Through the courtesy of N. C. Pike, the superintendent, we were escorted through this extensive warehouse. The basement is well equipped for storage purposes with a solid concrete bottom nearly three feet thick, and the walls are of concrete nearly to the ceiling. The temperature of the various rooms on this floor was forty-two degrees, and here were stored immense quantities of fruits of all kinds, oranges, lemons, figs, dates, etc. Ascending to the next floor the temperature was two degrees lower, and here were rooms filled nearly to the ceiling with packages of eggs and butter. It was a positive refreshment to walk through these delightfully cool apartments. Air boxes convey the warm air upward, where it is purified in the ice loft in the top of the building, while cold currents of air are conducted through the cold air boxes into the different rooms according to the temperature required, which is regulated by a thermometer. Five thousand tons of ice are annually provided for this pur-

Ascending a staircase to the third floor we found a temperature of thirty six degrees, and we began to draw our wraps closer around us. Here the storerooms were devoted to large consignments of butter and eggs. Passing along the corridor we reached the freezing room, the greatest novelty of all. The moment the door was opened it was like an inhalation of February atmosphere, the temperature being only twenty-two degrees. Two sides of the room were lined with large galvanized iron cylinders filled with ice and salt. Here were turkeys, chickens, quail, duck, etc., frozen as stiff as they could be in the coldest winter weather. About twenty-four hours are required to thaw

them sufficiently for cooking. An adjoining apartment contained quantities of venison which had been frozen since last December. Mounting another staircase, we reached the fourth story, and as I paced the long corridor I could scarcely realize that I was walking under 5,000 tons of ice. The ice in the loft is twenty feet thick, and is covered with boards, then a layer of hair felt, and fifteen inches of mill shavings, allowing a space of five feet for a circulation of air between it and the roof of the building. A branch of the Union Freight railroad runs into the yard, making a connection with every depot in the city. In front of the door stood a refrigerator car, filled with buttur, awaiting removal to the cold storage rooms.

Clean and Happy Dutch People. [Holland Cor. St. Louis Republican.]

The truthful record cannot say much for the taste of the Dutch in their domestic architecture. The houses are lofty and irregular, without lines of beauty or advantages usually of location. They are very clean and are white with paint. The furnishing is grim and uncozy, but it is pre eminently whole-The flower gardens are models of neatness, if featureless as to arrangement. The cleanliness of the people is not only proverbial but is pursued to an excess that amounts almost to a mania. One may rest assured of clean linen in Holland. The houses are washed inside and out. The chickens are washed, the goats, cows, oxen, mules and horses are washed. Everything is scoured religiously. Vermin are considered a disgrace. A Dutch housewife on discovering a cobweb, will not only remove it, but will scour and scald the place where she found it and will institute a hunt for the spider which is not remitted until she has the insect's corpse under the dust. The houses have big gilt letters upon their facades to express the sentiment of their own-They are all expressive of content and full of kernels of philosophy of life. "Lust en Rust" indicates the pleasure and repose of the owner, "Mijn Genocjen" shows his entire satisfaction, "Mijn Lust en Leven" indicates that the home is his pleasure and life, "Builen Zorg" discloses that the owner is without care and "Vrengde bij Vrede" shows that he lamb, forty-four quarters of veal, twenhas joy with his place. Some have ty quarters of mutton and a great quanlonger titles with fuller sentiments. The whole tone of the country life leaves the impression that the people enjoy this life.

What Is Slang? [Boston Courier.]

In its best sense slang is an attempt to get at the truth by the shorter routes. It may not always do this decorously, but, none the less, it generally manages to get there. Slang is the greatest order and unanimity. the sworn enemy of circumlocution and periphrasis. It believes that in liter ature, as in geometry, a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. As it almost invariably orignates among uneducated people this is quite natural. It is a stripping away of the dry husks of things to get the quicklier at the kernel. It is an unconscious striving to attain to the actualities and essences of things-it is. in its lowly, common way, a blind reacher after what Mr. Carlyle toploftily calls the "eternal veracities."

