

MASSACRE IN INDIA.

Nearly 500 British Goorkhas Slain by Hostile Tribes.

A Desperate Two Days' Battle With Rebel Assam Chiefs.

A dispatch received at Calcutta, India, from Manipur, Province of Assam, brings news of a disaster to a force of native troops there. James W. Quinton, the British Chief Commissioner of Assam, has recently been investigating some serious troubles which have occurred among the native chiefs. As a result of his investigation the Chief Commissioner was holding a durbar or conference with the leading men of Assam, with the view of arresting one of the prominent chiefs who had been instrumental in deposing the Rajah. The Chief Commissioner, while pursuing his inquiries into the disputes between the chiefs, occupied a camp which was garrisoned by a strong force of Goorkhas, native infantry in the British service. Suddenly this camp was attacked by a number of hostile tribes, led by their chiefs. A two days' battle, during which some desperate fighting took place, followed the onslaught of the tribesmen. The Goorkhas fought determinedly against heavy odds, and, according to the report, 470 of the Goorkhas were killed. Seven of the British officers, who accompanied the Chief Commissioner, and that official himself, are reported to be missing. The news of the massacre was brought to Kohima, on the Assam frontier, by two Goorkhas. The massacre originated in a feud between the Rajah of Manipur and a leading tribal chief. The Rajah was deposed, and appealed to the Viceroy. Mr. Quinton was sent to settle the trouble, and started from the headquarters at Shillong, escorted by the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Goorkha regiments. After crossing the frontier Mr. Quinton summoned the chiefs to a durbar at Manipur, for the purpose of settling the rebellious chief. The tribesmen, pretending to obey the summons, mustered in force, and at midnight on the day before the durbar they suddenly attacked the camp of Commissioner Quinton, which lay between Kohima and Manipur. The attempt to surprise the camp failed, and the tribesmen were driven back. They returned, however, and kept up the attack and sniping all day for forty-eight hours. Finally the ammunition of the Goorkhas gave out and Commissioner Quinton was obliged to give the order to his men to save themselves as best they could. During the fight at the camp scouts were sent out to try to communicate with Shillong, but they never returned. The Manipur natives cut the telegraph wires and killed the messengers. Fugitives report that a general massacre followed the taking of the camp. One account of the affair reports that Commissioner Quinton and his staff were prisoners. Another account says that Colonel Skene, the commander; Commissioner Quinton, with his son and daughter; Captain Boleman and six officers were killed; the natives refusing to give them a quarter. The rebellious tribe is famous for cunning, cruelty and bravery. Two native regiments stationed in Assam have already been dispatched to Manipur. The Third Bengal Infantry will also be sent to the scene. The Viceroy of India has abandoned his tour and has started for Simla. Five regiments and a mounted battery have been ordered to Manipur.

NICELY BROTHERS HANGED.

Died Protesting Their Innocence After Strenuous Efforts to Escape.

David and Joseph Nicely, brothers, were hanged at Somerset at a quarter to two on a recent afternoon. They protested their innocence to the last and died game. Death resulted from strangulation. The crime for which they were hanged was committed on the evening of February 27, 1890, and was surrounded with many mysterious circumstances which added great interest to the murder and the trial of the prisoners. On the night in question two disguised men entered the house of Herman Umberger, a farmer, who was known to have a large sum of money in his possession, on the pretence that they were officers of the law and were looking for plunder which a Hebrew peddler had secreted somewhere in the neighborhood. Being allowed to search the house, they finally found the pocketbooks, which contained from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and got them in their pockets. Umberger, objecting, they shot him in the presence of his wife and other members of the household. Suspicion fell on the Nicely brothers, who lived some fifteen miles from Umberger and were well to do, from the fact that they had been seen in the neighborhood of Umberger's house. They were arrested, tried and convicted on circumstantial evidence which was deemed conclusive. Then followed an alleged confession from one Beach, who could not be found, backed by sworn testimony. This falling of its effect in a plea for a new trial, the Nicelys made two attempts to escape, but were recaptured. Being refused a pardon, they finally suffered the extreme penalty of the law—which meets with public approval.

