girl don't speak more than you are compelled

I thanked my friend soon after, and deeply I thought of all she had been saying. There had been so much comfort in my parents' home with only one servant, that I could not understand why two should cause me so much trouble. Some days after this, as things went so com-fortably, I did not trouble to replace Mary, the cook came to say that she wished to leave, as it was so dull, and she had always been used to a follow servant. fellow-servant.

As the girl suited me I was sorry for this, but by no inducement that I could offer could she be prevailed upon to stay. I then made up my mind to the change, though I so hated it.

My husband said that two servants must be had; one only in the house of a medical man did not look respectable.

This decided the matter. For some time I inquired in the neighborhood, at shops, and inquired in the neighborhood, at shops, and among friends, for their recommendation of any girls, till the month of the cook's notice had nearly expired. That she meant to leave was evident in her manner; she startled me one morning by saying, "If you please, ma'am, which hour to-day will be convenient to you to see a lady respecting my character?" so I knew there was no hope of her remaining. "But I am not suited, Jane; surely, you will

not think of leaving before I get some one :

"The lady has no servant, mu'am, and both I and Mary are going to her on Monday, if my character suits." My astonishment was unbounded. "Why

did not Mary ask to come back to me?"

"Because I wrote and told her that you said it was so much more comfortable with one servant, that she did not think you cared to have her back.'

"But how came you to know that I said " I asked. "I never told you." "I have heard you tell master twenty times, 80 [

and you told Mrs. Lester so when she was here.

A lady then called, and from her I learned that scarcely any servants were to be heard of excepting at the registry offices, where ladies were making up their minds to go as a matter of course; and she highly recommended one in a neighboring town, that was reported to have always a great number of servants to choose from. I did not quite like this mode of proceeding, but when I found that girls were to be obtained in no other way I reluctantly gave in, and the next day made my first appearance in this, as I atterwards heard, excellent home for servants.

On my arrival I found upwards of twenty ladies sitting round two rooms opening into each other with folding-doors, some of them unmistakably gentlewomen, yet they were apparently engaging with the most odd-looking young women, whose manner and dress ap-peared almost disreputable. Crinolines like hooped casks, feathers, veils, ear-rings, flounces, and long trailing dresses were the order of the day; just as if the girls had equipped themselves from a variety of rag-shops, such was the style of their costume. Not one girl that I saw would I have taken into my service. At the end of eight hours, tired and cross, I left unsuited, and after a weary journey of six miles in an omnibus. I arrived home feeling that this had been the hardest and most unsatistactory day's work I had ever experienced; and worse, I had to endure a repetition, perhaps more than once, for 1 heard one lady say to another, that she had been to the office every day for three weeks and was unable to find a useful general servant. What a prospect for me, who had only four days in which to obtain some help or other!

The second day found me less particular in my scrutiny of faces and attire. I had always a habit of ondeavoring to find out mysteries, and so I began to speculate upon what ireak possessed these girls to come in their tawdry inery, from wherever procured, rather than in their proper working-clothes. The afternoon came on, and yet I was unsuited. A lady, whom I had seen the day before, now entered, and, addressing herself to me, asked it many servants had been hired. I could not tell. The ice of reserve once broken, I asked her if the

"Oh, yes, they are servants, and some of them good girls, too." "But their dress?" I remarked. "True, that it is the fault of thoughtless

mistresses, who give them their cast-off clothes, and the girls, I am told, generally make a holiday of the remaining hours after they leave here, and go with the young men of their acquaint ance to cheap places of amusement, which they could not do you know, in their working clothes. I wish to find a general servant, though I keep

cause there can't be many perkisites-I always has the dripping, and two folks don't make much The lady bowed, but made no reply, though

her face flushed. Another and most repulsivelooking woman came to her, and again the whole matter was detailed.

"Have I got to wash up, mum?" "Certainly; and you have to place the break-fast on the table, and should we require any-thing during the time you will have to attend." "Then, mum, I shouldn't suit you. I want to

get a superior place." "But mine is, I think, a superior place, and a very comfortable one," the lady condescended to reply.

