

At Night Time.

Peacefully the world is dreaming.
From its turmoil now set free.
Softly bright the full moon beams,
Sheds its light across the sea.
Gentlest dews from heaven falling
Strew the earth with myriad gems;
Softest night wind's plaintive calling,
Weave the saddest requiems.
Stars above lone watch are keeping,
Cynthia's regal, glittering train;
Cool shades ever softly creeping,
Deep enfold the slumbering plain.
Tranquil now the restless billow,
Anchored fast its mighty fleets;
Ocean sleeps, the moonlight mellow
Calms the measure that it beats.
Yes, earth and breeze and vasty ocean,
Almighty God! at night to Thee
Speak in words of deep devotion,
Hushed in sleep tho' they may be!

Valuable.

DISINFECTANTS.—The London Medical Record concludes from Prof. Koch's experiments that the only certain disinfectants are chlorine, bromine and corrosive sublimate. Solutions of one part of the latter to 1000 parts of water will kill spores in ten minutes, while a solution of 1 in 15,000 is strong enough to arrest the power of development in micro-organisms.

TO CLEAN A FILE.—For cleaning a greasy finish file there is nothing better than a burning oil in the flame of an alcohol lamp, or of a gas blaze. The burning should be done by a gentle passage to and fro through the flame until the grease on the file burns with a blaze. Then the blaze should be blown out and the file be carded. When cleaned dip the file into a jar of lye; clean in pure water.

A novel, if not very practical way of disposing of the dead, so that the remains will not tend to imperil the existence of the living has been brought forward by Dr. A. Mayer. He advises the adoption of solid glass coffins, which after the introduction of the corpse, are to be closed air-tight with cement. Two holes are in the coffin. Through one of them carbonic acid is forced and by the other atmospheric air escapes. When the ordinary air is supposed to be all driven out, the holes are closed.

In one of the courses of lectures upon "The Sun and Stars," which Prof. S. P. Langley is delivering at the Lowell institute in Boston, the speaker said that the light of the sun is two and a half times as brilliant as the same area of electric (arc) light; and that if a calcium light be held between the eye and the sun the light would appear to be a black spot on the sun. As a measure of comparison, in assisting the comprehension of the infinite quantity of light thrown off by the sun, he remarked that if there was an electric light of 2000 candle power on each square foot of the surface of the earth, then the whole light from the earth would be less than one billionth that from the sun. The intensity of the sun light is one hundred and thirty thousand times that of a standard candle.

A THEORY REGARDING EARTHQUAKES.—A German writer now maintains that the causes of earthquakes are much slighter than has generally been believed—that they may, in fact, be sought at a depth of more than ten or fifteen miles, and often of less, and rather feeble forces even may produce earthquakes which will be felt at great distances. As illustrating this theory the fact is cited that the hammer in Krupp's factory, which is of immense weight, and falls from a height of ten feet, produces sensible concussions over a surface five miles in diameter—also the fact that a recent explosion in a dynamite factory was felt at between twenty-five and thirty-five miles away. It is also argued that earthquakes might and must be produced by the increase and decrease in volume of rocks under the influence of physical and chemical forces, by concussions, by the opening of crevices in rocks, and by the subsidence of masses of rocks due to these agencies, but which have been made slight account of in this relation.

For our Cooks.

BAKED CODFISH.—Pick up the fish and freshen a little as for cooking, then into a dish put a layer of cracker crumbs, then one of fish, over each layer sprinkle pepper and butter, continue until you have two layers of fish and three of crackers; lastly, beat two eggs with milk enough to cover the whole and bake about three-quarters of an hour.

POTATO STRIPS.—Pare, cut in long strips, lay in cold water for an hour, dry by spreading them on a towel and pressing another upon them; fry to a light brown in salted lard; shake off the fat in a hot colander; line a deep dish with a napkin and put in the strips. They should not be crowded in frying, but each should be distinct and free from the rest.

MACARONI WITH EGGS.—Break half a pound of macaroni into short bits, cook tender in boiling salted water, drain well, put into a deep dish and pour over it a cupful of drawn butter

in which have been stirred two beaten eggs and two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, with salt and pepper; loosen the macaroni to allow the sauce to penetrate the mass, and pass more grated cheese with it.

BAKED SHAD.—Shad for baking should be carefully cleaned, but not split. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, a little finely chopped pork, a suspicion of onion, some summer savory and chopped parsley and seasoning; fill and sew up the side. Put in a baking pan a slice of sweet salt pork and a couple of bay leaves; make it hot before laying in the fish, which should bake one hour, and be basted with its own juice.

