in a solution of phosphate of ammonia in water. It will be found impossible to set the fabric so treated on fire.

The buzzing sound of a locomotive boiler at times is caused by the circulation of the water in the boiler, and only occurs when the pressure of steam is comparatively low. At higher pressures this sound will not be heard.

Malleable brass is made by forming an alloy of thirty-three parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc. The copper is first melted in a crucible which is loosely covered, after which the zinc, which has been purified by sulphur, is added.

M. Vallin, a French chemist, has invented an improved kind of cement, possessing durability and the cold appearance of marble, so that a wall set with it not only becomes impermeable to moisture, but can be polished and made beautiful.

One who claims to have tried it says that rubber may be fastened to iron by means of a paint composed of powdered shellac steeped in about ten times its weight in concentrated ammonia. It should be allowed to stand three or four weeks before being used.

Doors formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers, are coming into use. They are better than wood in that they will not shrink, swell, crack or wrap. They are made waterproof with a mixture.

Printed matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron and pressing in an ordinary copying press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a simple solution of sugar syrup.

A correspondent of the *Engineer* mentions that two telegraph operators, a male and female, both otherwise healthy subjects, are being treated in Berlin for a newly developed ailment, namely, the dropping off, one after another, of the finger nails. Professor Mendal attributes this curious affection as the result of the constant jar caused by hammering and pushing with the finger ends in working the Morse system of telegraphy.

VARIETIES.

Very few people know that, as the violet was the chosen flower of the Napoleons, the scarlet carnation was the chosen flower of the Stuarts. To this day mysterious hands yearly deposit at Frascati and in St. Peter's at Rome, where lie the remains of the Cardinal of York and other members of the House of Stuart, wreaths of scarlet carnations.

Blankets manufactured by the Navajo Indian women of Arizona are sought as curiosities by tourists. The squaws card the wool, spin the yarn, and weave the blankets with the aid of sharp-pointed sticks. It requires, according to the size of the blanket, from thirty days to four months' time to make one. Hence they are very valuable. So skilfully and firmly are the blankets made that they will shed water for twenty-four hours before they will leak.

This is the way in which sparrows are made useful in Germany. Long troughs, placed under the eaves of houses, are occupied by the sparrows in building their nests. When the young are hatched, and the mother goes away to procure food, wire screens are placed over them, with interstices large enough to permit the passage of food in to the young, but too small to allow them to escape. As soon as they are large and plump they are killed, and make a very acceptable article of food.

The emu appears to be curiously exceptional as regards domestic division of labor. Mr. Alfred Bennett, who has studied the habits of these birds, states that the hen begins laying about the end of October or beginning of November, and in about six weeks completes the brood of twenty or more eggs. In the meantime the cock begins to sit, and the eggs subsequently laid are deposited at his side by the hen; he then stretches forth his foot and draws them under him. He not only hatches the eggs, and does all the subsequent nursing, but has to thrash his wife continually, as she attacks him furiously, and would apparently kill the chicks if she could get at them.

Negroes in England.

Colored people are apparently very popular in England. There does not seem to be any prejudice against them on account of their color. There are not many colored people in London. The few that I have seen from time to time are invariably in the company of white people and association with them upon a footing of perfect equality. I saw the other day upon Regent street a negro girl, black as a coal, walking along leaning upon the arm of a fashionable, well-dressed Englishman, who seemed perfectly charmed and contented with his dusky companion. In the same way I have seen white women, respectable in appearance and dress, walking in public leaning upon the arm of negroes. Frederick Douglas, when he was here, said there did not seem to be any prejudice in England against the negro on account of his color. The other day I visited the Temple; there I found a negro reading up for an examination. I was told that his color would not stand in his way in the slightest degree, when he came to be examined for admission as a member of the English bar.—*Correspondent of N. Y. World.*

The bull-dog in the play, whose part was to seize the villain by the throat and hold on for dear life, succeeded the other night in Buffalo in dragging from under the player's collar the piece of liver which coaxed him on, and, taking it before the footlights, he sat down and quietly ate it, while the villain escaped.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Experiments have been made to light the British busses with electricity.

Since the accident in the Theatre Comique, the provincial theatres in France have only empty galleries.

He had been calling on her regularly for a long time, but would never state the object of his visits. "Last night he mustered up sufficient courage. "Will you be my wife?" he asked, simply and earnestly. "Yes, Henry, I will," she replied, all in a tremor of blushing excitement. "Ah, thanks," he said. "I bet Charlie Brown a packet of cigarettes that you would say 'yes.'"