A Senator's Helpmate.

[Boston Budget.] Mrs. Senator Logan is a model congressman's wife. She is a fine, matronly looking woman, with snow-white hair, clear hazel eyes, the merry laugh of a school-girl, and the tender kindliness of a mother. Magnetic in manner, she exercises a potent influence over the senator, and does much to increase his personal popularity. She writes his letters, corrects the proof of his speeches, franks his documents, and distributes his garden seeds with rare judgment.

KALAKAUA'S KINGDOM.

Sandwich Islands -- No Pests Except Leprosy. [Chicago Tribune Interview with E. A.

Thorne.1 "What sort of labor is employed in

the islands?" "Mostly Chinese, and the rest Portuguese, German, and Kanakas, or natives. The Germans are often visiting the extensive warehouse of the thrifty and become overseers. The Portuguese are very good, and are becoming more numerous. The Kanakas are the most reliable, but they are very improvident and are hard to

> "Has it not been charged that a species of slavery existed on the plantations with reference to these labor-

"It has, but without any foundation whatever. These laborers are engaged in the native countries to emigrate to the islands and to work for from one to three years after arrival for wages, in consideration that the planter who hires them shall pay their fare across the water. This is called shipping.' When their time is up if they agree to remain for another period with their employer this also is called shipping'. There is a charge made in this country that these contracts are enforced in such a way as to make them amount substantially to slavery. But there is not a word of truth in it. There are the same legal means exactly in the islands as in the state of Illinois for enforcing the fulfillment of such a contract on the part of hired laborers. That is to say, in case they violate their contract they can be sued for damages, and if they have committed fraud they can be arrested and held to bail, and the suit is tried before a native Kanaka justice at that. Indeed, these remedies are so inadequate that the planters are in a state of perpetual peril and dissatisfaction on account of the insecurity of their contracts."

"How are the laborers treated while working out their contract?"

"Very humanely indeed. They are cared for just like children. The laws not only forbid slavery, but forbid a planter to strike a hired servant. "What of the climate and scenery of

the islands? "The most delightful imaginable. The country is swept by the trade winds, and the temperature is kept remarkably even and comfortable. The themometer never gets above ninety degrees, and seventy degrees is the average the year round. There are three months of sultry weather in the summer. but the rest of the year is very comfortable. It is also a land of perpetual verdure. Flowers of every hue and shape are so abundant that you may walk over beds of them anywhere. Fruits, also, in endless variety abound everywhere. 1 could stand on the veranda of my notel and pick figs, oranges, bananas, limes, mangoes and papyas. What is more wonderful, there is not a wild animal, a snake or any kind of reptile in the

country." "Are there no pests of any kind?" "There are some mosquitoes, and from what I heard before I went there, I expected them to eat me up. But I found no more of them than there is in this country, and they gave me no trouble except at one or two places. The only plague I know of in the country is the leprosy. This terrible disease is confined to the Kanakas, or natives. It is contagious, but not infectious. It is entirely painless, but it causes the joints of the body to come apart, so that the hands and feet drop off. As soon as a person is taken with it he is banished to the island of Malakai, which is reserved entirely for the residence of lepers, and on which there is a colony of from 400 to 500 of them all the time. People who are curious about the disease often go there and walk through the hospital with impunity. The lepers are the most cheerful patients in the

Old English Weddings. Our ancestors, especially the English ones, in all their marriage customs paid great attention to that promoter of hun.an happiness and forerunner of long life-eating and drinking. They did not believe in dressing the body and stuffing the soul while the stomach went empty. From an old English paper 120 years old comes this item: Married, in June, 1760, Mr. William Donkin, a considerate farmer of Great Cassin, near Rothbury, in the county of Cumberland, to Miss Eleanor Stotten, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. entertainment on this occasion against the sky: was very grand, there being no less than 120 quarters of tity of beef; twelve hams, with a suitable number of chickens, which was concluded with eight hampers of brandy made into punch, twelve do en of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and ninety bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of twenty-five fiddlers and pipers, and everything was conducted with