TO MAKE DELICIOUS ALMOND CANDY.—Take one pound of sugar and about half a pint of water; put in part of the white of an egg to clarify the sugar; let this boil a few minutes and remove any scum that rises. When the sugar begins to candy, drop in the dry almonds; first, however, you should blanch the nuts by pouring hot water over them, and letting them stand in it a few minutes; then the skin will slip off readily. Spread the candy on the buttered plates to cool.

COLD SLAW.—Beat the yolks of four eggs to a very light cream; then stir gradually into them five tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar. Add two or three teaspoonfuls of sugar, and stir the mixture over the fire until it begins to thicken like boiled custard; then remove and add a teaspoonful of butter and nearly a teaspoonful of anchovy mustard. Set the sauce upon ice to become cold, and pour it over the sliced cabbage just before serving. Celery is often mixed with the cabbage for this salad.

SPRING SOUP.—Half pint of green peas, two shredded lettuce, one onion, a small bunch of parsley, two ounces of butter, the yolks of three eggs, one pint of water, one and a half quarts of soup stock. Put in a stew-pan the lettuce, onion, parsley and butter to one pint of water, and let them simmer till tender. Season with salt and pepper. When done, strain off the vegetables and put two-thirds of the liquor with the stock. Beat up the yolks of the eggs with the other third, toss it over the fire, and at the moment of serving add this with the vegetables to the strained-off soup.

CALVES' BRAINS STEWED.—Take the brains from half a dozen calves' heads; let them soak in cold water for about one hour. Render a little bacon in a saucepan with a few sliced carrots and onions mixed, some parsley, thyme, bay leaves, etc. When they have simmered a little while add half a bottle of claret wine, with a little salt and a whole pepper. As soon as it commences to boil add the brains; let them boil about twenty minutes on a slow fire, then take them out, bind the liquid with a little flour and butter mixed and already cooked. Let it reduce until only about half the quantity is left, then strain through a sieve; put it into a saucepan with some bacon cut in small squares, about two dozen small onions, a few mushrooms and the brains. Let them simmer about twelve or fifteen minutes, then serve them on a dish garnished with toast fried in butter and dressed with chopped pickles.—The Caterer.

Home Utilities.

Oil cloth may be kept bright when almost worn out if, after washing it, you take a flannel cloth and dip a corner of it in kerosene, and rub the oil cloth with it. Of course a very little oil goes a great way, and care must be taken not to use too much.

FURNITURE POLISH.—For a polish to clean up and brighten old furniture, pianos, etc., dissolve for ounces orange shellac in one quart of ninety-five per cent alcohol; to this add one quart of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine; when mixed add four ounces of sulphuric ether and four ounces of aqua ammonia; mix thoroughly and well before using. Apply with a cloth or sponge, and rub the surface to which it is applied until the polish appears.

AN EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.—The prudent housewife who regards the cleanliness and neatness of the home surroundings as one of the essentials to health and happiness, will appreciate the recipe appended. The mixture is used by the U. S. Light House department, and is said to be of very superior quality, being clear and lasting. Take half a bushel of quicklime, slack with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process, strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with either painter's or whitewash brush.

Professor See, of the Hotel Dieu, says that the new extract of lily-of-the-valley is one of the most important remedies in heart disease known. It is a powerful poison.

The Field of Science.

Zinc has been discovered near Socorro, New Mexico.

An international exhibition of garden produce will be held in St. Petersburg this summer.

The number of Edison lamps in use in America at the end of last year was more than 29,000, and in Europe at the end of February there were nearly 30,000.

It will not be long before the grand forests of Arkansas will be more valuable than the prairies of Illinois, acre for acre. A Western furniture firm has sent an agent south with instructions not to return until he has secured 100,000 acres of suitable woodland.

The best sugar and cotton districts in Texas lie along the Gulf coast, in the southeastern part of the State. About one-third is bottom land, and capable of raising from one to three hogheads of sugar to the acre, with two barrels of molasses to every hoghead of sugar.

At Sabastopol a new Government dock has just been commenced. It will take the place of the one which was destroyed during the famous siege by the allied armies more than twenty-five years ago. It will require three years to complete it, and the estimated cost is \$20,000,000.

Dr. Reklam, in a recent number of the "Gesundheit," says that the head-ache, restlessness, etc., which are sometimes caused by keeping flowers in bed-rooms, do not result from any special properties of the flowers themselves, but from the continued strain brought to bear upon the olfactory nerves.

