The Phantom Denouncer.

A settler in New South Wales was missing from his farm. His convict overseer gave out that he had gone off privately to England, and left the property in his care. This was thought extraordinary, as the settler was not in difficulties, and was a steady, prudent man; but the affair was almost forgotten, when, one Saturday night, another settler was returning with his horse and cart from market. On arriving at a part of the road near the farm of his absent neighbor, he thought he saw him sitting on the fence; immediatly the farmer pulled up and hailed his friend, and receiving no answer, got out of the cart and went toward the fence. His neighbor (as he plainly appeared to be) quitted the fence and crossed the field toward a pond in the direction of his home, which it was supposed he had deserted. The farmer remounted his cart and proceeded home. The next morning he went to his neighbor's cottage, expecting to see him, but he saw only the overseer, who laughed at the story, and said that his master was by that time near the shores of England. The circumstance was so inexplicable that the farmer went to the nearest Justice of the Peace, related the circumstances and added that he feared foul play had taken place. A native black, who was attached to the station as a constable, was sent with some of the mounted police, and accompanied the farmer to the rails where the latter thought he had seen his friend. The spot was pointed out the black, without showing him the direction which the lost person apparently took after quitting the fence. On close inspection, a part of the upper rail was observed to be discolored; it was scraped with a knife by the black, who next smelled at it, and tasted it. Immediately after he crossed the fence and walked straight to the pond near the cottage. On its surface was a scum, which he took up in a leaf, and, after tasting and smelling, he declared it to be "white man's fat." Several times, somewhat after the manner of a blood-hound, he coursed round the lake; at last he darted into the neighboring thicket, and halted at a place containing some loose and decayed brushwood. On removing this he thrust down the ramrod of his musket into the earth, smelled it, and then desired the spectators to dig there. Instantly spades were brought from the cottage, and the body of the settler was found, with his skull fractured, and presenting every indication of having been for some time immersed in water. The overseer was arrested and tried for murder. The foregoing circumstantial evidence formed the main proofs. He was found guilty, sentenced to death, and proceeded to the scaffold protesting his innocence. Here, however, his hardihood forsook him. He acknowledged the murder of his late master. He had come behind him when he was crossing the identical rail on which the farmer fancied he saw the deceased, and, with one blow on the head killed him. He then dragged the body to the pond, and threw it in; but after a few days took it out again and buried it where it was found. The sagacity of the native black was remarkable; the more so as he averred that he could not know how he came by it; he "just felt that what he said and did was right," was the only explanation he could give.

Arctic Explorers.

Capt. Schwatka the young man who went to the North Pole or thereabouts, a while ago, is often seen in Broadway, New York. He is sometimes accompanied by Col. Gilder, the journalist who went with him upon that frigid journey. As long as the weather was at all mild these two Northerners remained in their rooms at an up-town hotel, and could not be enticed into the open air. But when John Frost, Esq., asserted his supremacy in a decided way they commenced to sally forth. Neither of them wears an overcoat, no matter how cold the weather. They saunter along with jackets unbuttoned, much as if the air were balmy and laden with the odors of the tropics. They laugh at our ideas on the weather question, and would rather be stared at than put on seasonable clothing. If they could only make people believe they perspired a little in the open air nowadays I believe they would really be willing to die. And every day we seriously expect to meet them in linen dusters and Panama hats. Their rooms are the most extraordinary that I ever struck. Hides, bits of canvas, bones, fur clothes, everything that looks odd and [illegible] is scattered about the floor in a profusion which is rich [illegible] and attractive. A white man who had never been to the North Pole or thereabouts could be no more induced to sleep within arm's range of such a collection than he could be made to fly. And it is no wonder that any man who can live in such an atmosphere as this still [illegible] has no difficulty in [illegible] such trifles as the weather minus an overcoat.

How to Keep Money at Church.