A MAMMOTH DEAL.

One of the Largest Cattle Sales Ever Consummated.

One of the largest cattle deals ever consummated has just been completed by wealthy stockmen of the West and Chicago packers. The deal involves an outlay of \$2,500,000, and 80,000 head of cattle have been purchased in Texas and are to be shipped to the Chicago market. W. F. Herring, a well-known cattle man, returned a few days ago to Kansas City from Texas, where he has been since January 1. In that time he purchased 40,000 head of cattle at a cost of \$1,000,000, for himself, F. D. Armour and E. M. Hewins, President of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association. Mr. Herring reports that an equal number of cattle has been purchased for Nelson F. Morris, of Chicago, by Colonel Suggs, the well-known stockman. The entire outlay has been \$2,000,000. The cost of transportation will be half a million of dollars. The first shipment of the Armour, Hewins and Herring lot will be made from Pierce City, Texas, when 10,000 head will be sent from there in thirty-one trains of twenty-six cars each. It will take 400 or 500 train loads to transport the cattle to market.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

Then Demaree Killed Himself by Cutting His Throat.

Ward Demaree, twenty-five years old, murdered his mother at Bloomington, Ind., a few days ago and then killed himself. The mother, with her throat cut from ear to ear, lay on a bed in her house when a reporter visited the scene. On the floor lay the murderer with his throat cut. Demaree was of a melancholy disposition, and was regarded as slightly unbalanced mentally. His mother had been ill in bed for a week. No one was present except a little daughter and sister, who was unable to tell how the tragedy occurred. It is supposed that while the mother was sleeping, the son, in a fit of insanity, cut her throat, and then his own.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IRRIGATION spreads in the West. The wool hat trust has collapsed. KANSAS has 80,000 colored residents. THERE are 90,000 Alliance men in Georgia. CUBA is beginning to ship molasses in bulk. THERE are nearly 300 Arabians in St. Louis. ARCTIC whalebone now sells for \$6 a pound. THE grip proved a bonanza for the winter resorts. PORTUGUESE wine growers are settling in California. TURKEY is making efforts to extend its foreign trade. THE United States contain 20,000 homopathic doctors. THE Jamaica International Exhibition is a financial failure. NEARLY 18,000,000 hogs were butchered in the West last year. THE English oyster crop is badly damaged by the severe weather. BAD reports come of the condition of winter wheat in the south of Russia. AMERICA'S first metallic tin ingot was made on March 20 at Cajalco, Cal. CANADIAN railroad agents are endeavoring to secure settlers from North Dakota. MISSOURI is enforcing her quarantine against infected Southwestern cattle. A CHICAGO physician has in his microscope what he calls a microbe of "the grip." THIRTY Brazilian Deputies have issued a manifesto against the policy of the Government. THE Havana manufacturers are alarmed at the great decrease in the exportation of cigars. THE use of Florida phosphate is reported as very rapidly increasing in the Gulf States. GERMAN steamship lines have raised the price of stowage fare to the United States about \$2.50. THE Indian boys and girls at the Indian school have \$11,000 on deposit in Carlisle (Penn.) banks. THE population of Italy, according to a recent census, is 28,450,451. Its area is 114,383 square miles. THE Supreme Court at Springfield, Ill., has decided that mutual benefit associations are insurance companies. IT is estimated that 10,000,000 passengers ride through the New York Central tunnel in New York City yearly. MORE immigrants landed in New York City last week in March than in any corresponding period since 1847. IT is understood from recent statistics that there are 35,000 Polish citizens of Milwaukee who do not know the English language. SINCE 1875 there have been 1896 locomotives exported from the United States to foreign countries, valued at \$15,929,390. ACCORDING to the Department of Agriculture the average value of farm horses has risen from \$38.44 to \$67 during the last decade. THE Secretary of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance reports that the organization has 52,929 members, 11,900 of whom have enrolled since election. HARRY A. GARFIELD, son of President Garfield, was defeated for nomination to the City Council of Cleveland, Ohio, by