"Cooks don't never wash up things in superior places, and I haven't come to that yet," the woman muttered, as she turned to go. Others came in their turn-one could not get

"Good families never required them up early. another always paid the nousehold to do it; miother always paid the household bills herself; and, again, one housed that the kitchen cloths were washed out; and so on to the end of the chapter; when the poor girl-wife looked so worn-out and wearled that I pitied her; still she made no advances to speak, and in turning to look down the stairs her eyes encountered the most cunning-looking woman coming up that I had ever seen.

The poor lady sat down almost in despair, but, contrary to her expectations, the woman demurred to nothing; she accepted the situation as it was offered to her, making no stipulations whatever; and so, contingently upon her character suiting, the woman was hired; and as sue stood at the table while the lady wrote her address, she gave to her companions in the passage such a diabolical wink of the eye as I had never

such a diabolical wink of the eye as I had never witnessed, which spoke as plamly as possible. "I've done for her." The lady, glad to be re-leased, went on her way rejocing, little sus-pecting how she had been duped. I alterwards heard how the affair ended, for the lady was a new-comer in the neighborhood, and a near neighbor of mine, though I had not then seen Ler. The woman entered her service, and behaved so hadly, that sooner than have and behaved so badly, that sooner than have the annoyance of her for a month she had been nie annoyance of der for a month she had been paid a month's wages, and had been sent away. Several friends whom I have since known, have been served precisely the same, these women actually gaining their living by their misconduct and fraud.

My second day in the registry office had come to a close. Some servants would not go out of town, others would not live where children were, others objected to wash, some wished to have their friends once a week, others must go to church twice every Sunday, and so many objections were raised, and conditions imposed, that it seemed as if I was never to get a servant. I no longer looked at the dress—if it were only a little decent was all I cared for; I was reluc tant to begin the teaching business-1 offered good wages, and the same allowance that my mother said was usual, and I offered to put out the washing: all was readily accepted, but when I came to inquire into their cooking abilitiesand I always commenced by asking how soles were tried, how greens were boiled, and other simple matters-the variety of replies was amusing, but their character showed how little the girls knew of the subject. I had one day's grace; if I could not succeed in finding help then, I must perforce take a girl and teach her.

The following morning, as I was entering the office, I met two young women who wished to and places together: both were dressed in black, and consequently looked tidy. I forbore to question them as to their capabilities; they had a twelve-months' character, and a personal in-terview could be obtained with their mistress at no great distance. I observed that the house maid appeared extremely delicate, if not ill, but was told that she had looked so from a child. To make a long story short, they had not been in the house more than a week when the poor pallid girl was taken seriously ili, and obliged after a week to be removed to her home; a case of suppressed illness, my husband called it, on purpose to get nursing and medical attendance. I afterwards heard this was no uncommon occurrettle. Then the cook got unhappy after the first month, and she too must go; notwithstand-ing I looked over much shortcoming, got a girl in to help with the children, and attended to much of the cooking mysell. I afterwards un-derstood that a gas-fitter in the neighborhood had persunded her to leave her place for a dis-tant town where he had employment.

Repeatedly I had to endure this same trouble: every two or three menths my visit to the registry office was a thing to be anticipated. for cleanliness in the house, thorough cleanliness, I had to give up as unattainable; my kitchen looked dingy, the tins were unscoured, excepting when I had a woman in for this purpose, who helped to make the house still more unsettled by gossiping and relating the news of the neighborhood. I began to find that I was but an upper servant, paying high wages to incompetent persons and doing the work myself. So the teaching business had to be tried. It may be said that I had a guarantee for my ser-vants' conduct in the characters I received with them. Not so. One-half of the characters were made up of false statements, and the other half concealed just what should nave been discovunder the pretense of not "injuring poor girls" by exposing their shortcomings. Thus the new mistress is deceived, and the girl probably dismissed with ignominy, to meet a questionable fate. It mistresses were true, servants would be honest and industrious; at least, they would endeavor to be so; but so long as the can obtain fresh places without difficulty, by false representation, so long will they set an orderly methodical mistress at dedance, and give the best place a bad name. This opinion is the experience of a lifetime. The chief reason why servants are so indifferent, is that mistresses have themselves helped mainly to make them so, by giving them undeserved characters, and by concealment of their chief faults. to begin my servants' education, and realize some comfort myself, I sought and found a clean, pleasant young woman to take care of the children, and required from her neither needle-work nor any personal attendance. She had to attend to the nursery entirely. There the cook never entered. And soon atter, I was recommended to take a young girl, industriously brought up, and teach her cooking; but this did not happen till I had tried several servants, who disgusted us with their slovenly ways, dirty habits, and extravagance. I began almost to doubt whether the happy days of Susan and her mother were not entirely mythical-whether they were not the remembrance of some happy dream.

carrots, and potatoes. I thought it just possi-ble that the girl might have been properly taught, and so left her to herself. Had my husband been coming home that day, I should scarcely have ventured the experiment. The dinner was behind time for serving nearly

an hour, and then I went into the kitchen, for had been engaged with some callers who seemed to set in that morning with a determination to monopolize me.

