KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

PAYING OUT SCHOOL MONEY.

State Appropriation Being Distributed Among the Cities.

Warrants have been drawn on the State Treasury for $3,605,981.33 of the $5,500,000 appropriated to the school districts of Pennsylvania, which amount includes $14,657 paid county superintendents. Allegheny City has received $50,000 of the $98,274.12 to which its taxables entitle it. Pittsburg's quota is $239,097.82, of which it has received nothing. McKeesport has been paid its allotment of $20,119.09. Altoona has been paid $15,000 of the $31,243.52 belonging to that city. Jamestown has been paid its quota of $1,740.37. Erie has received $20,000 of its $35,307.97. These cities have been paid their claims: Meadville, $11,467.85, Oil City, $7,351.26; Franklin, $5,999.73; Greensburg, $4,497.83; Bradford, $8,680.96. No part of Titusville's quota, $10,107.42 has been paid. Philadelphia has received $466,000 of the $1,037,000 to which it is entitled. Payments on account of the entire school appropriation will not be completed before April 1, unless the amount of weekly disbursements for school purposes by the State treasurer should be increased.

To Elevate the Business.

Liquor men of New Castle have organized the Lawrence County Liquor Dealers' Protective Association to secure legislation that will elevate the business. The society has resolved that no man will be sold intoxicating liquors who does not receive sufficient wages to support his family, a man repeatedly arrested for drunkenness or one who abuses his wife.

A strange man entered the residence of Patrick Coyle, at Larimer, Friday night, Mrs. Coyle and baby being alone in the house. Threatening Mrs. Coyle with a revolver, the burglar made her give up $35. He then bound and gagged the woman and fled, leaving over the child in his haste and nearly injuring it. By the time Mrs. Coyle freed herself the robber had disappeared.

Thomas C. Sheehan, a printer, was committed to jail at Meadville to await trial on a charge of arson preferred by the Tribune Publishing Company. Three attempts were made to fire their establishment, and at the third attempt the incendiary was caught in the act, but broke away from the watchman. Sheehan's actions aroused suspicion, leading to his arrest.

Andrew John, a full-blooded Seneca Indian from the reservation in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., is in Franklin, looking up the title to the lands on which Oil City is now located. The Seneca Indians claim they have title to this land and will make an appeal to the legislature for a reservation to their lands, which they claim they are fraudulantly deprived of.

Frank Jongrass, convicted of the murder of Jessie Carrine, has found the missing note, which he claims was given to him by a boss grinder, and will establish his alibi. It was among the papers taken from him at the McKeesport hospital.

Theodore Goehring, of Dougherty township, Butler county, was stroking a cat which suddenly seized his thumb with its teeth and hung on like a bulldog. The animal's head had to be cut off and its jaws pried open before Goehring could be released.

The 4-year-old son of John Roskos, of Pottsville, Homestead, was burned to death. The child, with a number of companions, had been playing around a bonfire which had built in the street, when its clothing caught fire.

One hundred citizens of Butler have agreed to discontinue the use of natural gas after February 1, and 400 have pledged themselves to patronize a new company to be organized on account of the recent increase in rates.

Ferri Morone, a young Italian miner of Monongahela, went to New York last week to meet his bride, whom he had left in Italy. The ship's officers informed him that the girl had died three days after sailing and been buried at sea.

John Donahue, conductor in the yards at Connellsville, was run over by a freight train and his right arm cut off above the elbow. He has been in the yards 20 years, and this is his first accident.

Rev. F. L. Christman, president, of the Christman Publishing Company, of Washington, owners of the Reporter, has retired, having sold his interest to his sons and daughter.

Robbers stole $200 worth of goods from Hazlett & Robinson's hardware store at Avella, and a large quantity of goods was taken from Leonard Hunker's grocery store.

G. W. Henry, postmaster at Scullton, claims to have discovered perpetual motion, and to be able to construct a machine that can be used by farmers to run a churn or meat chopper.

Horace Lisbon was found dead in the Pittsburg mine, near Smithfield, where he went to get some coal for himself. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

The body of the man who recently died in Indiana after having his feet amputated at Uniontown, was exhumed and identified by Wm. McKain, of Washington county, as his brother.

Charles Weber, a prominent member of Mystic lodge, No. 434, F. and A. M., of Sandy Lake, was struck by a train near Amasa and badly mutilated.