The priest of Canicatti, a large town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, recently caused to appear beside him in the pulpit a young man whose face was blacked, whose head was furnished with two large horns, and who had a long tail from the end of which crackers went off. The priest informed his flock that this figure was the devil, and a great panic ensued. Women and children present at this unseemly comedy were injured in the crush.

In Algeria there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has converted into true ink. It is formed by the union of rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink. Letters and other manuscript matters are satisfactorily written with this singular natural compound of iron and gallic acid.

Those who know Africa unite in discrediting the story of Stanley's death; but popular feeling is that there is likely to be something in the rumor. A strange part of it is that a report of Stanley's death was being whispered around in city circles on Wednesday, whereas Beuter's dispatch from St. Thomas containing the statement did not reach London until Thursday. It is recalled with an indefinable sense of mystery, that on three previous occasions fatalities in Africa have been known somehow in the city of London before the press news arrived in the regular channels—the death of Prince Imperial in 1879, the shooting of James Carey in 1883, and the death of Gen. Gordon in 1885. How the intelligence is thus obtained is a secret, and this is probably at the bottom of the fear now that, despite all the maps and the explanations of African experts, there is something in the report.

The cholera in Sicily and Calabria is of a more virulent type apparently than Italy has known since 1884. Thus far only sporadic, incomplete reports are obtainable, but, as the spread of the infected area is incessant, we are likely soon to hear a good deal of it. The strongest phase of the thing is that it should reappear for the third consecutive year, practically on the same territory, which hitherto has been unheard of. Physicians in London are growing nervous about the possibility of the plague getting a foothold in the metropolis, owing to the unprecedentedly favorable conditions. During the heated term of the past six weeks the weekly deaths from diarrhea in the London district have gone up by leaps from 9 to 312—of this latter number 265 being infants under 1 year of age. The *Lancet* points out that one of the surest precursors of cholera in a given district is the tendency to diarrheaic fatality, and urges the utmost vigilance.

Russia now follows Germany in rescinding the order forbidding the exportation of horses so that the last remaining sign of a Spring war scare vanishes. As for the complications which induced that scare, they seem about the same as they were Prince Ferdinand continues not to occupy his alleged throne in Bulgaria with success and the Germans and French keep up their war of arrests on the frontiers with great pertinacity. The latest series of seizures in Germany are of more than usual importance. Eight Alsacian soldiers in the Mainty garrison have been arrested. Correspondence with M. Derouledes, of the Patriotic League was said to have been found on them. If this is the case the men of course will be shot. A proceeding which makes something of a stir is the mysterious rumor from Metz that a party of German officers from the garrison there went in citizens' clothes to Nancy on the 14th to watch the French fete review of troops, and nothing has been heard of them since. The belief in Metz is that they were recognized and imprisoned, but nothing of that sort is reported from Nancy.

Cool.

Partly civilized countries carry out, with perfect composure, the most revolting methods of punishment. It can hardly be subject for wonder that the office of executioner has become one to be generally loathed, when we consider what it sometimes involves. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the interview of a traveller in China with the three imperial executioners:

Through our guide, we told the head executioner that we wished to see the instruments of his calling, and thereon he produced a short, very heavy, two handed sword and a long knife. We naturally put the question, "How do you use this sword? Where is the block?"

"We don't use a block. We make the prisoners kneel in two rows facing one another, and bending their heads down. Then I take the sword and chop one on each side, and the heads fall off; so on, till they're all done, as you'd switch the tops off green weeds with your walking stick."

"But you don't always chop off a head with one blow?"

"Always."

"What is the knife for?"

"For the *ling che*, or 'death by many cuts.' We tie the culprit who is condemned to this death to a cross, and we commence by cutting off the eye lids, ears, nose and so on, ending by sticking the knife into the heart. The cuts vary in number from eight to hundred and twenty, according to the heinousness of the culprit's crime."

"How many persons have you executed in a day?"

"I have chopped twenty heads off in two minutes."

"Gentlemen, give twenty cents each *cumshaw*" (a synonym for the Egyptian baksheesh) "to the executioners," said the guide, which we gladly did, to escape the staring of the head butcher's eyes, which had a villainous cast; and so ended our interview with these high executioners of the great Chinese Empire.

VOODOOISM.

Some of the Strange Beliefs of the Southern Negro.