We are frequently asked regarding the best manner of dropping money into the contribution box at church, and after carefully considering the subject, we suggest the following rules: First if you feel particularly mean and have only a penny to bestow, [illegible] with a quick, nervous motion, let your hand fall so that it shall escape observation; second, if you have a quarter or any other silver coin of a considerable size to give, you may hold it in plain sight between your thumb and forefinger, and when you deposit it you can let it drop from a comparatively lofty elevation so that it may make a musical jingle when it reaches its destination; thirdly, if you contemplate offering a bill, you must not take your money out of your vest pocket until the happy time comes when your neighbors can best see your unparalleled generosity. The moment the collector appears at the pew-door is the one when you must fumble for your money, and when having methodically unrolled the bill, and put on your eye-glasses to ascertain its denomination, you may slowly place it in the top of the box. These three rules, we believe, will be sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

N. B.—A button should always be placed in a blank envelope.

—There are 25,000 more females than males in Philadelphia.

Fish in Russia.

In St Petersburg, Russia, the arrangements for the sale of fresh-water fish are admirable. On the principal canals and tributary rivers flowing through the town you will find what are called sadoks, or floating fish stores. They consist of a barge, built very much after the style of the toy Noah's Ark, with a dwelling-house constructed on the deck for the accommodation of the fishmonger and his family. Around this are moored several welled barges, containing all kinds of fish from smelts to salmon, which are brought in welled fishing-boats direct from the fisheries at the estuary of the Neva and in the Gulf of Finland, and also from the lakes of the north-east of Russia. Even the itinerant fishmonger carries the fish he sells alive in a wide, rather shallow tub filled with water, which he dexterously balances on his head. At the restaurant establishments humanity and gastronomy seem to unite to prolong the lives of the fish to the latest possible moment. In the entrance hall or anteroom there is usually a large glass aquarium, in which the fish swim until they are wanted. This custom of preserving live fish in Russia has existed from time immemorial. In the household economy of the great boyars of ancient Muscovy, among the necessaries of the table, live and (generally speaking) fresh fish formed a very important item. The prolonged fasts, the holiday feastings—which were conducted on a grand scale as regards the number of dishes—consumed such fish in incredible quantities. The Russians are distinctly good livers; they keep no meagre nor inhospitable tables. These banquets impressed Archdeacon Coxe favorably in the eighteenth century, and a traveller of the sixteenth century says he saw a fish brought to table which it required three men to carry. The fish was probably a gigantic sturgeon. Every large household of those days, in their solicitude for having a constant supply of every kind of provision at home, took great care that the live fish they required was not purchased from the fishmonger's sadoks or wells at high prices, but that it should be stored in their own ponds and caught in the rivers on their own estates by their own serfs, so that in this manner it could be obtained as it was wanted for the table, at any time, and almost for nothing. With this view, on every estate, however small, wherever the locality was situate, were formed ponds and wells, and on the estates of the great or rich boyars, besides these, were established on the fish rivers regular fisheries. We are told that the great boyar Morozof, who was a kind of Prince Minister in the reign of the Czar Alexey Mikhailovich in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and who resided at the court, Moscow, had a number of fish wells and ponds on his estate near Moscow, which were supplied with live fish from his estates far away in the interior of the country, where he owned a village, the inhabitants of which, instead of the payment of obrok, the usual tax, were compelled to furnish for the boyar's use as much fish as they could catch. It is remarkable how conveniently situated were Morozof's estates. From the River Oka, in the Province of Kazan, and occasionally from the Volga, there was not the least difficulty in conveying live fish to his estates near Moscow, where the boyar had established what one might term his chief piscicultural establishment. These fish were carried in specially constructed welled boats up the river Oka into the Moscow River, thence by the Istra to the village of Pavlovsky on the latter river. The fish were usually sturgeon, sterlet, bream, tench, pike, crucian carp, perch, &c. At the present day the firm of Frolof—large wholesale fishmongers of Kazan and Moscow, who have owned extensive fisheries on the Caspian Sea and the Volga for the last century—owing to their direct and constant communication with their various fishing stations, can supply any quantity of live fish to any part of Russia where there exists river communication. The Griazi-Tsaritsin Railway Company have gone even further; they have constructed special wagons with wells for conveying live fish from the Volga to Moscow, each conveyance holding about 13 hundredweight of fish.