In many parts of Spain farming operations have made little or no progress since the expulsion of the Moors. The same sort of plow is used now as then, oxen tread out the corn after the ancient Oriental fashion, and women separate the chaff from the corn by tossing the grain up in the air during a breeze of wind.

Northern manufacturers and capitalists are sending their agents to Georgia and other Southern States to buy up forest lands. Thirty thousand acres of woodland in one body have been bought in Northern Georgia. It is suggested that the Legislature should pass a law to prevent the wholesale destruction of the forests.

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries is about to build in connection with its new station there an aquarium, to be devoted to biological researches of every description, at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. Preparations are being made at the adjoining station for the artificial propagation of cod, mackerel, halibut and other fishes useful for food.

The staining of bricks red is effected by melting one ounce of glue in a gallon of water, then adding a piece of alum as large as an egg, one-half pound of Venetian red and one pound of Spanish brown; redness or darkness is increased by using more red or brown. For coloring black, heat the bricks and dip in fluid asphaltum, or in a hot mixture of linseed oil and asphalt.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that guaiac given early will rarely fail to cut short an acute tonsillitis. The formula is as follows: Resin guaiac, 70 gram.; gum tragacanth, 43 gram.; sacchar. alb., 17 gram.; black current paste, q. s. M. Div. in trochisci No. 350. Sig.: One every two hours. One can also give aconite, as recommended by Ringer. If the disease is not checked, give small pellets of ice.

Professor John Nichol, speaking in his "Historical Sketch" of American literature of the non-existence of international copyright, says that "this gross injustice to the authors on both sides of the Atlantic, for the benefit of the publishers on one, leads to the intellectual market being glutted with stolen goods. Considerations of interest in business are of course everything; those of principle or art or patriotism nothing."

In the recent international debate on alcoholism at Geneva, the number of litres of alcohol consumed yearly per head of population was stated for the principal European countries and the United States as follows: France, 3; Austria, 4; England, 6; America (United States), 7½; Switzerland, 7½; Belgium, 9; Sweden, 10; Germany, 10; Russia, 16; Denmark, 23. In Spain and Italy the proportion was much less.

Two Romances.

The son of a leading lawyer in New York, some years ago, was attracted by the innocent face and quick wit of a Welsh chambermaid in his father's house, and declared that he preferred her to all the fashionable beauties who had courted his notice.

His family protested, but to no purpose. The only concession he would make was to consent to go to Europe for three years before marrying the girl. In the meantime, having an independent fortune, the lover placed her at one of the best schools in New York.

The girl was ambitious and devoted to her affection to the man who had chosen her. He returned, found her

more lovely than ever. They were married, and the lady is now one of the leaders of society in the city where they live—a noble, refined, charming woman.

An eminent jurist, well known in Pennsylvania in the early part of this century, was "making the circuit" on horseback, and stopped for dinner at the house of a farmer. The daughter of the farmer waited on them, and the Judge, who had been a cynic about women, observed the peculiar gentleness of her voice and a certain sweet candor in her face. After dinner, the farmer said:

"Mary, bring the Judge's horse."
Mary started to the field, which was enclosed by a barred fence. Laying her hand on the topmost rail she vaulted lightly over.

"I saw," said the Judge afterward, "for the first time, a woman with the mind and body I should require in my wife. I called again and again at Farmer C.'s. At last I sent Mary to school for a couple of years, and here, she is," nodding to the stately matron who presided at his table.

The sons of the Judge and this real Maud Muller all attained distinction—one, like his father, at the bar; another was an eminent divine, and a third was a Southern candidate for the Presidency. All were noted for their fiery eloquence, their high sense of honor and a certain appetite for fighting, which was well-sustained by strong physical health. The Judge had not been mistaken in Mary's qualities of mind or body.

Darkey Philosophy.

Some pocket knives mus' 'a been made to len' out.

A man dat kin make a libin' playin' de fiddle aint ap' to pester de hoe-handle.

Casionally a man wid right smart education can't find his knife when it git in de wrong pocket.

A long spell o' roomatiz is ap' to p'int out your bes' friends.

De rainbow might be better lookin' ef 'twas'n't sech a cheap show.

De bottom of de meal box make mighty po' music.

Big blaze o' fire can't roas' your 'aters.

De bes' seed ain't bound to make big water-millions.

It's a mighty rotten old house dat won't make kindlin' wood.

Bresh fire soon gone.

Heap o' wummy, scaly barks come orf de top limbs.

De catfish gits into trouble by buildin' too fine a chimney to a little house.

You can't take de twist' out ce gra'vine by culleratin' it.