The Puritans relaxed a little when they came to marriage, for when the daughter of Rev. Mr. Ballautine, of Westfield, Mass., was married, his people sent him as wedding presents several quarts of rum and brandy, a loin and leg of mutton, a leg of veal, five fowls, suet, butter, flour and pigs, cranberries and apples. Civil magistrates used to perform the ceremony, and at the feast a dance, the music beweddings that when his son attended one at Southampton, Mass., he sent a messenger after him to lead him home

by the ear. What in a woman is called "curiosity" in a man is grandiloquently magnified into the "spirit of inquiry."

George Washington weighed 209 pounds at the close of the revolutionary war.

English Exchange: Land in London recently sold at the rate of \$3,500,000 EXECUTED IN PRISON.

The Hanging of Six Desperadoes by the Inmates of the Andersonville Stockade.

[Chicago Herald.] On the 30th of June, under the leadership of a mysterious character known as "Limber Jim," but the real name of whom has never yet been ascertained, a vigilance committee was organized in Andersonville, and the members of it were known in camp as the "regulars." The original object of the organization was the breaking up of the band of raiders and the enforcement of order throughout the camp. "Limber Jim" was the leading spirit of the vigilance committee, and under his direction a number of raiders were arrested. The rebel authorities, who were at least interested in preventing the camp from being infested with a pack of human wolves, thereby rendering the duties of their troops less burdensome in keeping the encampment in subjection, consented that the arrested raiders should be tried by Union soldiers, and, if found guilty, sentenced to execution. It was believed that this course would have a wholesome effect, and full liberty was extended to the vigilance committee to do what they pleased with the offenders. They were tried under form of a law

extemporized for the occasion, and six of the men were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung. The 11th of July was set as the day for execution, and before noon a scaffold was erected in the camp under one of the most enchanting of Georgia skies. When marched into the camp the wretched men were left face to face with their executioners, and not less duties of his office as spiritual adviser, made an earnest, impassioned appeal had better make a note of this. for the preservation of their lives; but, seeing his efforts unavailing, he sought the condemned men to turn their attention to God, who alone could have mercy npon them. The men whose hands had been stained with a thousand crimes, if not with the blood of their fellow-prisoners, were com. | velvet. pelled to ascend the scaffold, and the execution was proceeded with.

Pending the consummation of the ar- trimmings. rangements, one of the men broke from the platform on which the six were standing with the executioner, who was covered. none other than "Limber Jim," and his aids, and made a desperate struggle for West of England cloths are very poplife. The crowd gave way for the in- plar. stant and let him through the living The pursuit, however, was as desperate as the flight, and the wretched man was recaptured and brought back to the place of execution. Bags were drawn over the heads of the trembling culprits, and the ropes with which they were to "Limber Jim" was the last broidered or braided. for a moment, and, touching a spring. new autumn toilets. sent the half dozen men down the fatal heard from 20,000 lips. In the fall the dyke points or blocks. ringleader had broken his rope and fell unharmed at the foot of the vast coninstant, seemingly, by which his executioners forced him to reascend the scafthe doomed leader glanced at his asso- the shape of the figure. ciates struggling with death at his side. Just as the bag was again forced over his head, shutting out forever the light of day from his sight, he cried out with immeasurable agony of mind, "Boys, pray for me!" being the last words he ever uttered. The executioner, "Limber Jim," was immediately guarded inside the stockade.

How the Revolutionary Merces Celebrated Peace.

[J. T. Headley in Harper's Magazine.] Although the first formal celebration was to commence at 12 o'clock with flounce, are a feature in fall costumes. prayer, an anthem of praise accomthree thundering huzzas, the excited soldiers could not wait till ther, but ushered in the day with firing of guns and shouts and songs till hill and vallev rang again. Heath says that the effect was grand when the army with excited voices thundered forth the anthem 'Independence," by Billings: 'The states, O Lord, with songs of praise

Shall in Thy strength rejoice; And, blest with Thy salvation, raise To heaven their cheerful voice." forest, there rose strong and great Voltaire.