John Hentz, a saloon keeper. A MOB invaded a Chinese cemetery at Pittsburgh, desecrated the graves, jostled the mourners and took from them joss sticks, candles and other symbols. JOHN D. LEWIS, a colored lawyer of Philadelphia, who died recently, bequeaths part of his estate of \$100,000 to a fund for securing to colored citizens their civil rights. THE assassination of the Bulgarian Minister of Finance has created a profound impression throughout Europe and has awakened fears of impending Russian encroachments. PATRICK HARRISON, of New York City, was recently sentenced to the Workhouse for six months for assaulting his wife and daughter. He has already served fourteen terms for the same offense.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE has an income of \$50,000. SENATOR-ELECT PEPPER, of Kansas, has eight children. SENATOR-ELECT PALMER, of Illinois, once peddled clocks. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil magnate, is a total abstainer. CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, is worth \$40,000,000. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE is as active at eighty as he was at forty. MISS CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, in her sixty-seventh year, is writing her one hundred and first book. VERSTCHAGIN, the Russian artist, was thirty years painting the 132 pictures of his famous collection. THE late tragedian, Lawrence Barrett's life was insured for \$100,000; it is said, His estate is worth \$200,000 more. ROCKEFELLER'S list of duels up to date numbers twenty-three, in seven of which the fortunate carriage died in Springfield, Mass., recently, aged sixty-seven. LORD SALISBURY is said to be as haughty and austere as ever Prime Minister was, and only great men can enjoy his society. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is the best paid of all the railroad men. He gets \$75,000 every twelve months from the New York Central. DR. KOCH has returned to Berlin from Egypt. He enjoyed excellent health, but is depressed over the non-success of his lymph. FRED. DOUGLASS, United States Minister to Haiti, mourns because he can never celebrate his birthday, having no idea as to when it occurs. "JEROME K. JEROME" is a nom de plume. The real name of the successful young dramatist and humorist is J. W. Arrowsmith, and his home is in Bristol, England. THE new Chinese minister at Paris, M. Tching-Tchang, is a Tartar by birth, and a Roman Catholic. His wife is of the same nationality and religious persuasion. D. M. HART, one of ex-Senator W. M. Ewart's private secretaries, is a colored man. He is a graduate of Harvard College and a young lawyer of more than average ability. BROKER R. B. DAVIDSON, of Philadelphia, is the only surviving clerk of the old United States Bank. He is eighty-two years old, and was employed in the bank from 1822 to 1856, while Nicholas Biddle was President of it. DR. WILLIAM H. VON SWARTOUT has founded a new university society in New York, based, as he explained to a meeting in Cooper Union, on his individual ownership of the earth. "The Planet is Mine" is his motto. QUEEN VICTORIA'S hotel bill at Grasse, France, was \$700 a day. On the way there one of her Hindoo attendants "investigated" a mysterious bell rope in the car and stopped the royal train, much to everybody's consternation. PROFESSOR BALZEY C. IVER, who has been made manager of the Art Department of the World's Fair, is a resident of St. Louis and is connected with the School of Fine Arts of Washington University. He is forty-three years old. THE architects of Paris have said ditto to the architects of Berlin to take part in the forthcoming International Art Exhibition.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DESIGN.

The Simple Monument He Selected to Mark His Grave in St. Louis.

Work has begun on the monument which was designed by General W. T. Sherman himself to mark his grave in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis. The monument is being made by the New England Monument Company. A few weeks before his death General Sherman called on Mr. Canfield, of the Monument Company, and expressed his wish to have a simple monument to mark his grave. A drawing was prepared, and after it was somewhat modified, according to suggestions made by the General, he accepted it, saying he would place it among his papers and leave a request for his executors to carry out the design. Shortly after the General's death his son, the Rev. P. T. Sherman, arranged with Mr. Canfield to prepare the monument.