A Royal Family's Troubles.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has had quarrels enough to seem 100 years old, although in fact she will not be 50 till next month. She is the master spirit of almost as many battles as Napoleon Bonaparte, and she has undoubtedly stirred up more social bickerings and political strife than any other female in existence. The naughty old lady is determined to have her own way, and she is shrewd and powerful enough to make trouble if her pretensions are resisted. When she made over her claims to the throne to her son Alfonso, in 1868, she may have felt that she was placing him under obligations which would entitle her to lord it over the king in his own palace, and that is just what she has been essaying. When she descended upon the royal household from Paris to be present at the birth in the palace at Madrid, she came to be "boss" and the jealousy between her and the Archduchess Isabel, of Austria, mother of Queen Christina, is active if not edifying. The ex-queen persists in holding levees over the infant as if she were its only grandmother, and whether in the palace or at the bull fights, she contrives to secure a following and marks of popular approval. It was a mistake to permit her to leave Paris, but now that she is at Madrid she means to stay until she has made a genuine sensation in Spain, and by presenting the treasury with the claim for $1,000,000, with long unpaid interest, money left by her father, King Ferdinand VII., she has succeeded in making a sensation for the government. Her antics have resulted in a spat with King Alfonso, and their recent conversation in the palace would make what the late Mr. Greeley would call "mighty interesting reading." When this awful female at last returns to Paris, as she will when she has thoroughly shaken the kingdom up, secured a promise of her money in instalments, and sufficiently punished Senor Canova, who had the temerity to suggest that she should dismiss her retinue and live economically, King Alfonso will be very foolish if he ever invites or permits her to set foot in his palace again. An ex-queen with such a capacity for making trouble can best serve her friends at the palace by making her exit from the country, if not from the world.

AGRICULTURE.

VALUE OF WATER FOR COWS.—Cows should have access to water at all times, especially cows that give milk. They want to drink often and return to their feed. The best stable, and one in which stock do the best, is one where water is always running in through troughs before the cattle. Thus managed, cows may be kept up to a full flow of milk, either winter or summer, and for this reason, if the pasture fails from drought, it may be supplemented with other feed, but a failure of water cannot be remedied. So in winter cows that are only watered once a day, as many do who consider themselves good farmers, shrink in their milk and it can never be regained. The same rule will hold good in the stable; abundant feed may be supplied, but if the water supply fails, the profit will be nil.

The necessity of plenty of pure water for stock is one of the first importance to breeders and feeders. It must not only be in abundance, but it should be in such supply that stock may either take it at will or if supplied at stated times it should be offered at least twice a day, and three times will be better. No animal can thrive properly that has access to water but once a day. Every good feeder knows this, and hence in all large feeding establishments the greatest care is taken to keep the supply ample and constant. Many farmers neglect this, and always to their cost. If water cannot be had near in any other way, wells should be dug, and the water raised by wind or other power, as the case may be. Having plenty of water, see that the stock get it as regularly as they feed. It will pay. Remember that animals should be treated well in order to thrive properly. We are familiar with the troubles incident to the neglect of regularity in food and drink with the human body, and the consequence are somewhat analogous for our cattle.