And all the continent shall ring, Down with this earthly king; No king but God,"

When night came the piles of combustible materials that had been heaped on the summits of Berean mountains and Storm King to signal the advance of the enemy were lighted up, not to herald the approach of the foe, but blazed from their lofty tops like great altar fires to the God of peace.

A Newsboy's Trick.

[Boston Budget.] Baize went out of the Park theatre the other night between the acts. It is he went for. All that the reader need Syrius. know is, that in coming back he met a little boy, with a bundle of papers ander his arm, crying bitterly. "What's the matter, sonny?" said Baize, who was full of the milk of human kindness, combined, perhaps, with a liquid of a more substantial character. "I'm ing furnished by a mulatto fiddler, my father will lick me when serted trath in trifles that could be was enjoyed, though Rev. Jonathan I go home if I do not sell all of my trusted in matters of importance. my father will lick me when serted trath in trifles that could be Baize, sympathetically: "what will you He that does not know those things take for the whole lot?" "Twenty-five which are of use and necessity for him to cents," said the boy, drying his eyes know, is an ignorant man, whatever he and wiping his nose on the sleeve of his shirt. "All right," rejoined the benevolent man; "give them to me." Baize took the papers and threw them into the street, and the boy took the quarter and disappeared suddenly round the of fine preceptions. Elegance comes of corner. An hour later, when Baize was leaving the playhouse with Mrs. Baize he saw that identical newsboy

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Fine wool is so lovely for wear, so sanitary in its effects, that it is pleasant to see how largely it is pressed into service for autumn saits and cutdoor garments. This we owe to the introduction workmanship.

The costume consists of four pieces, practical fact. skirt, tunic, basque and outside coat,

coat would range from \$125 to \$150. suits, and some of the new cape cloaks dom pruned bore the poorest of all. are composed. The cloth is thick, warm, most neatness.

The Jersey jacket has taken on a most great difference between the cost of a admirable shape." picin and the cost of a braided tunic of

Fashion Dots.

White silk gauze with large velvet fig ures is the newest fabric for bride's

Round hats of felt have large, high Pointed velvet yokes are used on silk

No jewelry is worn by women on the

street now except rings, and they are For the short coats, the Melton and

Long re lingotes and cloaks of Musecenvironment out into the open camp. vite velvet are trimmed with dark-gray

and black fars. Dark blue wool dresses will be elaboorately trimmed with red braid, or combined with red wool.

Perfectly plain Jerseys are no longer be hung were adjusted around their ashionable. They must be either em-

man to leave the platform. As he Breton, Franklin, and Elizabethan descended the rough ladder he halted vests and plastrons are all revived in the

All the new gather An exclamation of horror was the edges cut in leaf, dog tooth, or van-

Muscovito velvets bave large figures course. It was but the work of an of cut velvet in high relief on the plain, uncut velvet ground.

Tournures will not be worn this winfold. With face whiter than a ghost ter. They are very awkward and spoil Gilt lace and white crepe lisse, crink-

> in the new neck-wear. Only bone, steel, and silk buttons will be used on costumes this winter. They

are small and plain. For the neck and sleeve trimmings of out of camp, and was never again seen the new dresses gilt braid, gilt gauze,

and gilt lace are used. Brides' dresses are trimmed with silver cords, silver galloons, and an embroidery of silver threads and beads.

the bottom, talling over a plaited Coquilles of Oriental lace, both black panied by the band, and followed by and white, are arranged down the front of the bodice of black silk dresses. Underskirts of velveteen will be much worn this autumn beneath tunics and

> polonaises of tweed and cheviot. Rays of Learning.