A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

Morocco and Algeria Invaded by Myriads of These Insects.

After months of anxious uncertainty there remains no room for doubt that Morocco and Algeria will again be visited by a plague of locusts. The warning first came from Mogador in November last, whence the insects were then advancing in untold myriads. A spell of cold weather checked the advance for a time, but they have now advanced on the coast at Casablanca, where they literally carpet the ground. They have even invaded the city of Morocco, climbing over the walls and infesting the houses. Famine is certain to follow their ravages, and in Morocco the wretched people will be permitted to die like dogs, as they were twelve years ago when thousands perished. Algeria can scarcely escape for Arabs who have arrived at Fez from a village in the Sahara say that they rode over swift armies of locusts more than sixty miles through swarms of locusts. The authorities are bestirring themselves, but the latest and most scientific measures have hitherto failed to check the awful invasion and this year efforts will in the end have to be concentrated upon the saving of lives during the famine which must result from the universal destruction of crops and every green thing which the locusts, "el djersa, the scourge of the Most High," find in his way. The design, as approved by General Sherman, is here produced. The monument is to be made of what is known as fine hammered Western stanniferous granite of light color. It will be four feet eight inches by three feet eight inches by two feet six inches. It is to be high and made in three sections. It is to stand beside the granite cross which General Sherman a year ago erected to the memory of his wife. In height, material and finish the monument will, by the General's direction, correspond with the cross. There will be no ornamentation of the monument except on its front. On the top his well-known gold and silver combination badge will be represented. It consists of a gold pin, from which is suspended a ribbon in the national colors. The ribbon supports an arrow from which a triangle is suspended. To the triangle a gold shield is attached with an atom pendant. On the center of the shield is a star with a cartridge bullet engraved on it. The shield and triangle are each the emblem of one of the army corps with which General Sherman was associated during the war. Below the badge are two furled flags, one the headquarters banner of the General of the army and the other the regulation national flag. It is a reproduction of the two flags as they stood in the General's late residence in Seventy-first street, New York. Beside the flags in addition to the modest inscription given there will be added a simple record of his birth and death.

A HERBIVORE peddler stopped at a farmhouse in Williamson County, Tenn., and suddenly dropped his pack on the floor. The noise caused the woman to start, and she stopped to pick her up. At that moment the farmer appeared. Seeing his wife in the man's arms, he seized a billet of wood and brained the peddler at one blow. The wife, when she regained consciousness, greatly shocked and stated that she did not know the dead man intended to do her any harm.

THE MARKETS. 14 NEW YORK. Bees, 5 50 @ 5 50. Milch Cows, com. to good, 32 00 @ 45 00. Calves, common to prime, 2 00 @ 7 50. Sheep, 5 25 @ 6 40. Hogs—Live, 4 60 @ 7 25. Dressed, 5 @ 5 75. Flour—City Mill Extra, 5 15 @ 5 35. Patents, 4 60 @ 5 75. Wheat—No. 2 Red, 1 17 1/2 @ 1 17 1/2. Rye—State, 46 @ 46. Corn—No. 2 Yellow, 70 @ 70. Corn—Ungraded Mixed, 70 @ 82. Oats—No. 1 White, 46 @ 62 1/2. Mixed Western, 58 @ 62. Hay—Clover, 10 @ 11. Straw—Long Rye, 45 @ 55. Lard—City Steam, 40 @ 64.00. Butter—State Creamery, 30 @ 31. Dairy, fair to good, 25 @ 28. West. Im. Cream, 22 @ 27. Fat, 16 @ 19. Cheese—State Factory, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Skims—Light, 10 @ 10 1/2. Western, 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2. Eggs—State and Penn., 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2. BUFFALO. Steers—Western, 2 25 @ 4 00. Sheep—Medium to Good, 5 50 @ 6 00. Lambs—Fair to Good, 5 50 @ 6 25. Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks, 4 60 @ 4 70. Flour—Winter Patent, 5 10 @ 5 30. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1 18 1/2 @ 1 17 1/2. Corn—No. 2 Yellow, 70 1/2 @ 70 1/2. Oats—No. 2 White, 46 @ 50. Barley—No. 2 Canada, 46 @ 60. BOSTON. Egg—Near-by, 4 @ 26. Seeds—Timothy, Northern, 2 25 @ 2 50. Clover, Northern, 10 @ 11. Hay—Fair, 12 @ 13. Straw—Good to Prime, 4 @ 17.00. Butter—Firsts, 36 @ 39. WATERLOO (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. Beef—Dressed weight, 4 @ 7. Sheep—Live weight, 3 @ 6 1/2. Lambs, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Hogs—Northern, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2. PHILADELPHIA. Flour—Penn. family, 4 35 @ 4 85. Wheat—No. 2 Red, April, 1 00 1/2 @ 1 00 1/2. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, April, 70 1/2 @ 70 1/2. Oats—Ungraded White, 45 @ 60 1/2. Potatoes, 1 12 @ 1 35. Butter—Creamery Extra, 30 @ 31. Cheese—Part skims, 6 @ 8.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 12.