HOGS IN WINTER.—There is no domestic animal that suffers so much from exposure to cold and wet as the hog. He is a native of a mild climate, and should be treated as his nature demands if we would turn its peculiarities to our advantage. And during winter he should be provided with warm, dry quarters, plenty of warm, clean bedding, and an abundant supply of nutritious, fat heat-producing food. For this purpose there is nothing equal to corn, owing to the large amount of carbon in its composition, which the hog appropriates in producing fat and heat to warm his system—the same as our stoves consume carbon in the form of wood and coal to warm our rooms. The colder and the more exposed these rooms are the more fuel we are obliged to consume to make them comfortable. Just so with the hog—the less care is expended in making his quarters comfortable, the more corn he must consume to keep up the animal heat, and, if not supplied with the necessary amount of food, his system has to fall back on carbon it has stored in the form of fat, and he must necessarily lose in weight, at his careless or thoughtless owner's expense. Hogs should also have a good supply of water, as it is impossible for them to digest their food without water to dissolve it and convey it into the blood. They should be kept constantly supplied with salt, coal and ashes. Salt is a valuable stimulator of the appetite and digestive organs. During warm days in the winter the feed should be regulated according to the temperature, just as we would regulate the fuel according to the demands of the weather. When the weather suddenly becomes warm, animals loose their appetites, and are liable to become "stalled." Some cooling, succulent food, as slop or vegetables of some kind should be substituted for the more heating food or grain.

DOES IT PAY TO WINTER TURKEYS.—The general practice in the poultry districts is, to fatten the early brood of turkeys for Thanksgiving and the later ones for Christmas, and to send each lot to market in a lump. The advantage of this are, that the warmer weather of autumn is favorable for fattening, and less food is consumed. The money also comes in a pile, and much labor is saved. But occasionally we find a farmer who feeds his turkeys straight on through the winter, selling in small lots when he can get his price. When we ask him for his reasons, he tells us that there is always a difference in selling farm produce at the buyer's price. The turkey crop is mainly disposed of at Christmas—and he can always get a better price if he waits until February and March. The turkeys are all the while growing, and are wanted in the village markets at reasonable paying prices. There is also a good demand for them as breeders in March and April. It pays him to winter his flock.

FOR THE FARMER.—The general rule in feeding cows is that twenty-seven pounds of dry food daily are required for 1,000 pounds of live weight and that three-fourths or two-thirds of this should be bulky food, such as hay. This is a rule which admits of many exceptions. Very much depends upon the form of the cow. Some cows weighing 800 pounds consume more food than other weighing 1,000 pounds. Milking qualities in swine are as usually transmissible to progeny as in cattle. Thus it is as true of swine as of cattle that this trait may be greatly improved by retaining only good milkers for breeders, as well as by feeding them when young with a view to their developement as milk-producers rather than as fat-producers. For this reasons spring and early summer litters are usually the best from which to select young brood sows.

PROPORTION OF CREAM IN MILK.—The first fifth portion of milk from the cow contains about one twentieth part of cream; the second fifth, one-twelfth; the last fifth, one-sixth. How important then to be careful to get the last and richest drop, even if it were not true that cows are quickly dried up by a slovenly practice of leaving a small portion in the udder. Cows will continue to give a flow of milk at a much longer period when milked dry. Farmers it will be seen receive a double benefit by such a course. First, there is more cream in the milk, and second, the flow will continue longer; two requisites in all dairy countries.

PERSONS who have fainted should be laid flat upon their backs and let alone.

One of the recent German inventions consists of a new kind of cloth, which is composed principally or entirely of sponge. In its manufacture the sponges are first thoroughly beaten with a heavy hammer, in order to crush all the mineral and vegetable impurities, so that they can be easily washed out; they are then dried and pared with a sharp knife, the paring being sewed together. The fabric which is thus obtained is described as being free from all the danger which sometimes arises from the absorption of poisonous dyes into the system; it absorbs without checking the perspiration, so as to diminish the danger of getting cold; it is a conductor, and therefore helps to maintain a uniform surface temperature; it can be more readily cleansed than ordinary woolen garments; its flexibility decreases the liability of chafing; and the ease with which it can be employed in shoes, stockings, drawers, undershirts and other articles of clothing, will, it thought, render the new material especially useful as a protection against rheumatic and pulmonary attacks.

A YOUNG lady will smile sweetly while the hairdresser is banging her over the head, when a similar treatment would make a young man ferocious.

HUMOROUS.