Happiness is like the statue of Isis, w ose veil no mortal ever raised .- Lan-

The secret of living is to say every-And from plain and hill-top, field and thing that can be said on the subject .-

Consult your friend on all things, especially on those which respect yourself. His counsels may then be useful completely spoiled during the summer where your own self-love might impair and fall. The injury is not caused by

your judgment. - Seveca. He whose first emotion, on the view of an excellent production, is to undervalue it, will never have any of his own times it contains inpurities that cause to show .- Aikin.

Give freely to him that deserveth well. and asketh nothing; and that is a way of giving to thyself.-Faller. It is a species of agreeable servitude

to be under an obligation to those we esteem .- Queen Christine.

"The generous heart
Should scorn a pleasure which gives others pale."
—Thomson.

He who seldom speaks, and with one

calm, well-timed word can strike dumb the loquacions is a genius or a hero.-Lavater. I have seldom known anyone who de-

may know besides .- Tillotson.

"True dignity is never gained by place, And never lost when honors are withdrawn. Defect in manners is usually the defect no breeding, but of birth. - Emerson.

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Notes. All fruits ripen better in the dark than in the light, tomatoes included, says the

Farm Journal. The Live Stock Monthly, speaking of by wealthy "traveled" women of the ensilage, says that while theorists are English tailor made suit and its gradual still endeavoring to show the insignifadoption among us. The cost of a good | icant value of ensitage for feeding to tailor made suit, we'l fitted and finished, | milch cows, the practical farmers conis from 890 to 8125-the difference in tinue to build silos, fill them with ensithe fineness of cloth and quality of satin lage and double the number of cattle on lining rather than the cut, design or their farms. Scientists cannot prove impossible that which exists as a tangible,

Mr. Thomas D. Baird, in the Amerimade like a gentleman's frock coat; if a | can Garden, states that he tried several Newmarket (long coat) is required, the experiments with tomatoes, and found that those which had been "topped" Much better than ribs of mixtures are were larger and four days' earlier than the yielding yet resisting stockinette or others not so treated. Vines not staked twilled cloth resembling stockinette, of were not as productive as those that which the finest Jersey jackets, tunics, were, and the vines that were only sel-

A home-made brush harrow is thus rough finished on the under side, yet described by Mr. C. R. Garford, of the light in weight and not clumsy. When Michigan Horticultural Society: "Those made into Jerseys it is faced with silk or I saw were made of six small birch trees satin, the pockets put in tailor fashion, about two inches in diameter at the seen. and the finishing executed with the ut- butts. These were placed at equal distances apart and attached to a headpiece -a 2x4 scantling-with a chain hitched singular vegue-singular because it has to the scantling in two places, to which been before the public severa! years, but the whiffletree is attached. One horse only recently broken out into this ap- will take a wide sweep of ground with parently causeless epidemic. There is a this contrivance, leaving the ground in

Glanders in horses is marked by a the same kind. A lady who had finish- peculiar deposit, with sores on the mem ed an order for braiding a hundred doz- brane of the nose, and in the lungs and en of fine cashmere Jerseys recently, re elsewhere. The acute form results from ceived an order for another hundred inoculation, or in weak, worn-out anidozen from the same firm. The price mals. Exhausting diseases, bad air and to purchasers of the plain Jersey was \$5. overwork are among the causes favorathan 30,000 stood around them. A The price paid for braiding was sixty ble for its production. The symptoms Catholic priest who had been with the cents. The price charged for the braid- of the acute form are languor, loss of aphalf dozen desperadoes fulfilling the ed Jersey was \$1. Ladies who can petite, red watery eyes, dry staring coat, braid and embroider their own Jerseys, quick pulse and breath, colored patches in the nose, watery discharges from that organ, and sometimes dropsical swellings in the limbs and joints.