Lesson Text: "The Good and Evil in Jehu," 2 Kings x, 18-31—Golden Text: 1 Samuel xvi, 7.—Commentary.

18. "And Jehu gathered all the people together." We find this man's name nearly forty times in this and the preceding chapter, and not over a dozen in any other. In verse 36 we read that he reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty-eight years. The manner of his being appointed king is given in chap. ix, 1-7, and in the same chapter we are told how he slew the king, Zedekiah, and also the king of Judah, Jehoahaz. The worth of him is found in I Kings xiv, 16, 17, where Elijah is commanded to anoint him king of Israel, in connection with Hazael as king of Syria and Elisha as prophet in Israel. He is evidently the Lord's minister of judgment upon sin and sinners, but does not appear to have been a true worshiper of the true God.

19. "I have a great sacrifice to do to Baal." This said Jehu as he commanded to be gathered together all the prophets, priests and servants of Baal that he might destroy them. Baal was the chief male deity of the Phoenicians and Canaanites. The word signifies master or possessor, and is used fifteen times in this chapter, which is more often than it is found in any other chapter of the Bible. It is found, in connection with at least twelve other words, as Baal-Berith (lord of the covenant), Baal-Peor (lord of the opening), Baal-Zebub (lord of the fly), etc. The worship of Baal meant the forsaking of the only true God, the God of Israel, and an identification with the false religions of the nations, and was a great provocation of Jehovah (Judg. x, 6-10; Jer. xl, 1-2).

20. "And Jehu said, Proclaim a solemn assembly for Baal." His purpose is stated in the previous verse to have been that he might destroy the worshippers of Baal, but he is doing it deceitfully, and a God of truth cannot deceive nor authorize deceit. 21. "And Jehu sent through all Israel; and all the worshippers of Baal came, so that there was not a man left that came not." And we read that the house of Baal was full from one end to the other. Here is a devotion worthy of a better cause, but it is even so to this present day. Let some of the other lords or possessors that control so many call for a gathering of their devotees, and the place will be filled, while the true God seems to have but few who desire to follow Him fully and only.

22. "Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal." And he brought them forth vestments. Thus while outwardly honoring them and seemingly encouraging them he was robbing them for slaughter. Death, not life, was before them, and it was death leading to the second death. The separation of soul and body is not to be dreaded if we are clothed with Christ's righteousness, and shall have Christ Himself to teach us not to fear (Matt. x, 28; see also Phil. i, 21-23). But the eternal separation of the soul from God, which is the fate of all unbelievers, no matter with what outward vestments clothed, is the fate to be dreaded, and again we thank the Saviour kindly warns us in Matt. x, 28.