Peacock can't hide his foots by spreadin' his tail.

Green 'simmons ain't 'fraid o' nobody.

Education don't come by bumpin' 'g'in' de school'ouse.

When de morkin' bird try to mork eb'rything, he boun' to let out some music dat ain't wuf much.

It's a mighty lazy nigger dat don't keep his ax sharp.

A hole under de garden pain's is a hard secret to keep.

See whar you gwine to hit 'fo' you 'lif' your hoe.

Sas'fus root tea won't hu't your 'specterbility when de crap come out short.

Too much trabblin' on de railroad make some folks lose de right lick for de cotton patch.

De young peaches is safe when de martin start her nest.

You don't need much fence roun' de cucumber vine.

Are Mushrooms Poisonous?

Professor Ponick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom, of which the following are the practical results: All common mushrooms are poisonous, but cooking deprives them in a greater or less degree of their poisonous qualities. The repeated washing with cold water which they usually undergo to clean them, takes away a portion of the poison, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been boiled is highly poisonous, and should always be carefully got rid of. Experiments made on dogs showed that if a dog ate one of its own weight of raw mushrooms, it fell sick, but recovered; if it ate one and one-half per cent. the poison had a more violent but not fatal effect, and if it ate two per cent. it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been boiled was far more poisonous than even the raw mushrooms; while the mushrooms thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of ten per cent. of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in larger quantities. Dried mushrooms are still dangerous for from twelve to twenty days, and also the water in which they have been boiled. They require to be dried for at least a whole month, and are really only safe after four months' drying.

Hot Water as a Medicine.

A young man who was compelled to resign his position in one of the public schools of this city because he was breaking down with consumption, and who has ever since been battling for life, although with little apparent prospect of recovery, was encountered several days ago in a Broadway restaurant.

"I see," he said, "that you seem surprised at my improved appearance. No doubt you wonder what could have caused such a change. Well, it was a very simple remedy—nothing but hot water."

"Hot water?"
"That's all. You remember my telling you that I had tried all the usual remedies? I consulted some of the leading specialists in affections of the lungs in this city, and paid them large fees. They went through the usual course of experimentation with me under all sorts of medicines. I went to the Adirondacks in the summer and to Florida in the winter, but none of these things did me any substantial good. I lost ground steadily, grew to be almost a skeleton, and had all the worst symptoms of a consumptive whose end is near at hand. At that juncture a friend told me that he had heard of cures being effected by drinking hot water."

"I consulted a physician who had paid special attention to this hot-water cure and was using it with many patients. He said: 'There is nothing, you know, more difficult than to introduce a new remedy into medical practice, particularly if it is a very simple one and strikes at the root of erroneous views and prejudices that have long been entertained. The old-school practitioners have tried for years to cure consumption, but they are as far from doing it as ever.'

"Now, the only rational explanation of consumption is that it results from defective nutrition. It is always accompanied by mal-assimilation of food. In nearly every case the stomach is the seat of a fermentation that necessarily prevents proper digestion. The first thing to do is to remove that fermentation, and put the stomach into a condition to receive food and dispose of it properly. This is effected by taking water into the stomach, as hot as it can be borne, an hour before each meal. This leaves the stomach clean and pure, like a boiler that has been washed out. Then put into the stomach food that is in the greatest degree nutritious and the least disposed to fermentation."

"No food answers this description better than tender beef. A little stale bread may be eaten with it. Drink nothing but pure water, and as little of that as meals as possible. Vegetables, pastry, sweets, tea, coffee and alcoholic liquor should be avoided. Put tender beef alone into a clean and pure stomach three times a day, and the system will be fortified and built up until the wasting away, that is the chief feature of consumption, ceases, and recuperation sets in."

"This reasoning impressed me. I began by taking one cup of hot water an hour before each meal, and gradually increased the dose to three cups. At first it was unpleasant to take, but now I drink it with a relish that I never experienced in drinking the choicest wine. I began to pick up immediately after the new treatment, and gained fourteen pounds within two months. I have gained ground steadily in the trying climate of New York; and I tell you, sir, I feel on a sure way to recovery."

Here an old gentleman who had been standing near, and evidently listening to the conversation, turned to the teacher and said: "This remedy of hot-water drinking has attracted my attention for some time. It has been of immense service in relieving me of a terrible dyspepsia that tormented me for many years. I tried numerous able physicians, and there is probably no medicine that is prescribed for such an ailment which was not given to me; but none of them gave me any permanent benefit. But the simple remedy of drinking hot water, accompanied by a rational regulation of my diet, has entirely cured me, advanced though I am in life. It was not the dieting alone that did it. I had tried that before. It was the use of hot water that cured me, for that made it possible to derive benefit from a judicious diet. I have also found this treatment of great benefit in kidney diseases, which are largely owing to mal-assimilation of food."