The Orange County Farmer rays concerning housing manure: When farmers learn from experience that by housing manure and thoroughly working it ever, square crowns and stiff brims faced with mixing with absorbents such as muck, earth, road dust, leaves, etc., to take up the liquid and the ammonia set free, its dresses which have vandyke pointed value is double what it now is, and at an expense, too, much less than the same amount of plant food could be obtained in an artificial fertilizer, a new era will have been reached in agriculture, and we shall see the fertility of the old farms | nail." brought back to wh re they were fifty years ago.

> Cottonseed for Feeding Cows. That cottonseed, when fed whole, is absolutely unfit for the production of tage. good milk and butter I presume no intelligent dairyman will deny, but that it produces abortion will be news to many Southern stock-breeders. This may be so, but it is not in accordance with my experience. I have fed it for years to young beifers and dry cows, Two winters ago my ewes began to abort badly, and at first I was inclined to attribute this to the cottonseed, but upon investigation I found the sheep that had been fed the seed were doing well, and that the loss by abortion was confined to the flock that had been fed no seed at !

Cattle not in milk, that have plenty of nice bright wheat-straw and cut corn led crape and silver braid are combined fodder for roughness, and are fed a moderate quantity of seed, with a little bran over it, will winter nicely, their bo vels being kept in good condition by the seed counteracting the constipating tendancy of the roughness. I have thus carried through the winter about seventy-fivhead of pure and grade Jerseys, and they have come out with glossy coats and general healthy look. Too much seed fed them simply produces scours, which, of course, if eccessive, might Skirts cut in vandykes or blocks at bring about abortion, but the same might be said of too much green clover and grass. If I am not mistaken, the medical authorities agree that it is the cotton root and not the seed that produces abortion, and it has always been my understanding that the negro women of the South used the root instead of the seed for their purpose. To say that the cottonseed meal, in the hands of a careful feeder, is a dangerous food, producing indigestion, etc., I admit, but when putting the batter in. decorticated and carefully fed, in the proportion of about one part meal to in milk.

Preserving Salt Meat. Much of the corned beef and salt pork put up by farmers becomes tainted or using too small amount of salt. As a rule, much more salt is employed than is necessary to preserve the meat. Somethe meat to contract a bad flavor. pure sait should be employed for preserving meat and dairy products. It costs but little more than that which is impure, and it is more satisfactory in all respects. Meat packed in a barrel and covered consequence of small portions of it or in a week pour off the clear. air comes in contact with it there and paper and to transfer engravings. decomposition takes place. The products of the decomposition of animal substances always have an unpleasant taste and smell, and these in the case of meat in a barrel are communicated to the brine and from thence to the meat. Meat packed in brine should be cut in pieces with a very sharp knife. This will leave the edges smooth. After it has been for a few days in the brine the latter should be poured off and boiled. The boiling will cause all the impurities to rise to the surface while the blood will be coagulated. These substances should then be skimmed off, and when the barrel. If the brine does not conshould be repeated. Special pains the brine at all times. A perforated top Of all the actions of a man's life his or false cover, or a frame work, should marriage does least concern other peol rest on the meat and be weighed down ing: "Please buy a paper, mister? I'm most meddled with by other people. - are employed the liability of spoiling stuck." "So am I." said Baize. Selden.

ALL SORTS

A simple lay—an egg. A gold pen-a coin vault. Worth is a millionaire.

Pressed for time-A mummy. A whine merchant-A dealer in bad

spirits. It is a cold day when the ice is not

A base ball muff keeps no hand warm.

The hotel cook should be given a wide range. Not what it is cracked to be

eat, n nnt. The merchant who sells for cas., be-

longs to the no-bill-ity. Somnambulism is believed to be an

uncon-cious trance-action. Ladies' dress goods called "lawns" should never be less than a yard wide. A crank suggests that the most a:

propriate music for a hand-organ is

Handel's. A young lady who was being stared at too earnestly drew a veil over the