"Why are you so late, Keziah ?" I asked. "The carrots are not done, ma'am, I can't

think why I looked into the saucepan, they were nearly black; the polatoes were a mash, and the bee was boiling very rapidly. I must confess that

was shary, and said:-"Now, Keziah, whatever you think you know about cooking you must endeavor to forzet; the dunner is spoiled. You have put the carrots into cold water, and with soda; the meat is yery hard, and the potatoes are watery and smell of the iron of the saucepan. The carrots must be thrown away, and the meat I dread to tracted. taste.

I had the potatoes turned out, the driest por ion of them taken off the top, and mixed with tiny bit of butter and sait; I then buttered an tion of iron spoon, filled it with potato, pressed the with another spoon so as to form it to potato an erg-shape; then I turned these "potato eggs" on to a flat dish, rubbed a little butter over each, then placed them before a huge and glowing hre, which the girl had wastefully kept up. In a tew minutes the "eggs" were browned; they were then turned over on the other side and browned. At last they made a very pre-sentable dish. I should observe that it was in March, when the pototoes were but indifferent, and the carrots old. The beef was, as I expected, bard, dry, and tasteless. Keziah vol unteered the information, "Of course, that must be the butcher's fault, who sent such bad meat." I did not then answer her, but the old adage came to my mind of the nameless one who sends the cooks.

In the evening as I was looking around the kitchen to see that all was right before going to bed, the girl asked me if I would tell her why she had failed in the dinner? "It is of little use to tell you now, Keziah; some day we shall have bolled beef again, and I will show you how to cook it.

I have ever found the entire uselessness of teaching how a thing is to be accomplished, except at the actual moment when it is about to be done.

The morning brought its troubles. I thought surely the girl can toast some bacon without my going into the kitchen so early. Alas! it came plentically sprinkled with cinder dust, on a cold dish decorated with parsley sprigs, and half filled with brown, dirty-looking fat. There was just time for me to go into the kitchen, put a rasher of bacon on the teasting-fors, and get it ready before Allen came to breakfast. I saw it was useless to complain, so I did not annoy him with my worries. Presently I lifted a boiled egg: it was hollow, and the uncracked end turned upwards for appearance sake. The second was the same. This will never do. I thought; it is easier to do the work oneself. I must confess to great irritation of temper, by what I could not but deem the girl's stupidity Then I recollected how often, fately, I had the same sort of thing to put up with, and in addition had to pay high wages, "with everything found," while with Keziah the rate of payment was trifling, and she was content with tea from our teapot. This consideration made me patient. breaktast I went into the kitchen to Atter commence my day's teaching. "Now, Keziah, be watchini; this is the way to cook bacon. You see that I have cut the bacon into slices, and I will jirst show you how to do this; scrape the rind until it is quite clean; now, turn a dish upside down, put the bacon on it, and with a sharp knile and carving fork pare off the rind as thin as possible, and fay it on one side; now turn the bacon over, pare off all the brown surface; now cut between each bone, and take each out singly, so that there is no waste, and all the lean is left on the bacon. Put away the tones with the rind; these will serve to flavor soup. Now turn the bacon edgeways, and by sticking the lork into the end firmly, with the spring-guard up, and with a large sharp knife, you see, I can cut the bacon into thin slices without a particle of waste. In doing this at a letsure moment, time, trouble, and inconveni-ence are saved; but as you are too young to manage this, it is best for me to do it myself. How came you to break all the eggs to day in boiling them. Kezinh?" I asked. "Directly I put 'em in the boiling water,