23. "Jehu and Jehonadab, the son of Rechab." See in verse 15 the greeting and union of these two, and if not familiar with the story of the descendants of Jonadab, read it in Jer. xxxv, and mark the blessings of obedience.

"Search and look that there be here with you none of the servants of the Lord, but the worshippers of Baal only." How would such a proclamation affect the people who gather at the popular places of amusement every day? If the word went forth in the theatre some night, "Let all who call themselves Christians leave quickly," would any seats be vacated? And if so, how many? 24. "And when they were in to offer sacrifices and burn offerings." Here is Jehu officiating as a priest of Baal, while at the same time he instructs eighty men that on penalty of death they are not to allow one of those present to escape with his life. Compare Elijah prophesying before all the people that Jehovah is God, as he offered sacrifice unto Him, and then slew the prophets of Baal after showing them their folly. With Elijah all was open and righteous. The way of Jehu is not so. God did not commission him to practice deceit or to worship Baal.

25. "Go in and slay them; let none come forth." This is the obedient part, as when the Levites went in and out throughout the camp and slew every man his brother, his companion and neighbor, because of their sin against God (Ex. xxxii, 26, 27; see also Deut. xiii, 6-11; Ezek. ix, 5-7). Thus completely were the people cut off in the days of Jehu, but not until long suffering of God had borne with them, and preached to them, and pleaded with them all the 120 years that Noah was building the ark and waiting upon God.

26. "And they brought forth the images out of the house of Baal and burnt them." Not only the idolaters but their idols were destroyed. These idolatrous Israelites knew that they were disobeying the God of Israel; they knew what God had done to Baal, and they were familiar with the recent action of Elijah (Judg. vi, 25-27; I Kings xv, 40, so that they had been taught and solemnly warned, and had no one to blame for their death but themselves.

27. "And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught house unto this day." Not only the idolaters and the idols but also the very house of worship. This is thorough work, and would seem to strike at the root of the whole thing.

28. "Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel." It was a sore evil, and required severe treatment and execution. It seems to have been Jehu's special mission to put away this iniquity; but he did not win Israel back to God, as we shall see. It is one thing to put away evil, but quite another to make people righteous. 29. "Howbeit, from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them." Though Baal was destroyed, the golden calves at Dan and Bethel still remained and were worshipped. What a record this is concerning Jeroboam in this verse and verse 31, and in about eighteen other places in the two books of Kings, that he made Israel to sin! 30. "And the Lord said unto Jehu, because thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes." He is commended for his thoroughness upon the house of Ahab. Contrast the lack of thoroughness in Saul when sent to destroy Amalek (I Sam. xv, 9-11). The Lord does not commend Jehu's deceit. While he commends the fact of Ahab's Jericho He does not commend his deceit. He cannot commend what is wrong in any one.

"Thy children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel." And so it came to pass (chap. xv, 13). His thoroughness brought him and his children a temporal kingdom for four generations. If we who believe in Jesus are faithful to Him we shall sit with Him on His throne (Rev. iii, 21), and in bodies like His (Phil. iii, 21) reign with Him over this whole earth (Rev. v, 10; Dan. vii, 27). "But Jehu look no heed to walk in the way of the Lord God of Israel with all his heart." The chief thing was neglected, and only one read in Deuteronomy, and notice how often in that one book Israel is commanded to observe and do the commandments of the Lord, and how often He is made Jehu's goodness seem very questionable. He showed no mercy to the house of Ahab, nor to the worshippers of Baal, but he worshipped the golden calves, and transgressed the laws of the Lord. Where then is his righteousness? He stands before us as identified with Jeroboam, a sinful man whom God saw fit to use and reward with some temporal favors.—Lesson Helper.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO BOIL AN EGG.