The teacher listened very attentively to the old gentleman's remarks:

"I am glad to learn that your experience," he said, "agrees so fully with mine. I have become acquainted with various cases in which this simple method of treatment has effected permanent cures after all the efforts of the physicians had failed. I am convinced simply from what I have seen, that almost any disturbance of the human system that results from disorders of the stomach can be alleviated, and in most instances, cured in the same way."

The very simplicity of the thing may cause some to hesitate about attaching much importance to it; but, like the proper ventilation of your dwellings, it may prevent disease and effect cures where all the drugs of the pharmacopoeia will fail."—N. Y. Sun.

For The Young.

MOUNT HOOD.—Mount Hood stands about sixty miles from the great Pacific, as the crow flies, and about two hundred miles up the Columbia river, as it is navigated. Mount Hood stands utterly alone. And yet he is only a brother, a bigger and a taller brother, of a well raised family of seven snow peaks.

At any season of the year, you can stand upon almost any little eminence within two hundred miles of Mt. Hood and count seven snow cones, clad in eternal winter, piercing the clouds. There is no scene so sublime as this in all the world.

The mountains of Europe are only hills in comparison. Although some of them are quite as high as those of Oregon and Washington territories, yet they lie far inland, and are so set on the top of other hills that they lose much of their majesty. Those of Oregon start up sudden and solitary, and almost out of the sea, as it were. So that while they are not really much higher than the mountain peaks of the Alps, they seem to be about twice as high. And being all in the form of pyramids or cones, they are much more imposing and beautiful than those of either Asia or Europe.

WHAT EVERY BOY SHOULD LEARN.—Every boy should learn to lift himself by the hands and hold on for some time. It is not necessary to go to a gymnasium to learn this. Boys in the country in climbing trees are soon able to lift themselves by the hands. It is well to have a pole placed horizontally, just high enough to allow the feet to be clear from the ground. With this and a rope of good size hanging down from a secure fastening, many useful feats may be learned. The pole and rope may be under a shed or in a barn. To lift the body by the hands and to move along on the pole, to hang by one hand, and to swing various ways, will greatly strengthen the arms and hands. The rope will allow of the more difficult feat of climbing it. At first learn to climb the rope by the aid of the feet, pressing the rope between them. After this learn to go up, using the hands only. In going down never slide but go down hand-under-hand, otherwise the hands may be badly hurt. One who can command himself while on a rope, may at times find the ability to do so very useful. It is easily acquired, and the time spent in such exercise is by no means wasted.

A Mechanical Rat.

The ancient Parrhasius and Zenxis used to think it better than human praise, and the highest triumph of excellence, to have the birds peck at their pictured fruit, or a dog wag his tail on looking at their portrait of his master. Perhaps it really requires greater skill to deceive instinct than to deceive reason. The following anecdote is related to illustrate the perfection with which automatic toy animals are made to imitate the originals:

An immense cat, fat, sleek and a great favorite, lived and roamed at will from the top floor to the sub-cellar of one of our business warehouses. He knew very well what a rat was like. One day a fun-loving clerk bought a toy rat, with a spring inside, which he wound up with a key as he would a watch. The cat was nearby, and while one clerk stroked and petted him, another one put the toy on the floor a few feet off. Instantly as he took off the weight of his hand, the rat started on a run, and like a dash of light puss had his paw on it. While it was held down the spring could not work; then puss let it go, as cats will when teasing their poor frightened prey, when it ran away again and puss after it.

The least change in the way of holding, would send it off in a different direction when free, but finally puss thought it time to eat the rat and caught it in his mouth.

"Whir-r-r-r!"—The un-rat-ly racket made puss drop the horrible thing, which fell on its back and kicked. With eyes dilated and spitting out fright, he looked for one second, and then, with tail erect, fled for his life and has never come back. We know that when the weight was lifted off the spring it must run itself down; but puss, although she knew better than we how to catch and eat a real rat, could not understand the mechanical.—Little Gem.

At Fortress Monroe, twelve "dummy" torpedoes were sent a distance of 1½ miles under water and returned to the base of operations by endless cable. They were hidden from view under water, and their position was known only to the operator, "who placed them in any position desired to obstruct or allow the passage of vessels." From these experiments Lieutenant Graydon predicts "a revolution in harbor defence methods."