A YOUNG man brought this in: "The palatial residence of our well-known citizen, John Smith, Esq., was last evening a blaze of light, the occasion being a recherche soiree in honor of the lovely Miss Smith's arrival home from the Academy. From early gloaming till 9 o'clock were the guests arriving. At that hour all sat down to a most appetizing repast to which was given the close attention it so well deserved. The large parlors were cleared for the merry dancers at the conclusion of the banquet, and until the wee sma' hours ayont the twal were reached, fair women and brave men tripped the light fantastic toe in the bewildering mazes of the dance." (Etc. etc., etc., and so forth.) When that young man got the paper and found these words, "There was a dance at Smith's last night"—only these and nothing more—he went out and hanged himself.

HERE is an amusing bit of ecclesiastical tit-for-tat. Two young men were chums and intimate friends in college. One became a Baptist minister, the other an Episcopalian. They did not meet again for years. When they did it was in the pulpit of the Baptist, for whom the Episcopalian preached to the great satisfaction of the congregation. Sermon over, the two divines ducked their heads behind the breastwork of the preaching desk and held the following colloquy: "Fine sermon, Tom; much obliged. Sorry I can't repay your kindness for preaching by asking you to stay to our communion. Can't, though, you know, because you have never been baptized." "O, don't concern yourself about that, Jim. I couldn't receive the communion at your hands, as you have never been ordained."

THE evidence against the boy was conclusive, but Colonel Dudley, his counsel, had coached him well, and consequently expected a truthful story from his client.

Colonel Dudley's first question put to the witness was:

"Did you go into this store?"

"Yes sir."

"What?" demanded the counsel, in amazement.

"I said yes, sir."

"What did you go there, for?"

"I went to get the till."

"Well!" snapped out the lawyer, exasperated at his client's candor. "I suppose you got it?"

"No, sir," indignantly responded the youth, "I got nabbed."

"I pass; you are to fresh," remarked the distinguished counsel.

The court found the ingenuous till tapper guilty.

SEVEN men, two women, half a dozen small boys and a stub tailed dog joined in the search of a silver dollar that a German woman said she had dropped on the street. Matches were lighted and a lantern procured, but a most thorough search failed to reveal the coin either on the pavement or in the street, and just as the crowd was about to leave, the owner of the missing dollar said: "Excuse me shentlemen, bud I vound me dot moneys in mine pocket."

A TREMENDOUS beating of gongs has been kept up night and day for weeks in the house of Feng Chang Sung, a Chinese merchant of San Francisco. This has been done to drive out a devil who has been pestering Sung's pretty wife. She says that the monster has lustrous green eyes, red hair, blue skin and a yellow tail. He comes to her in the night, and is an exceedingly audacious fellow. The din has not yet dislodged him.

"EDWARD," said a mother to her son of eight, who was trundling a hoop in the front yard, "you musn't go out of the gate into the street." "No, ma, I won't was the reply. A few minutes afterward she saw Edward in the street manufacturing mud-pies, and at once went out to him. "Didn't I tell you," she said angrily, "not to go through the gate?" "Well, I didn't, mother," was the very satisfactory reply; "I climbed over the fence!"

A MISSOURI woman died of heart disease from the shock of being told by her husband that somebody had stolen $800 which they had been saving by years of work and economy. A few days after the funeral a neighbor told his wife that he had lost $300, the savings of years. But she didn't die of heart disease from the shock. She wasn't one of that kind. She just gave her husband a withering look and said: "Well, if you ain't the carelessest old fool that ever lived!" His little game didn't work.

"OH, dear!" exclaimed a young lady entering a public hall, the other evening," "what a dreadful odor of carburetted hydrogen!" "Mum?" said the janitor, with a puzzled countenance. "The smell of the carburetted hydrogen," she explained. "That's no kind o' gin, mum," replied the janitor "that's gaz; the pipes is leaky, mum."

AN argument once arose in which Sidney Smith observed how many of the most eminent men of the world had been diminutive in person, and after naming several among the ancients, he added: "Why, look there at Jeffrey; and there is my little friend——, who has not body enough to cover his mind decently with; his intellect is improperly exposed."