"Isn't it strange," said a short, foreign-looking man the other day to some companions, while luncheon together at one of the restaurants, "that not one cook in fifty, nor housekeeper either, knows how to boil an egg? And yet most people think they know this simple matter. They will tell you to drop it into boiling water and let it remain three minutes, and to be sure the water is boiling. Here is where the mistake is made. An egg so prepared is indigestible and hardly fit for a well person, let alone one who is sick, to eat. The moment it is plunged into boiling water the white hardens and toughens. To boil an egg properly, put it in a vessel, cover with cold water, place over the fire and the second the water begins to boil your egg is done. The white is as delicate as a jelly and as easily digested and nutritious as it should be. Try it."—Chicago Tribune.

THE WAY TO COOK BANANAS.

If the banana is taken just after its rind has begun to grow golden but is still streaked with green it will contain a great deal of starch, which will make it palatable when cooked, while the small amount of sugar which has been formed will give it a sweetness like a sweet potato, says a writer in Harper's Young People. Strip the rind off and boil it until soft, and it will make one of the nicest vegetables you ever ate. If you live in the country, where you are blessed with the luxury of an open wood fire, try roasting some peeled ripened bananas in the ashes, as you do potatoes, and see how savory a morsel they make. It is one of the commonest sights along the Amazon to see groups of half-clad Indian men and women squatting around little camp fires roasting bananas and having endless mirth trying to pick them out of the hot coals without burning their fingers. We are all used to fried bananas, but we are prone to forget that for this purpose they should not be fully ripe, as that makes them too soft and too sweet. Above all, a banana roasted or fried should be served hot, for as soon as it becomes cold it grows tough and unpalatable.

"THE STAFF OF LIFE."

Bread has been truly called the staff of life, says the New York Observer, and as it is one of the principal articles of our food, it is not to be wondered at that the health of a family depends largely upon the kind of bread they eat and how it is made. To make first-class bread requires common sense, judgment and care, from the time the yeast is started until it comes out of the oven a well shaped, golden-brown loaf. The best of recipes will not make good bread unless the flour is good and the cook careful. The longer bread is kneaded the better it is and the whiter.

Wheat Bread—One quart of warm water, a pinch of salt, one cupful of soft yeast, and flour to make a stiff batter. Beat thoroughly and let it stand over night. In the morning stir down and add sufficient flour to mix it well, knead a long time and let it rise; then put it into your tins, handling as little as possible. When light place it in a moderate oven and bake a hour, watching it carefully. If the crust is too crisp, wet with a little sponge or cloth dipped in milk. Brown Joe Bread—Two cupfuls of cornmeal, two cupfuls of white flour, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda. Steam three or four hours and bake half an hour.

Graham Bread—One quart of warm water, one teaspoonful of salt, a small cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of soft yeast, a small teaspoonful of soda, and enough graham flour to make it stiff enough so it will drop readily from a spoon. Grease your tins and pour it in. Let it rise until quite light, and bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Rolls—One pint of boiling milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a cup of soft yeast, and flour to make a soft sponge. Let it rise over night, then knead hard, let it rise again and roll out, cut with biscuit cutter and fold half over. Bake in a quick oven a golden brown.

Oatmeal Rolls—To a vegetable dish of cold oatmeal left from breakfast add a tablespoonful of melted butter, one well beaten egg, a pint of hot milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour to make quite stiff so it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in gem irons in a hot oven. Muffins, Number One—Half a cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sugar, a little salt, one egg well beaten, one pint of boiled milk, half a cup of yeast and flour to make thick. Let it rise over night, and bake in irons from twenty minutes to half an hour.

Rice Muffins—Half a pint of sweet milk, one pint of flour, half a pint of cold boiled rice, two eggs, one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; melt the butter, add the sugar and eggs, beat well, then add the flour. When smooth add the rice. Bake in muffin rings. This will make a dozen and a half.

Muffins, Number Two—One egg, one pint of boiled milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a cup of yeast, and flour to stir as stiff as bread sponge. Set at night, and in the morning stir down and bake in muffin rings. Muffins, Number Three—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one egg, half a pint of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and flour to make as stiff as cake. Bake immediately in muffin rings.

Graham Muffins—One tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and graham flour to make a stiff batter.