ma'am, they burst. I didn't put 'em in hard, lie te toi

into a basin all the slops that may be in the cups and saucers, and throw them away, not into the washing-up water; then scrape all the pieces and scraps off the plates into one of the dishes; these pieces will go to feed the chlokens. Now wash the cups and saucers in the large tub. First get a piece of rag and a little soap to take off all grease spots and stains. Now rinse each cup and saucer in cold water, and turn them upside down on a tray to drain. "Take a little more boiling water, and wash the plates and dishes; rinse them and drain

them also; then wipe the whole, commencing with the cups. Now throw away the water; collect the jugs, pour some hot water into each don't use boiling water, or the bottoms of each will crack round, and come out. Take that common bristle brash which you see hanging youder. Now wash the incide of each with this, and throw the water into the tub; then stand each jug singly in the tub, and with the brush a little soaped, clean the outside, and also the crevices of the handle. Now rinse each, and turn it to drain, then wipe them and turn them upside down on the dresser shelf, and you may be certain that neither dust nor black beetles can get m. Take fresh water and a very little soda and wash out your cloths, put them in a pan of cold water to rinse, then hang them in the air to dry. Now wash the trays and scrub the table, then wash your face and hands, and then you will have finished this part of your work." Keziah was tractable, and did as she was rold, though it took more than an hour to instruct her in that which I have narrated in such a breathless manner. Numberless kitchens are infested with black

beetles, which are difficult to get rid of. It is a mercy that these creatures are inoffensive; that they neither sting nor do they leave a poisonous trail; still one does not like to cat the food they have crawled over, or drink from any vessel in which they have made a resting-place. That we sometimes imbibe the essence of beetles in perfect innocence of the cause which permeates the noxious beverages, the following relation will show, and is the reason why we have now no boiler attached to our kitchen-grate; there had been one indeed, but it had been broken from the carelessness of one of my many "herps" (?); for having neglected to keep the ball of the self-supplying boiler in good order, the water in the grate boiler had dried away; and then instead of putting a kettleful of b liquid in it, she pushed down the ball, and le in a desuge of cold water, when the iron imme diately cracked. At some expense we had a second boller put in; within twelve months this was served in the same way, but not before I had found con-stant fault with our tea, it had such a pecuhar taste, totally unlike anything I can de scribe. I examined the great cistern, the kettle, and the teapot; there was no cause for it in either of these. One day, standing in the kit chen, I saw the cook fill the kettle from the boiler of the grate; I remonstrated with and desired it may not be done again, as I liked to have perfectly fresh water for my tea.\* Still, day after day the same unpleasant flavor con tinued-predominated over the aroma of the tes and coffee. After a time it was announced to me that the boiler was cracked, and as suddenly the peculiar taste which I complained of vanished. In domestic matters, if things by breakage or otherwise go wrong. I have found that the best way is to have them speedily replaced or repaired; and so I gave orders to have another new boller put in. Curiosity led me to the kitchen just as the man was taking out the supply boiler. I looked in and saw that it was nalifull of the dead bodies of beetles. A very pretty trap this boiler had been for catching them; nothing could ex ceed it. Instead of the cover having been put on again at each time that the ball had be regulated, it had been left off. The beetles crawled up the wall, and being of an inquiring turn, aropped from thence into the cistern to meet their death from their temerity. The mystery was solved. The order for putting in the boiler was countermanded; and since then, it is needless to say, none has been attached to the grate; all the water is made hot in kettles, or for baths, in the washing copper. Where bretles intest a kitchen it is scarcely possible to prevent their getting into the supply boiler, and constant care is asked from the mistress to see that it is kept clean, unless it be entirely inclosed.