"BUB, did you ever think?" said a grocer recently, as he measured out a half-peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "Nos, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk sold."

The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there.

"WELL, no," happy Mr. Paterfam said, replying to the congratulations of his fellow men over the first event. "Well, no; he couldn't exactly say as they were just exactly what you might call twins; yes, there were two of 'em, but one was a girl and the other was a boy." On motion, however, and by unanimous consent, they were spread upon the record as twins.

"I WOULD rather vote for a long-eared donkey than for you," said an independent voter to a Galveston candidate.—"O, come now! you ought not allow yourself to be influenced by family ties," responded the candidate. The voter has been puzzling his head ever since to find out why the crowd laughed.

THE latest piece of rustic laziness encountered is that of the man who, being asked what ailed his eye, answered. "Nothin'; I shut it coz I can see well enough with one. Sometimes I shut one, sometimes t'other."

JONES thinks a man is fortunate who has his contested after death only. He says his will has been contested ever since he married Mrs. Jones.

THE Brooklyn approach to the big bridge is finished, and folks who are tired and ashamed of living in Brooklyn can begin jumping off.

SOME women are like shotguns. They would attract no atten tion if it were not for their bangs.

No plumber can tell what ails the kitchen drain until he has been upon the roof.

MEN are geese, women are ducks, and birds of a feather flock together.

CAPITOL SPORT.—Bringing down the House.

DOMESTIC.

A BIT of alum kept near a wash basin or towel rack and frequently rubbed over the face while yet damp, will do much toward removing tan and preventing unsightly pimples. I have never found anything better for cankerous sores on the lips and tongue. If mixed with vinegar and water, salt and pepper, it will cure ordinary sore throat; grated and stirred in molasses it is splendid for croup. I have known cases of toothache, when all the common pungent remedies failed, to be instantly quieted by inserting in the cavity of the tooth a bit of moist cotton sprinkled with equal quantities of pulverized alum and salt. Really good bread can be made from grown wheat if one tablespoonful of alum and two tablespoonfuls of butter are added to each ordinary sized baking, and it is excellent in cheap molasses cookies to give the desired crispness when little butter is used. A really good cement can be made by melting a bit of alum and using immediately, but one must be quick or the value will be lost. A gentleman has just told me how he so thoroughly deadened the nerve of a decaying tooth that it has not ached for years; by frequently using alum that has been dropped on a hot surface and left until it stopped "boiling." A piece the size of a kernel of corn was not all used for one tooth. It is good for hardening cucumbers after being taken from salt brine.

CORN AND CORN BREAD.—If the inhabitants of North America were each to save three cents a day in their housekeeping the total saving would amount to the vast sum of over 7 0 millions of dollars in the year. This enormous sum may be saved by very moderate economy in Household affairs. In the single item of food it may be saved over and over again in cooking or in using a cheaper food. The cheapest food in the world is Indian corn; and this valuable grain is too much neglected in the household, because few housekeepers know how to prepare it acceptably. But it may be used whole, partly broken, or ground, in a great variety of shapes and manners, and if one were to be reduced to a single article of food by any chance, the most useful one would doubtless be Indian corn, providing eggs and milk and sugar and a little spice could be thrown in for trimmings. As a matter of cost it might be mentioned that the usual difference in cost is greatly in favor of corn as compared with other kinds of food. Wheat is usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as dear as corn; potatoes four times as dear, considering that three fourths of them are water; and corn is a better food for the winter than either wheat or potatoes because it is much richer in oil or fat. Why then don't people eat more corn? Simply because of ignorance of its value or of the best methods of cooking it.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

RULE FOR HOP YEAST.—Pare and boil one dozen mealy potatoes; boil thirty minutes. When boiling, put in another kettle one handful of loose hops or two tablespoonfuls of pressed hops, and three quarts of cold water; cover and let boil. When the potatoes are cooked, drain off all the water and mash very fine, and strain the hop water boiling into the mashed potatoes. Stir well and add one-half cup of sugar one-quarter cup of salt, and one pint of flour; when the salt, sugar and flour are mixed, stir well and strain through a colander. Let it stand until blood warm, then stir in one cup or cake of yeast. Set to rise in a temperature of seventy-five degrees. When risen sufficiently, there will be a white coating on the surface. Keep in a stone jar or pot with a tight cover which should be firmly fastened. The yeast pot should be washed thoroughly and scalded, lest the yeast sour.