When a man does not know his gun is loaded his bullets are apt to be led

By the way, a dog generally "comes to the scratch" in the attempt to "make both ends meet." When the head of a family accidental-

ly backs into a tub of hot water he can be said to be pa-boiled. A man may "smile" and "smile," and

be a villain, but the betting is two to one that he will be drunk. When the jwidow buries her first husband she becomes pensive, but after she

gets the second she is usually expen-The last piece of timber of the Bour-

bon dynasty in France is gone. It was a poor figure-head anyway, only a Cham-When a poet prepares a long-winded

poem, does he measure it by the gas meter? That would be a good way to get in the "words that burn." It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they

have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.-Pope. "Can your wife drive?" one Somerville man asked another. "Drive what?" "Drive a horse, of course." "Drive a

horse! why, man, she cannot drive a A young girl who married a New York dude on account of the lovely Queen Anne villa he had at Newport admits

that she sold herself for a mess of cot-Miss Ayer, the heiress of the patent medicine and pill man, is worth \$3,000,-000 and is so far heart free. The wretch who would steal her affections would, of

course, be a pill-fer-her. "Do you ever gamble?" she asked, as they sat together, her hand held in his. through all the stages of pregnancy, and He replied, "No; but if I wanted to now have never yet known the elightest in- would be my time." "How so?" "Bejury to result from it either to the cow cause I hold a beautiful hand." The engagement is announced

> ----FOR THE HOME

Charlotte russe may be varied by add

ing chocolate to the custard. String-beans cut into small pieces may be served with roast veal or lamb in ace of pease and mushrooms with good effect; in fact, many people who do not like them in any other way find that they give a good relish when cooked with the meat.

Little wafer-like cakes to eat with hocolate or cocoa are made of two eggs. three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, with flour enough to make a stiff dough; roll them very thin, cut into strips, and bake in a quick

Imperfect sweet appies, which are not suitable to bake whele, may be made a delicions dish. Pare and slice the best part of the apples, put them into a pudding-dish, add enough water to cover them; when tender serve with sugar and cream.

Nice breakfast cakes, to be baked in mustin tins, are made of one cupful of wheat flour and one cupful of Graham flour, a little salt, one egg beaten very light, sweet milk enough to make a thin batter. 'I'he irons must be hot before

To excedite the making of a lemon pie use hot water in place of cold, stir three parts wheat bran, there is, in my the cut-up lemon, the sugar, and cornopinion, on better winter food for cows starch, and eggs together, as if you were making pudding sauce; then pour in hot water; if the pail or basin containing this is then placed in a vessel of boiling water it will cook in five minutes.

A delicious pie is made by stoning and chopping one heaping capful of raisins. mixing with the juice and rind of one lemon, the yelks of two eggs. Bake with bottom crust only, and make a meringue of the whites of the eggs. You may put one whole egg into the pie, and make it with an upper crust.

To make crystal varnish take genuine pale Canada balsam and rectified oil of turpentine, equal parts; mix, place the bottles in warm water, agitate well, set with brine becomes taigted or spoiled in it aside in a moderately warm place, and It is used One ungrateful man does an injury to some of the fit or blood it contains for maps, prints, drawings and other arnot necessary to say at this time what all who stand in need of aid. -Publius coming to the top of the brine. The ticles of paper; also to prepare tracing

> SWEETBREADS: Parboil and let them stand in cold water for balf an hour. Wipe dry and place in an oven in a pan in which has been put a cup of water and a tablespoonful of butter. When brown remove and roll in beaten egg, then in cracker or imbs and return to the oven again. When brown remove them and

A picked eleven of lawyers from Liv erpool played a cricket match with a picked eleven of lawyers from Manchester. The day was beautiful and fine, and the brine is cold it can be returned to a large company had assembled to see which set of lawyers had had the most tique pure, the operation of boiling practice. With the first ball of the second over, however, a dispute arose, and should be taken to keep the meat under the twenty-two lawyers gathered around the umpire to argue the point. The argument continued with no sign of abatement till five o'clock in the evenwith those identical newspapers, whin- ple, yet, of all actions of our life it's by a clean stone. If these precautions ing, at which time the umpire died. Great astonishment is felt that he held out so long as he did.