A thoroughly good servant would not use the boiler-cistern for other than washing purposes but then such servants are-nowhere. Many are the nostrums and pactes advertised and sold for destroying beetles. Upon some of these pastes I have known them to thrive amazingly; and a basin of raw soda is a luxury upon which they are very lively. I have also tried red lead with flour and treacle mixed; this will kill a few, but, like most creatures with an instinct for canger, they are wary after a time. To make hem commit suicide by drowning, or to have beetle-traps always kept on a kitchen floor, and elsewhere if needful, is the only way to rid the house of the plague. Even then, a mistress must see that its victims are regularly submitted to the action of bolling water, or the trap will soon be filled to overflowing. We can scarcely reckon upon girls doing anything but what they are compelled to do. To empty a beetle-trap i not necessary for any meal, nor is it a part of daily service; hence it will be neglected. I wish some antiquarian would tell us why beetles were defined by the Egyptians, then we may, perhaps, convert them to some use as we do shirpps, which, to say the least of, are hor-ribly carnivorous feeders, while the beetles are not, they getting their living mostly off the crumbs which are scattered about, and which are nothing to nobody." From breakfast to beetles is a digression I must be pardoned. A servants would say, it came "permiscus-like." But it arose from explaining the cause why the lugs were to be turned upside down on the dresser, instead of being hung up to serve as insect traps. The breakfast things washed, the fire made ip, and the saucepans, to be used in cooking for dinner, filled and put over the fire, we has end up stairs to the bedrooms. I should mention ere, that our first morning meal was over by half-past eight o'clock; consequently, it gave us a good start in the day, instead of beginning breakfast at nine, a custom prevaleni in too many families. Day after day I went with my pupil into each room, and watched her procoedings, giving a hint here and there, en-couraging, and showing kindly how the work was to be done. In making the beds, I rare on helped, beyond standing on one side of the bed and assisting to arrange the bed-clothes, and, with my own soft duster taking the dust from my own and husband's toilet-table, and placing the things on neatly. This I had always done with other servants, and it, therefore, was no addition to my work; I did all I could to help, but anseen. If Keziah had witnessed me, the work would have been constantly left for me to do.



COAL. ONE TRIAL SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

## WHITNEY & HAMILTON. LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

DEALER IN

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the

above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to

which he calls the attention of his friends and the

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32

South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 768

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilia and Tarred Cordage, Cords

Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WSAVEE, CONEAD F CLOTHIEE. 214

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attends

O B N E X C H A N G E BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & O EMOVED TO N. E, corner of MARKET and WATEB Streets, Physical ablia.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MEBCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES.

Post Office, promptly attended to.

NO.

public generally.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC. FINE GOLD WATCHES. To Sojourners in our City. We call special attention of the sojourners in our other FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewcury, cic. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember W. W. CASSIDY. 8 165 No. 12 South SECOND Street. LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELDY & STLVER WARS. WATCHES and JEWELEY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Eto The public are respectfully invited to call and examin our stock before purchasing eisewhere. SILVER AND PLATED GOODS 自ら OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE No 704 ARCH STREET. The undersigned (int<sup>®</sup> f the famous Rogers Bres Manutacturing Company) respectially announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVFR and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH of SILVFR and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers wil coable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and coable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and code far superior to any ever imported, and our cus tomers may rely on the goods being precisely what they 5 265 ROWSY. BOWMAN & LEONARD. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices-the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautifal Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smth§rp Below Fourth. HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufactu and Dealer in Watches Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND 815 Solid Silver-Ware. RICH JEWELRY JOHN BRENNAN, DEALEB IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 205 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philade.

two others, ann never hire a cook, notwithstanding it is what I need; for, as a regular cook will not wash up breakfast things, nor, in fact, go out of her way to assist at all, it is quite out of my power to hire one, and especiall for the reason that my husband's income will not admit of any extravagance, the common failing of half educated cooks, so called.

But there must be good servants to be had if only one knew how to get them," I replied.

"Undoubtedly there are, but they seek and find places in a different class. They have been trained to work, and understand what is required of them, and how to do it. They are desirous of keeping their places, and would deem it beneath them to obtain a situation other than by recommendation. But all are not good servants who get a footing in families of rank and position, as I have known to my cost, for under the impression that I was being admirably suited, I hired a young woman who had been kitchen maid in Lord C.'s tamily, never reflecting that, had she been worth keeping, she would never have descended to the rank of general servant.

"By-the-way, efficiency in this class of ser-vants is difficult to obtain. I do not, at this moment, recollect more than two that really were what they professed to be; but they are usually good tempered, soft-handed, idle, and inattentive, but honest young woman, who have grown up to do as they liked, without an idea of method or thorough cleanliness, and to whom active, orderly mistresses are perfect torture; who take to impertinence as a defense; for what mistress will make reply to insult?