CRANBERRY PIE.—There are various ways to make a cranberry pie; some make it open like a custard or pumpkin pie. This is good, but not so good as to cover like an apple pie. Do not stew the berries, as some do before baking, but slit each berry with a knife. This will preserve the freshness of the fruit, which is quite an important thing. A cupful of berries and an equal quantity of white sugar will make a medium-sized pie. Those who like a sweet pie should have more sugar, also more berries if desired. Bake as usual. A little flour sifted over the fruit gives it a thicker consistence. One thing should not be forgotton, add a small teacupful of water.

APPLE JELLY.—Slice the apples, skins, cores and all; put them in a stone jar with a small quantity of water to keep them from sticking; then place the jar in water and let them remain boiling until perfectly soft; then strain and to one pint of the liquor add three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar; boil and clear with the whites of two or three eggs beaten to a froth. When it jellies pour into the glasses to cool and seal them.

PICKLE FOR CURING MEAT.—To five gallons of water allow eight pounds of salt, three pounds of sugar, three ounces of saltpeter and two ounces of potash. Boil all together until the impurities from the sugar and salt rise to the top, skim, pour into a tub to cool and when cold pour over the meat. The meat should be killed at least twenty-four hours before packing and a very good way is to sprinkle with a little powdered saltpeter as soon as the meat is cut up—this removes surface blood.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN PUDDING.—1 pint sweet milk, 1 quart of flour, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teacup of currants or raisins. Beat butter and sugar together, add eggs then stir milk and flour alternately until all is in, having previously mixed the powder into the flour. Add fruit the the last thing. Steam 2 hours. Eat with a rich egg sauce.

BLACK BEAN SOUP.—One quart of black beans, soaked over night, boiled until soft, and mashed through a colander; have ready two quarts of stock made from beef bones, add the beans and boil about half an hour; put in your tureen two hard-boiled eggs cut fine, slices of lemon, half a teaspoonful brown sugar, a pinch of cloves cinnamon, black pepper and salt, half a dozen force-meat balls size of a hickory-nut, and a glass of cherry; a teaspoonful of corn-starch adds richness.

MUTTON SAUSAGE.—Take cold roast mutton in large slices. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, thyme, summer savory, salt and pepper. Moisten them with an egg, and put a little on each slice of mutton. Roll it up tightly as possible and tie. Fry them in hot melted butter until brown and crisp.

CORN MUFFINS.—$\frac{1}{2}$ lb corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb flour, 1 oz sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 oz lard, 2 eggs, 1 pint milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Mix into a batter and two-thirds fill cold muffin pans, carefully greased.

THE most assiduous parental attention will frequently fail to prevent Coughs, Colds, Croup, etc. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a most valuable remedy to have convenient when needed. Price 25 cents.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is of more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and style of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All woman should exercise their wisdom in this way."—*New Haven Palladium.*

"*Eidographic*," a new invention of a German chemist, is destined soon to become the rage of our art decorators. It is a process by which certain kinds of metal is produced in fluid form and in a rich variety of colors. The eidographist is supplied with a number of pencils, containing the various colors, and goes to work on any kind of material he desires to ornament. The moment the fluid strikes the air, upon issuing from the pencil, it hardens and becomes a metal, adhering so closely to the material upon which it is laid that it cannot be removed without breaking. A representative of the inventor arrived in New York from Nuremburg with samples, by a recent German Steamer. Silken cushions, such as ladies have been accustomed to spend weeks in embroidering from designs in colored silk, are decorated elegantly by the pencil of the eidographist in a few hours, and the work is done in metal, which will not wear off as the silk of embroidery does. Instead of the expensive stained glass windows used in churches, windows decorated by the eidographic process can be employed, producing very similar effects, and at a comparatively nominal cost. Wooden ware can be embellished by the same process, as can paper, metal, ivory, leather, wire screens, and, in fact, any solid surface. The designs being in solid metal, and the brilliant coloring a component part of the metal, the decorative work is permanently fixed, and will last as long as the material upon which it is placed.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