In spite of the constant intercourse of the negro with the white race the former has never relinquished the fetishism that clings to its Christianity and forms a strange compound of religion and superstition. What a negro does believe is hard to tell. No one ever KNOWS and he never clearly understands his belief himself. Signs and omens, incantations and superstitious charms peculiar to the savage have been amalgamated into their religious observations to such an extent that their worship appears to be a Christian simplicity of faith—their real belief a constant reliance to the fate expressed in every unexpected accident. Over the door of every log cabin that stands in a cornfield or tobacco patch is seen a rusty horse shoe suspended from a nail, and you rarely meet a negro man who does not carry in his vest pocket the left hind foot of a rabbit as a kind of mascot. For a hen to crow is the sign of death in the family and the ambitious fowl generally ends up by gracing the dinner table If a rooster stands with his head in the door and crows, it is the sign of the coming of a sister; if his tail is first it means news of a death. A rabbit crossing one's path entails misfortune unless the charm be broken by an immediate return home. To leave a row of seed half planted is bad luck; to pick up a pin or to put one's stockings on wrong side out is good fortune. The appearance of bubbles on the surface of a cup of coffee means a present of money. For the palm of the hand to itch, if one "scratch it on wood, get something good." If the nose itches a visitor is soon coming; if on the left side a gentleman; on the right a lady.

An important personage among the negroes, and one who holds about the same position as the medicine man of the Indians, is the reputed conjurer. She is generally an old woman living alone in her cabin, surrounded by her powerful charming working herbs, and is greatly feared by her neighbors. Like the witches in Macbeth, she is supposed to concoct strange messes from outlandish ingredients, to be able to put anyone under a spell, or induce a lingering disease and death. There is no wonder, consequently, that she is an object of fear and veneration.

One of her spells is given by administering the dried head of a scorpion, which being taken unconsciously in food generates a new species of the living animals in the body of the unhappy victim. Some of the charms are supposed to induce sleeplessness, others the withering up of a limb, and others strange diseases. One of the most potent is that of taking the dust from a foot-print, mixing it with pepper and some unknown powders, then replacing the earth on the spot from which it was taken. It is said that one treated thus is unable to stay long at one house, but Salathiel-like, wanders from one place to another constantly.

Negroes have a great respect for Sunday, which is inspired partly, I suspect, from their dread of doing any work on that day. To cross one's legs or sing on Sunday is regarded as a heinious crime; but to "lift" chickens from a neighboring henroost is an insignificant offense. I remember hearing of a band of colored men who "got religion" and had to relinquish music as sinful. Among the converts at a recent revival were many boys who were afterwards found to be addicted to the incurable vice of playing ball and marbles. Shocked at such evidences of depravity in his flock the sable preacher hurled against them the anathemas of excommunication. The experiences of those who get religion are often wild tales of imaginary adventures in Heaven of the lower reigion, and surpass Baron Munchausen for lofty flights of imagination among the improbabilities.

When a camp meeting is in progress the nogroes are in a state of great excitement and flock from miles around the country to hear the preacher's passionate harangue.

When worked up to the highest pitch of religious enthusiasm they are often frantic from excitement and continue in this state until they fall from exhaustion. On awaking from the fainting fit brought on by nervous prostration they relate the wonderful tales of their adventures in supernatural worlds.

Taken all in all, the religion of the average corn-field darkey in the Southern States is as strange a compound as one would wish to see.

Life on the Moon.

There is reason for thinking that the moon is not absolutely airless, and, while it has no visible bodies of water, its soil may, after all, not be entirely arid and desiccated. There are observations which hint at visible changes in certain spots that could possibly be caused by vegetation, and there are other observations which suggest the display of electric luminosity in a rarefied atmosphere covering the moon. To declare that no possible form of life can exist under the conditions prevailing upon the lunar surface would be saying too much, for human intelligence can not set bounds to creative power. Yet, within the limits of life, such as we know them, it is probably safe to assert that the moon is a dead and deserted world. In other words, if a race of beings resembling ourselves, or resembling any of our contemporaries in terrestrial life, ever existed upon the moon, they must long since have perished. That such beings may have existed is possible, particularly if it is true, as generally believed, that the moon once had a comparatively dense atmosphere and water upon its surface, which have now, in the process of cooling of the lunar globe, been withdrawn into its interior. It certainly does not detract from the interest with which we study the rugged and beautiful scenery of the moon to reflect that if we could visit those ancient sea-bottoms, or explore those glittering mountains, we might, perchance find there some remains or mementoes of a race that flourished, and perhaps was all gathered again to tis fathers, before man appeared upon the earth.

Now is the time of year when Love's young dream gets jolted all out of shape because the hammock lets go.

A young lady was married the other day and a newspaper account of the event was headed "Joined in July." "Attached in August" will be the fate of those who come later in the season. Likewise, some will be "Spliced in September," "Orange-flowered in October," "Nuptialized in November" and "Doubled in December."