"I am now seeking a young girl of sixteen, to train her to my work. I begin to think that I have found my mission, -as it is said that every woman has one-and that is to train up vants, as it would seem, for others' benefit hith-erto. However, it is but a return to the days of our great-grandmothers; they spent hours in their kitchens, and trained their servants to work, and their daughters in their own steps. Now we want to find good household helpers, ready-made to our hand, without any effort of our own. This we know cannot be, unless about some thousand training schools were opened for their manufacture; and even then I do not see that mistresses of the middle class would benefit much, for the colonists abroad would be sending over premiums to the girls to emigrate, offering each a good home and a good husband." And my new triend laughed heartily, as she rose, saying, "It is no use staying longer; the girls have gone home to their tea-dinner at 3 o'olock, and will not return." "Yet there are plenty of young women sitting down there," I remarked; "why don't they come up?"

come up ?"

"They are not young women: they are waiting "They are not young women: they are waiting for the chance of finding some very young mar-ried lady, who trembles at the very thought of her responsibility, and who would be glad to find a steady middle-aged woman who would take all the worries of housekeeping off her hands. And here comes a lady of the kind—a sort of Dora Copperfield, you know." Truly, as she had said, the lady was followed by a host of women, varying in age from forty

Truly, as she had said, the lady was followed by a host of women, varying in age from forty to sixty, and even older. I was greatly amused at the pretty, mincing way in which the lady addressed the fawning, criaging creatures, one after another, as they came to her. They were evidently not quite the sort she desired to have, but it seemed as if she must select one of them.

"I am very particular, and my husband is al most exacting, and he wishes to have the cook ing very nicely done, and you must be very punctual," she said to the youngest of the

"How many is there in the family, mum " "Only my husband and myself. A house-maid is kept.

"Do you keep much company, mum ?"

and disput of had not well to be the

"No; we have no dinner parties." "Then, mum, I think I'd best not come; be-

A STREAM AND AND AND AND AND AND A STREAM

The girl's name was Keziah; she was cleanly, intelligent, and observant, three qualities I had not found in any before.

"Have you a love for cooking ?" I asked. "Yes, ma'am; I would do anything to become a cook.'

"Simply to cook is easy enough; but can you have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place? The saucepans must be kept free from grease. The cloths be clean and ready for use. The larder be nest, clean, and free from all that would taint meat or butter. The bread-pan must be wiped out daily, and the pastryboard and rolling-pin be kept white and sweet. All these things are necessary for a cook to attend to, besides fifty other needful matters which will be required of you in time. If you think you can do all these things, then I will try you, if you will have patience, and he as ob-servant and thoughtful as you can."

I would just remark, that without the two last qualities a mistress may as well attempt to carry water in a sieve, as expect to reap any benefit from teaching her domestics.

## CHAPTER III.

Potato Eggs-Stale and Fresh Eggs-Bacon Fat-Its Uses-How to Wash Crockery-A Digression about Black Beetles-How to Destroy Them-To Prevent a Boiler from Cracking-To Boil Mutton Tender-A Hint about the Bones-To Boil Carrots-To Prepare and Fry Cutlets-To Steam Potatoes-A Rice Pudding without Eggs-Meat Stock-Hashed and Potted Beef-Vegetables to be Washed in Warm Water-Pea Soup.

Keziah had lived some six months with a lady, and she thought she knew something of cook-ing, so I was informed the first day of her trial, and if I would let her try she felt quite sure she could cook the simple dinner of boiled beet,

codmontal of youthanter makers

Remember to put them in quite cold water

and let them boil slowly; as soon as they boil they are done. It is because the weather is cold, and the eggs are not new-laid, that they burst. All disappointment in this way can be saved by putting them into cold water instead of into boiling; but a new-laid egg is best held in a spoon for a moment over the steam, and then put in boiling water; in three minutes the egg will be set."

"But I've seen new-laid eggs put into boiling water for only a minute or less. My missis used to eat 'em because she was in a decline, and the doctor said they was most nourishing in that Way

"It is quite true; they are an excellent diet for invatids when they are new-laid, but would be too expensive in my family, so we must make the best we can of the ireshest eggs we can buy at a cheap rate. Now about the bacon, Keziah. You must not fry it as you did this morning. told you to toast it before the fire. Why did you not obey me?

"I couldn't find anything to toast it in, and I had too much to do to hold it on a fork, besides the fire was so hot."