A writer in Nature says, "I do not know whether the idea had previously occurred to any one that the modern Swiss chalet is a descendant of the old lake dwelling, but I was strongly impressed with that conviction this autumn. Not only do they actually build the smaller chalets, used as storehouses, entirely on short piles, but very many of the dwelling houses are still one half on piles, the steps leading up to the gallery passing through a hole in the middle, so that the modern exterior gallery would represent the original platform. In the lake dwelling the probability is (I would suggest) that there was a trap-door in the centre of the platform, inside the inhabited part, with a movable ladder so that the ladder could be drawn and the trap-door closed if required. At the present day the ladder is represented by fixed wooden or stone steps leading up into the gallery. The house being now on land, the lower part is half or entirely closed in and so forms an extra chamber, though the family still dwell above the platform (i. e., the gallery) as in the days of yore."

One who has been experimenting predicts the day not far distant when seeing by electricity be looked upon with no more wonder or amazement than the present mode of talking and send off the human voice hundreds of miles, and that instantaneously, by means of the telephone. In fact, the former has actually been accomplished, and the inventor asserts that the electric current takes up and transmits the features of a person, a landscape or writing, as it does modulations of sound, and is confident that when his invention shall have been perfected, it will be an easy matter to take the photograph of a person or landscape, though they are hundreds of miles distant. We shall await anxiously for further developments of this invention.

In Brazil, large quantities of the best quality of pottery are being manufactured, from the ashes of the hard, silicious bark of the caraike tree, which is powdered and mixed with the purest of clay obtained from the beds of the rivers. The ware is said to be extremely hard and smooth, and in every respect superior to that made by any other process.

EVERYBODY is pleased with the improved Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It is as clear and limpid as spring water, and was originally intended by nature as a panacea for all diseases of the scalp and skin, and as a natural hair renewer

A novel method for taking up and putting off passengers without the stopping of trains, is proposed by M. Harenz, of Paris, and a railway of that section is preparing to put the proposition to a practical test. A waiting car is provided at every station into which passengers gather before the arrival of the train. As the train passes the station the rear car, which contains only passengers for such station, is cut loose and side-tracked, while the waiting car at the depot is gathered up by a simple device and is coupled on, to act as rear coach of the train to the next station, where the same cutting off and grabbing up process takes place—the motion of the train being but slightly checked at each point.

M. Lulisan, a French savant, has discovered that an oil can be distilled from American Grapevines, which refuses to congeal at a temperature above eight degrees Fahrenheit, while other oils are solid at twenty-seven degrees. He recommends the oil as especially valuable for watchmaking and other similar purposes.

Washday is a holiday, thanks to Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) which is rapidly coming into general use. It acts like magic, and bleaches clothing without injuring the fabric. Try it.

A memoir by Dr. Carl Hoberland on infanticide among ancient and modern nations has been published. He traces the origin of infanticide to the difficulty of subsistence, and finds that the sacrifice is in the outset urged by the male parent and opposed or reluctantly submitted to by the mother.

An electric railway is being constructed by Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, between Lichterfelde and Telton, with a branch line to Grosse Kadettenhaus. A company is also being organized in Paris, France, for the purpose of establishing lines of electric street railways in place of the present system of horse railways.

A Protective Duty.

The person subject to derangement of the kidneys or liver has a protective duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It imparts new vitality to the sick body and cures by eliminating obstructive matter.—*Democrat.*

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