We have 200 women preachers.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Few ornaments are worn. Ohio has three lady lawyers. The sailor hat again appears. Snakes in millinery are legion. Chrysanthemum lamps are new. Plaid gingham is shown again. Girdles have become very popular. The fancy for basques still continues. Spring gowns have sheath-like skirts. Street dresses have very long basques. Shot surahs and taffetas silks are much used. Corduroy will be made up in short suits. The prettiest brocades shown are the pinks. The fad for yellow costumes diminisheth. Medieval girdles are exceedingly stylish. Mother-of-pearl jewelry promises to be again popular. The Duchess of Connaught is a Colonel in the German army. Parisian ladies now dine with their husbands at their clubs. Blue will be the color most affected by leaders of fashion this season. Mrs. Burnett's income from her books and plays is \$20,000 per year. Moorish spangling in silver, gilt and copper is the very acme of style. The Cleopatra; yellow and bronze shades are very rich and effective. All of the women of the Hohenzollern family have titular rank in the army. Cat tails and thistles are conspicuously seen everywhere among favored garniture. Seven years ago there was no such organization as a working-woman's club. Some very dainty bonnets are made entirely of jet passementerie and black lace. A silver girdle, costing anywhere from \$100 to \$200, is a dainty fancy in gifts. A distinctive church dress for women to wear on Sunday is proposed in England. The Cleopatra cloth is one of the most admired of all the new cotton fabrics. Some thoughtful man has invented a long-nosed flat-iron for pressing seams and sleeves. Heliotrope is certainly leading the procession in the matter of favorable shades this spring. Women with big hands should never wear white gloves, or any gloves with short fingers. Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, recently paid \$3000 for a small antique Kurdistan rug. There are less than one dozen women in England who are following astronomy as a profession. It is again coming the fashion to wear bodices of different color and material from the skirt. Old-time Mexican mesh and fish-net greenlines are revived. Others have watered surfaces. Pink and black is one of the fashionable combinations for dressy and half-dress occasions. There is a young ladies' school in England which boasts of excluding traosemen's daughters. Mrs. Alfred Morrison is said to have a finer lot of lace than any other private individual in England. Miss Lillian B. Perry, of Covington, Tenn., has won a prize for the best description of a man to marry. The only woman in America who is an operatic conductor is Miss Emma Steiner, who is a Southerner by birth. Miss Alice Fletcher holds a fellowship in the Peabody Museum and is consequently a fellow of Harvard University. The employment of women at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England, has awakened widespread interest. Brides usually avoid jewels on their wedding day, but a girl who was recently married wore them on her gown, at her throat and in her hair. Long sleeves are worn with evening toilets if the bodice is cut square or pointed. But if the shoulders are exposed then the arms must also be bare. Miss Mary Helen Carlisle has for the third year in succession carried off the prize medal awarded to the most successful competitor in M. Julian's studio, Paris. Conservative women will always wear plain silks, and in the new lines of beflowered and fancy effects the browns, reds, blues and dull greens are really attractive, because useful. All dressy hats are very sheer and semi-transparent. They are of lace or net or lace straw, which is almost as light. Straws in natural shade are prettily tufted in two colors that contrast happily.

Miss Minerva Parker, the Philadelphia woman architect, is but twenty-eight years old. She has a decided talent for her profession, and her business reputation is well established, she having designed, among other notable buildings, the New Century Club House, in Philadelphia. She is a brunette and a pleasant converser. Queen Victoria, as she increases in years, shows a disposition to make youth and good looks a requirement in the ladies in waiting and other women about her. She prefers a comely appearance and a fresh face to the wrinkles that years impose, and for that reason insists that the women officials of her royal household shall be young. Miss Nellie White, who has just won the honors of the Mathematical Exhibition at the University of Melbourne, Australia, is only eighteen years old. All her sisters show a remarkable talent for collegiate learning, the eldest having taken the degree M. A. last year, and the second having completed with honors a four years' course in medicine at the same University.