Clarence Johnston, a brakeman of Derry station, had so badly crushed while making a coupling that amputation was necessary.

Thomas Ellwood, a stock dealer of Franklin township, Westmoreland county, has made an assignment to Squire J. H. Steele and Thomas Ellwood.

Harry Probst and I. B. Williams, convicted at Connellsville of stealing turkeys, were each sentenced to a year and six months in the workhouse.

John O'Neil, conductor on the Lake Erie and Michigan Southern road, was knocked down by a street car at Sharon, and badly hurt.

The Woman's Hospital association at Butler has secured subscriptions for $7,000, and will get the sum to be $10,000 by the end of the week.

Charles S. Humes, of Franklin township, Westmoreland county, was held up by masked men and robbed of $150.

The borough, Westmoreland county, will issue $3,800 worth of bonds to pay for sewerage and street repairs.

The building occupied by McDougall Bros. as store and dwelling at Grove City, was recently destroyed by fire.

Thirty-four applications for liquor license have been filed in Crawford county, 14 less than last year.

Edward Domeke was killed on the railroad near Johnstown. He leaves a wife and family in Germany.

West Pointers to Parade.

Cadets at West Point have been ordered to attend the Presidential inauguration parade. The cadets have not participated in inaugural ceremonies since President Grant's second inauguration.

Ten Thousand for a Kiss.

Miss May Bradish, of Scranton, Penn., has sued Sanford Grant, son of a banker, for $10,000 damages for having kissed her.

New York's Citizen Soldiery.

New York's National Guard numbers 18,428 men, of whom 12,110 are infantry.

SELECT RELIGIOUS READING.

ALONE WITH GOD.

If statistics could be collected as to the amount of time spent by the church in its closet, we think the figures would be extremely startling. There would be no further cause for wonder at the prevalent lukewarmness and laxity. Neglect of closet duties may indeed be counted effect as well as cause of religious apathy; but we are disposed to place them rather in the latter class because they are so plain an obligation and so simple a prescription. He who thrusts them aside puts away the easiest, clearest, surest method of spiritual growth. It is something within the reach of all; not that in every case it can be compassed without effort, but a way can always be found where the will exists. It has the most direct and immediate connection with the result desired, and never fails, when properly pursued, to bring it to pass. Nothing can take its place. There is no short cut to the heights of piety.

A few revival meetings, an hour or two of spasmodic ecstasy, are not sufficient for attaining the delightful realms of religious tranquility and power. It is far safer to depend on quiet, systematic gains. It is thus the most substantial, serviceable, oak-like piety is built up. Daniel in his chamber praying is the essential precursor to Daniel unterrified before the lions. We read of him that "he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed and gave thanks before his God." Similarly the Psalmist says: "Evening, morning, and at noon, will I pray and cry aloud." Who will say that this is not a reasonable and wholesome custom? Yet it would be dangerous to ask any Christian assembly how many of those present followed it. It would be found, we fear, that nearly all suffered the whole day of busy cares to intervene between the hurried, half-digested mouthfuls of spiritual nourishment afforded in the crowded morning and the tired evening. Among the many lines of reform pressing for attention in the habits of the members of our churches, it seems to us that scarce any is more indispensable than reform in attention to these powerful helps to growth in grace which cluster around the still hour. More time must be spent alone with God, or we shall not see what we so much desire either in our own religious uplifting or outward results upon the world.

MR. MOODY ON FAITH.

All who would be saved must come as they are. "Christ comes to us in our sins, and saves us from our sins. The gift of God was life eternal, and if a gift all had a right to take it," he said. "You say you've been trying! Stop. Don't try! Just take it! Right here believe it is a gift and take it. But here is where unbelief comes in.

"I have just put something in this Bible; do you believe it?

A middle-aged man in front said, "Yes, sir."

"Then, that is faith. Why do you believe it?

"Because you said so."

"Yes. You have faith in my word. It is a Testament (taking a small Testament from between the Bible leaves.) Now I am going to give it to you; do you believe that?"

The man hesitated.

"Ah! there it is. You will not make your faith a personal matter. Will you take it? Will you take it now?"

The man stepped to the front and reached up to the stage. "Now your faith prompts you to reach out. You do not receive it at first (raising the book out of his reach,) but do you believe you will receive it?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Because you have promised to give it to me."

"Yes, he has faith (to the audience); he had faith, took me at my word, reached for the gift, persisted in reaching and received it. I do not know this man; I never saw him before, but he will keep that book; money could not buy it from him; he will take it home and read it and find things he does not know are in it.

"Such is faith; exercise it now and come into the kingdom. Take the gift of God now. Will you take it, mother? Will you take it, father? Take it! Take it, now."

OUTWARD PEACE.

Some people are apt to belittle the peace of Jesus because they have peace of life. They have had no bitter disappointments, no cruel wrestlers, no crushing afflictions, no fiery temptations. The world has dealt kindly by them and they have fitted into their environments. Moments there are when the sailors of the deep envy those that sail in the smooth sheltered waters because they have not been driven to and fro on stormy seas and been in danger of the turgid swells. Other moments the sons of tribulation pity those unfortunates who have never seen the great billows lie down as a dog chidden by his master and God turn the storm into a calm. One-half of the Bible is a closed book to them that sit at ease, because only a pierced hand can open the pages. The promises are for them whose hearts are sore; the invitations are to them that hunger. Jesus' peace was the best of all gifts to that handful of broken men in the Upper Room, whose first step would be into the darkness, but it may not seem any great thing to the favorites of this world. Yet it is not wise for any one to make too much of an outward peace, dependent on health of body, and the goods that are kept in barns, and the suffrages of the multitude, which today cries "Hosanna," and tomorrow "Crucify," and on the whims of fickle, selfish people. Let a man be as far-seeing, accommodating, politic, unscrupulous as may be, he cannot hope always to escape disaster, for this peace is as uncertain as the lovely Mediterranean. One day you look through the motionless foliage on a still expanse of blue, and the next morning the orange blossom is strewn upon the ground and the spray is dashing on your garden wall. "As the world giveth."—Rev. John Watson, D. D., in "The Upper Room."

ONE TOWN'S PROHIBITION RECORD.

Prohibition has prevailed for twelve years in Dalton, Ga., a town of 4500 inhabitants. During this time its property has increased in value ninety per cent. its general attendance sixty per cent.; its terms of court, both civil and criminal, have been reduced one-half; its police force the same, and its county poorhouse is almost tenantless.

STIFLING CONSCIENCE.

"You may stifle conscience for awhile, but some day—tramp, tramp, tramp—all will come before you, those sins you will not give up. Somewhere today is Herod, and he still remembers what kept him out of the kingdom. What is your sin? You know what it is, and what is keeping you out of the kingdom! Oh, man! Oh, woman! Don't let that sin—you know just what it is; it comes up before you now—don't let it keep you from the kingdom. It takes as much will to resist the spirit as to receive it. Will you not decide now? You can do it."—D. L. Moody.

How good it is for those who are bereaved and sorrowful that our Christian festivals point forward and upward as well as backward; and the eternal joy, to which we are drawing ever nearer, is linked to the earthly joy which has passed away.—Mrs. Charles.

The old year is fast slipping back behind us. We cannot stay if we would. We must go forth and leave our past. Let us go forth nobly. Let us go as those whom greater thoughts and greater deeds await beyond.—Phillips Brooks.

Begin each day by tarrying before God and letting him touch you. Take time to meet God.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Important Measures Under Consideration in Both Houses.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The senate held a brief executive session today, at the instance of Senator Sherman, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, to consider a communication from the secretary of state in regard to the extradition treaties with the Orange Free State, which was modified and ratified by the senate yesterday.

The homestead bill was further debated but a vote was not reached. Mr. Vilas attacked it as a measure giving $35,000,000 of governmental money. Mr. Nelson, Rep., Minn., Mr. Allen and Mr. Peffer, Pop., Kan., spoke for the bill. Mr. Hill, Dem., N. Y., who has not often addressed the senate of late, spoke in favor of a law fixing four years as the term of fourth class postmasters.

The house witnessed a sensational sequel to the remarkable attack made by Mr. Johnson of California, on Editor Hurst. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Maguire (Dem., Col.,) were the antagonists to-day.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The open session of the senate was much curtailed by an executive session lasting two hours. After this the balance of the day was given to Mr. Bacon of Georgia, who, in his speech in support of the Mills resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, directed his argument to the question of the exclusive right of congress to recognize new governments.

The senate, in executive session to-day, had up for a time the nomination of David R. Francis to be secretary of the interior, but no action was taken. Senator Vest of Missouri, was the principal opponent of confirmation, but he was also seconded by Senator Pugh of Alabama. Both of these senators made speeches against the confirmation and alleged various reasons against it.

After a very dull day, devoted to passing bills of minor importance, the house plunged into a warm controversy over a bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of the state into which they are transported.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

The senate to-day passed the measure known as the homestead bill. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all public lands acquired from Indians, free of any payment to the government beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on these lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 32,252,541, which would have yielded the government, at the prices heretofore established $35,313,606. To offset this statement, it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid, and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil.

The house by a vote of 126 to 96 passed the Grout bill, subjecting oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

The Senate was not in session. In the House an interesting fight developed over a Senate bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Mrs. Fannie Gibbon, widow of the late Gen. John Gibbon. Mr. Tracey, Republican, Missouri, offered an amendment reducing the amount to $50 per month. This was warmly opposed by Mr. Curtis, Republican, New York, who made eulogistic references to the services of General Gibbon. Mr. Grosvernor, Republican, Ohio, was also against the reduction. He said in answer to Mr. Willis, Republican, Delaware, who had protested against discrimination in favor of the widows of distinguished officers, that 99 out of every 100 privates of the late war would vote to give Mrs. Gibbons the full amount. Mr. Wood, Republican, Illinois, opposed granting special rates of pension through the medium of private bills, on the ground that it was contrary to general law. The bill was passed.

A House bill to increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, postmistress at Fort Lavenworth, and widow of Brevet Maj. Gen. W. A. Nicholas, developed some slight opposition. In committee of the whole the House had reduced the amount of the increase to $50, but on motion of Mr. Dalzell, Republican, Pennsylvania, the House, after listening to a eulogy of Gen. Nichols by that gentleman, made the amount $75 and then passed the measure. A House bill granting a pension to Sarah A. Comly, widow of Major Clifton Comly, was also passed.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

In the House on Saturday eulogies were delivered on the late ex-Speaker Crisp. Among the speakers were Messrs. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Turner, of Georgia; Henderson, of Iowa, and DeArmond of Missouri.

Congressman Harvey introduced in the House a bill to break up the business of railway ticket brokerage by requiring that all agents shall be provided with authority from the Interstate Commerce commission to sell tickets, and that unused portions of tickets must be redeemed by the roads issuing them.

NOTES ON NOTS.

The negative particle occurs some thousands of times in the Scriptures. It would be a laborious though decidedly interesting and profitable process to canvass them all. And one may derive benefit from a much more casual survey of the subject. One fruitful inquiry would be—What is the strongest "not?" The double or emphatic negative occurs nearly one hundred times in the New Testament. A study of these passages yields much food for thought. Noteworthy among them are Mark 9: 41: "He shall in no wise lose his reward;" Luke 18: 17: "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child he shall in no wise enter therein," and John 6: 37: "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." But we are disposed to count as the strongest of all the last clause of Heb. 13: 5, where five negatives are heaped together to our great comfort: "I will in no wise fail thee, neither will I in any wise forsake thee." It is one of the defects of the English translation that the force of these Greek negatives can rarely be brought out in full, and indeed little attempt is usually made to do it.

Perhaps the strangest negative, at first sight, is the declaration of Joshua (24: 19): "Ye cannot serve the Lord;" but a little reflection serves to show its meaning. Our Saviour's somewhat similar assertion, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon," still seems strange to many of his followers. Most comforting and reassuring negatives are the oft-repeated "Fear nots" which are scattered through the Book. The vigorous and imperative "Thou shalt not" declares the authority of the Creator and guards the way to the tree of life. It was the omission of the "not" from the seventh commandment that earned the name of "Wicked Bible" for the edition thus printed. Many people in their private reading of the Scriptures leave out the "not" where it should be kept in, and insert it without warrant where no trace of it is rightly found. Though small, it is a very potent word, and must be handled with great care.

THE OLD AND NEW.

We are living at the end of an old epoch and the beginning of a new one. We can say, looking backward, "It is the last time;" "Upon us the ends of the world have come." Looking forward, we can say that we are spectators at the creation of a new heaven and a new earth. Today, as then, He that sits on the throne makes all things new. Christ's coming is to take place in the year on which we are about to enter. He is to come to us all. To all of us it is the last time for many things, the first time for many other things. No hand on the horologue of time points the hour, no bell sounds it out from the skies. We see not any outward change from day to day. Yet each year takes away the old and brings the new.—James Freeman Clarke.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 24.

Lesson Text: "The Lame Man Healed," Acts iii., 1-16—Golden Text: Acts iii., 16—Commentary.

1. Although this book is called the Acts of the Apostles, it might be called the acts of Peter and Paul, for these are the two through whom the Spirit is seen working. John is seen here associated with Peter, but Peter seems to be the principal actor. It is most interesting to follow these two, who, with James, formed the inner circle of the Saviour's friends. The ninth hour would be about 3 p. m. (Luke xxiii., 44), the hour when Jesus died, and we might safely imagine these two talking of it as they walked to the temple together.

2. Here is a pitifully helpless case, a man over forty years of age (chapter iv., 22), who had never walked a step, and who was daily carried by friends and laid at the beautiful gate at the temple that he might receive alms from the passersby. He makes us think of the man thirty-eight years sick at the pool of Bethesda (John v., 5) so discouraged and hopeless, but these are just the cases which show forth the power of God, as in the blind man and Lazarus (John ix., 3; xi., 4). Every sinner is a hopeless case in himself, but Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, to seek and save the lost.

3, 4, 5. As he asks alms of Peter and John they both looked at him, and when Peter said, "Look on us," he thought surely he would receive something from them, but cannot possibly have had a thought of what he was going to receive. If one had told him that day as he was being carried to the temple, "This is our last trip with you, for you won't need to come again," he might have asked if they thought he would die or if another great healer had come, for it can hardly be but that he had both heard of and seen the Lord Jesus. But if so why had not Jesus healed him? Can it be that Jesus passed him by in order that Peter and John might have the honor and joy of doing so? Possibly.

6. "Silver and gold have I none." That was enough to make him drop his hand for it was money he wanted. "But such as I have give I thee." What could he have worth giving if he had no money? "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." Could he believe his ears? Did he say, "Rise and walk?" And did he use that name, "Jesus of Nazareth?" Yes, even so. And there is something supernatural in their looks and words, for it is Jesus Himself who by His Spirit is looking through their eyes and speaking with their lips.

7. Peter took him by the hand, lifted him up and instantly strength came to his feet and ankle bones. It is a true story. It actually happened, and such things are being done in our own time by the very same Jesus, for He is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The Christian Alliance and other papers record many such.

8. Standing, walking, leaping, praising God, he entered into the temple with Peter and John. Another illustration of Isa. xxxv., 6, and proof of the fact that the Lord Jesus lives and has all power. But let us not be understood as teaching or believing that every sick person could be healed if they had faith enough, and that the Lord has no use for physicians. The facts are that believers both then and now were sometimes healed and sometimes allowed to remain sick and die. The Lord sees fit to bless the skill and medicine of the physician, and sometimes to restore to health even from the verge of the grave without either. It is our place to have full confidence in and trust Him to do what seemeth Him good, magnifying Him under all circumstances (Phil. i., 20).

9, 10. The people saw him perfectly whole. They knew him as the lame man at the beautiful gate, but they saw him after this fashion. Day after day and year after year had he continued helpless, but at last his deliverance came suddenly and unexpectedly. It is the waiting and the patient continuing that tries one's soul—the going on in the same routine and under the same trials with no prospect of deliverance. But deliverance will come in His time and way. Here is the patience and faith of the saints (Rev. xiii., 10).

11, 12. The lame man, now healed, holds on to Peter and John as if he thought his healing might depart if he let them go, and the crowd has gathered and looks in astonishment upon Peter and John as if they had done it. How prone we are to see the human instrumentality and honor it, and how prone our human nature is to feel that itself is some great one! We say and sing, "Not I, but Christ," but perhaps the Searcher of Hearts sees deep within us something that says, "See what Christ did through Me! You can't come up to that."

13. At once Peter points them to Jesus of Nazareth, the glorified Son of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and accusses them of being guilty of His death and responsible for it. We are not apt to want a Saviour unless we know that we are sinners. The first thing necessary, therefore, to our salvation is a conviction of sin.

14. How often have we by deed or word denied Him and preferred the murderer? Whenever we are ashamed to own that we are His and that we do not care to do this or that, or go here or there because we know He would not like it, or when we prefer the company of the world to His company, is it not a denial of Him and a preference for the prince of this world? If we prefer the worldly one to the holy one, or unrighteousness to righteousness, what better are we than those who crucified Christ? Let us in imagination stand by the cross of Christ and honestly confess what we think of Him.

15. The central truth throughout this book and in all the preaching of the apostles is that Jesus is alive from the dead, and believers are witnesses to that fact; also that God had foreseen and foretold both the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow, and that He will come again to fulfill all that the prophets have spoken (verses 17-21). How, then, can we know anything of the things that are to come unless we are familiar with the prophets, for "surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos iii., 7).

16. Not Peter nor John, but the risen and glorified Christ had made this man perfectly whole, and the same Lord Jesus Christ foretold by Moses shall yet fulfill every promise to Abraham and bring blessing to all the kindreds of the earth (verses 22-26). His name, through faith in His name, will do wonders to-day, and those who, like Peter and John, have neither silver nor gold and are counted unlearned and ignorant men (chapter iv., 13) may be used by Him if they are only willing to be filled with His Spirit and give Him all the glory. Any one set apart for Himself (Ps. iv., 3) that He may be glorified may see His power.—Lesson Helper.

SAVIOUR.

It is good for us to think as richly and deeply of Christ as we can. It is good for us to analyze in patient meditation all that he is to us and all that we can be toward him. But O, let us beware lest any subtlety of thought or depth of meditation ever deadens or dulls in us that first, great, deep longing of the soul for him who is its only Saviour. In deepest grief, in uttermost perplexity, often in great and overwhelming joy, always in conscious sin, that yearning desire asserts itself. It is as instinctive as the movement of the hurt child to its mother or of the parched beast to the river. . . . While others call the wondrous Lord by partial names that utter some one side of His wondrousness, to us He has but one name—Savior. He is that and that alone, and all besides only as it is wrapped up in that.—Phillips Brooks.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

BAKED LEG OF MUTTON.

Leg of mutton, six or eight pounds; cut down the under side, remove the bone; fill with a dressing made of four ounces suet, two of chopped ham, six ounces stale bread, two eggs, one onion, a bit of sweet herbs, nutmeg, salt and pepper; sew up, baste with butter; cook three hours. Old mutton loses the strong flavor if steamed awhile. Do not use the liquor.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

A SQUASH SWEETMEAT.

Cut a good sweet pumpkin into pieces, remove the seeds and pare it. Then cut into small squares or oblongs. Weigh, and to every pound of pumpkin allow one pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Put the pumpkin in a deep dish in layers with the sugar, and thin yellow rind of lemon peel sprinkled between them; pour the lemon juice over the top. Allow to remain for two days in a cool place. To every three pounds of sugar allow one-half pint of water, boil all together until the pumpkin looks clear and is tender, but do not break the pieces; pour into a pan and allow to remain covered for a week; drain of the syrup, boil until it is thick, put the pumpkin into jars and fill the jars with the boiling syrup. A few spices, such as ginger and cloves may be added to the boiling syrup.—Eleanor M. Lucas.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.

This is the way Miss Emily E. Colling, the teacher of cookery, makes mayonnaise dressing:

Put the yolks of two eggs into a cold soup plate, beat or stir a moment with a silver or wooden fork, then add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, and, if you like it, half a teaspoonful of mustard. Work these well together, then add, a few drops at a time, from a half to a pint of olive oil, stirring rapidly and steadily all the time. Stir only one way, as reversing the motion may cause it to curdle. While adding the oil add also, occasionally, a few drops of lemon juice or vinegar. If too thick when finished, add vinegar or lemon juice until it attains the consistency you desire. The more oil you use, the thicker the dressing. If the dressing should curdle, begin again with one or two more yolks in another plate, and after stirring well add one teaspoonful at a time of the curdled mayonnaise, and when all has been stirred in continue adding oil as before until the desired amount is obtained. Everything used in making the mayonnaise dressing, dish included, should be ice cold, especially in hot weather.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A cloth wet with ice water and laid across the eyes is often a cure for the most aggravated cases of insomnia.

Vinegar added to the water in which fish is boiled will make the fish firmer and add to its flavor. It will also make tough meat more tender.

To remove the smell of onions on the hands, ground mustard, slightly dampened, rubbed thoroughly on hands, after which wash with sand soap.

Lamp wicks soaked in vinegar some twenty-four hours before being called into use will give a clearer flame and a steadier light than those not so treated.

The rubber rings of fruit cans will recover their elasticity if soaked for a while in weak ammonia water. This is quite an item when canning is being done, and the rubber rings are found to be stretched out of shape.

If you want your pet canary to sing his best and look his prettiest feed him occasionally with boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs. Do not give him more than a thimbleful of the mixture at a time.

Housekeepers puzzle over how to whip cream without changing it into butter and the secret is to have the cream churn ice cold. One good cook always fills her cream churn with ice and puts it in the refrigerator before using.

Wash willow furniture with warm water and castile soap, wiping very dry with a soft cloth, then dry in the sun or near a fire. To bleach it, after washing in warm suds, set in a box without drying, put a small dish of burning sulphur inside and cover the box for half an hour.

In washing grained woodwork use clear water or weak cold tea. Where there are finger marks to be removed, such as around the door knob or on the window sill, a little fine soap may be used, but only just enough to do the work, for soap should not be used on this woodwork if it can be avoided.

Careful cooks remove the cores of eggs, the tough, milk-white bit found in the whites. These become hard and indigestible when cooked. Another small kitchen pointer is to know that puddings, cakes and such compounds of which baking powder is an ingredient, should be baked at once when mixed.

Fruits are generally healthful; they cool the blood, and by their aperient qualities aid in digesting other foods, but they do not agree with all systems; in that instance they produce a sour stomach, ferment instead of being digested, cause irritation and often produce eruptions on the skin. Unripe and decayed fruits are not eatable, but good fruits are generally wholesome. A well person must know what to eat and what not to eat to remain so.

It is said by Brewer that the Papal cap was first encircled by a crown in 1160,

Harmonies in dress are more effective at all times and in better taste than contrasts.

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GREAT WINTER SPORT

ICE BOATS SKIM THE NORTHERN FROZEN LAKES.

Go Faster than the Wind, and Because of the Great Speed Are Difficult to Manage—Danger Lies in Cracks and Obstacles.

On Wings of Wind.

With winter comes the ice, and there is nothing that affords more sport than a well-constructed iceboat in the hands of an experienced person. Ice boating is not as dangerous as some other sports on the ice, but one must always be on the lookout for cracks in the ice, logs of wood and other obstacles. The iceboat, under favorable conditions, travels nearly ten times faster than does the ordinary sailboat, and therefore it is more difficult to handle. They have been known to attain a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour, while it is no uncommon thing for an ordinary iceboat to jog along at a speed of fifty miles an hour. While flying at a high rate of speed the least turn of the tiller may cause the boat to change its course, capsizing it, or, perhaps, running it into some obstacle.

Like sailboats, iceboats are of various designs, each having some particular advantage, but invariably the owner will tell you that his is the best possible method. The momentum of a boat depends largely upon its size and the breadth of its sails in proportion to the dimensions of the boat. Nearly all standard boats are rigged alike, or nearly so, but the cheaper boats are more for experiment and are often arranged differently. Most people imagine that after the first heavy fall of snow ice boating must be dispensed with, but such is not the case. The iceboats are so constructed that they will plow through a foot of snow, the skates being attached to a flange which raises the body of the boat about eighteen inches above the ice.

An iceboat is simple in construction, being in the shape of a triangle. There are three skates under it, two of which are at the front. The fore runners are generally much heavier and larger than is the hind runner, for the reason that they bear a larger proportion of the weight. The tiller is at the extreme end of the boat, so that it requires little force to steer the boat. The average boat of the iceboat is from 12 to 18 feet long, and from 5 to 8 feet wide. The spar is at the bow of the boat and the sail projects half way over the bow. Most of the boats have only one sail, which consists of about 50 yards of canvas; but in many instances a jib, foresail and topsail are used. All sails may be reefed.

There will be a greater variety of iceboats this winter than ever before. They range from the small boy's boat, which may be considered a toy, to the larger ones which carry nearly as much canvas as do some of the large schooners.

To Train British Soldiers.

Arrangements for the training of British infantry next winter are to be on a more elaborate scale than usual, and especial prominence is to be given to long-distance marching.

England manufactures perfumes on a very large scale, importing many of the materials from other countries, but also making large use of home-grown herbs and flowers.