"Now, then, bring me two old flat dishes, large one, and one a size smaller. Turn the smallest upside down in the largest, letting one side of the dish he on the edge of the large one; draw out the grate-rack in front of the fire, now observe that I lay the bacon on the upper dish which is slanting, and put it before the fire, only a sufficient distance from it to prevent the cin-ders from falling in. Thus you see the bacon gets gradually cooked through while the runs into the dish below, and when cold will be periectly white, and is equal to any lard for making pastry. You see, I can't afford to have the bacon fat eaten, it must always be saved As soon as the bacon is ready it must be put into a hot dish and be served directly, afterwards the fat be poured into a clean preserve ar or basin; then wash up the dishes and pu them together, and see that they are never used for anything but toasting bacon.

"In another place you may be desired to send the liquid fat to table, and by this means of toasting the bacon you can have it nice and white instead of peppered with cinder-dust. "I never knew any one take account of bacon

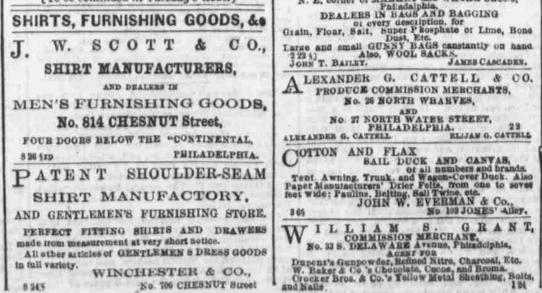
fat before, ma'am." "Perhaps not; and yet, Keziah, if I were

very rich indeed, and knowing as I do the use of it. I should direct it to be saved. The French are very celebrated for their cookery, and they use a great deal of bacon cut info strips for what is termed larding the meat or game or poultry, and of course no one gets the benefit of the bacon, because it is generally dried up and hurtful to eat; now I like to eat the bacon for my breakfast, and save the fat to lard or drip the meat with. Veal, fowls, and rabbits, when roasted, should always be cov-ered with bacon fat, and then be well floured before putting to the fire: by so doing all the juices of the meat or poultry are kept in, and it does not become dry. It is a wasteful prac-tice to use butter for these things. Now you will understand how to cook the bacon tomorrow morning." "Yes, ma'am, I can manage now; and I'll

"Yes, maram, I can manage how; and Fil wash up the breakfast things." I went into the larder for five minutes, and hearing a great clatter of crockery, returned to see a large pan used for washing vegetables, filled with glasses, plates, cups, and saucers altogether, over which Kezlah was ponring a kettlefull of boiling water; one of the glasses snapped as I entered.

"Oh, Keziah, you must not do that; get the two small tubs that you will find on the shelf in the scullery." They were brought. "Now, then, wash the glasses one at a time with cold water in the tub that is only made to hold one glass; if you wash them in hot, they will look dim. Then wipe them with one cloth and polish them with another; and for the breakfast things, put

• Water freshly boiled is not so good for tea as that which has been boiling for a long time, as then the earthy matters are precipitated in the form of "rock," and the water for making tea becomes soft-ened. Two ounces of tea will go as far as three, if it be made with filtered rain water. [To be continued in Tuesday's issue.]



made from measurement at very short notice.

8 245

COMPANY STATISTICS IN SHOT

All other atticles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street

SADDLES AND HARNESS. AND BITUMINOUS THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COAL, SADDLE AND HARNESS 935 North NINTH Street, MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY. Above Poplar, East Side. [62 JAMES O'BRIEN LACEY, MEEKER & CO., RETAIL HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET. LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

WHOLESALE HOUSE, No. 630 MARKET STREET,

> OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BA DDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.

HARNESS from \$15 to 8500 per set. Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Biankets, Combs,

Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Values, Lunch Baskets, Chamois Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city setall trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock. 39 ümrp

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

## HARNESS.

A LARGE LOI OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, Nr. 114 MARKET Street. 215



THEOBALD'S BOOTS. No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET. He makes the Lasis to suit the Fest, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 Im

912 ARCH STREET. --GAS FIXTURES, O'ANKIEK & CO. would respectfully direct the atten-tion of their ritends, and the oublic general'y, to their large and elegart assoriment of G os FIXTURES, CHANDELLEES, and OENAMENTAL BROYZE WARPS. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will dud it to their advantage to sive us a call before purchasing else-where.

where. N.B.-Soiled or tarnahed fixtures refluished with special care and at reasonable prices. 846m VANKIBE & CO

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAU-tuful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 conts a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPEE etc., will be found on sale at the 287 NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth.