

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY.

What the House Committee Has Decided in Regard to the Matter.

The members of the house committee on naval affairs held an informal meeting at which the question of rehabilitation of the navy was discussed and an interchange of views on the subject was had. So far as can be learned it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the navy should be reconstructed. The committee will meet to-morrow and will probably agree upon a report which will be presented to the house without delay. The recommendations will involve the expenditure of eight or ten million dollars. They will recommend the completion of the monitors already begun, and a liberal appropriation for naval ordnance; they will advise the construction of from fifteen to twenty torpedo boats, and a large expenditure for torpedoes, and will provide for the construction of six or seven steel belted cruisers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons. These cruisers are to be the main reliance of the navy. Their features are swiftness and the power of their ordnance.

A MUCH NEEDED WATER-WAY.

One that Would Save Greatly in the Transportation of Grain.

Washington special. Mr. Murphy, by direction of the committee on railways and canals, to-day reported favorably the bill for the construction of the Hennepin canal, and it was placed on the calendar of the committee of the whole of the house. The bill reported is that introduced by General Henderson of Illinois, and provides for accepting the offer made by the state of Illinois of the Illinois and Michigan canal. For the construction of the work contemplated from Hennepin to the mouth of the Rock river the main canal would be about seventy-five miles long, and the feeder to Des Moines, about thirty-seven miles. The report of the committee presents a comprehensive explanation of the Hennepin enterprise, showing clearly that it is in no sense local in its nature, and the great benefits which will follow its construction will be shared by all sections of the country. Being a work that will distribute its benefits to the country at large, it is held to be of national character, and therefore its construction should be authorized by congress and directed by the government. The cost of the work is estimated at \$9,000,000, of which \$6,675,000 is for the construction of the canal and feeder, and \$2,325,000 for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Statistics are used in the report to show that the saving of expense in the transportation of grain to theseaboard would in less than one year pay for the construction of the canal. It is the purpose of the committee to call up the bill for consideration at an early day, and to make an effort to have it made a special order. Friends of the measure are hopeful that the bill will receive the approval of the house.

ANOTHER GRANT OF LAND.

The Same to be Given to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company.

The house committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably a bill granting the right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad company across the northern border of the Yellowstone National Park by the nearest practicable route from Cinnabar, the Clark's Fork mining district in Montana, by the way of Yellowstone river to its junction with the eastern fork of that river; thence along East fork to Soda Butte creek; thence along that creek to the Clark's Fork mining district. The location is to be approved by the secretary of the interior, subject to the act of congress of March 3, 1875, granting the right of way through public lands. The bill provides that the grant shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the center of the road, except at such points, not nearer than seven miles apart, as may be designated for station, buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks and water stations, at which points spaces 200 feet in width and 2,000 feet in length are granted. No timber or other materials for construction of the railroad are to be cut or taken from any portion of the Yellowstone park, except within the right of way. If the road shall not be constructed and in running order within two years after the passage of the act that fact works a forfeiture of the grant.

PROBABLY ESCAPE THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Hamilton Thinks the Cholera Will Not Disturb Us This Year.

Chicago dispatch. The surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital is in the city. In an interview concerning the prospects of a cholera epidemic this season in the United States he said: "It seems probable in view of the precautions we have taken and shall take that America will escape the plague. The appropriation at our command will enable us to take substantially the same precautions that did so good service last year. We shall station inspectors at all the European and Asiatic consulate ports, with instructions to watch all passengers booked for America. There is a balance of \$279,000 at the command of the president, to be used in an emergency, and this amount will, I think, suffice for all needed precautionary measures, such as temporary quarantine stations, etc. The best preventive of cholera is cleanliness, individual and municipal. But even this will be of no avail unless there is also a thorough system of inspection of emigrants at foreign ports. Can cholera be cured? I refer you to the mortality reports in countries where the disease has raged. The death rate among the rich is 50 per cent; in the hospitals, 65 per cent. Modern scientists say the disease is due to the presence of a certain germ, which may be carried from place to place, and in favorable circumstances is capable of self-propagation."

Mormon Missionaries Mobbbed.

A number of Mormon missionaries are canvassing upper east Tennessee for converts. Two of them attempted to hold services in a new church at Gunatown, Hawkins county, Tennessee, but were chased out of the neighborhood by the members of the church. Their steps were hastened by showers of stones, sticks and bricks, and one of the elders was seriously injured but not fatally wounded by the infuriated populace.

Three hundred girls employed in the ironing department of Miller, Hall & Hartwell's collar shop in Troy, N. Y., struck because the proprietors refused to discontinue the use of objectionable machinery. The girls recently joined the Knights of Labor.

EDUCATION IN THE WESTERN STATES.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1883 and 1884.

The report of the commissioner of education for 1883 and 1884 has just appeared. It contains the following summaries of western school statistics: Illinois, with over 1,069,000 youths of legal school age (6 to 12), reported in 1883-84 an enrollment of 720,681 in the public schools and 485,625 in average daily attendance, or about 63 per cent of the school population enrolled and nearly 46 per cent in average attendance. There were also 75,821 attending private or church schools, which, added to the number in public schools, would give 75 per cent of school population under instruction during some portion of the year. Nearly 12,000 public school children were taught the average term for the state being 151 days; and \$9,168,168 was expended on them. The statistics as for years past, continue to show an advance in nearly all the items reported. Michigan, with about 557,000 youth within the legal school age (5 to 20), reported that over 400,000, or 70 per cent, were enrolled in public schools, besides 27,230 in private schools. Public schools were taught for a term of 125 days at a cost of over \$4,636,000 in school houses valued, with other school property, at nearly \$1,000,000. The figures show an increase of more than 13,000 in the number of pupils attending public schools, and of about 4,500 in the attendance of private schools; of four days in the average public school term throughout the state of about \$509,000 in the valuation of public school property, and \$876,482 in the amount expended on public schools. There was also a slight advance in the pay of teachers, the average monthly salary of men being \$1.93 more and that of women \$1.10.

Wisconsin statistics show that of 528,750 youths of legal school age (4 to 20) in 1883-84 nearly 317,000, or about 60 per cent, were enrolled in the public schools, an increase for the year of over 7,000 in the enrollment, and 18,652 in school population. The reported attendance in private schools (15,615) decreased considerably during the year, but these statistics were completed in many large cities before the report on this point. About 83 per cent of all children between 7 and 15 years of age attend the public schools, an increase for the year of 3,466, and for two years of 14,621; and the superintendent thinks that the fuller statistics on this point would show that nearly all of that age attended during some portion of the year.

Minnesota with 359,366 youth—5 to 21 years of age in 1883-84, enrolled 223,209 in her public schools, or 52 per cent, and had 100,637, or 28 per cent, of the school youth in average daily attendance. The schools were taught an average of 112 days throughout the state at a cost of \$2,289,711, in 4,761 school buildings, of which 301 were new, valued with sites and other property, at \$5,415,599. These figures show an increase for the year of about 13,700 in enrollment and \$,500 in average attendance, against an increase of 22,000 in youth of school age. There was also an increase in the number of teachers employed, in the number who had taught three years or more, and in that of normal school graduates, in the average pay of both men and women, as well as in the expenditure for all school purposes, and the valuation of school property.

Iowa reported over 621,000 of school age (5 to 21) in 1883-84, with about 469,500 enrolled in the public schools and 300,000 in average daily attendance. The schools taught an average of 140 days, in 13,624 buildings, valued, with other school property, at over 10,000,000, and about \$5,856,000 was expended during the year for public school purposes. These figures show an advance of 8 per cent in the proportion of school population enrolled, and 6 per cent in the proportion of school population in average attendance.

Nebraska, with her 209,436 youth of legal school age (5 to 21) reports 137,618, or nearly 66 per cent, enrolled in the public schools, and 81,430, or nearly 39 per cent, in average daily attendance, an increase during the year of 11,589 in enrollment and 9,238 in average attendance. With 24,379 more youths of school age, more school districts were reported and more in which schools were sustained for six months, the average term for the state; more school houses were built. The valuation of school property increased, as did the number of teachers employed, their average pay, the whole amount expended for public schools, and that of the schools permanent and temporary.

San Good and Charlie Ling, two prominent Chinese residents of Omaha, made application at the district court for the first papers necessary to become citizens of the United States. The papers have not as yet been granted. It is understood that Tseult Duffey, who shot O'Donovan Rossa a year ago, and who was committed to the Middleton insane asylum, is greatly improved and will soon be released.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and other goods in Omaha, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE SEA.

The Plan to Connect Prince Edward Island with the Main Land.

A Montreal correspondent of The New York Evening Post writes: Premier Sullivan and Senator Howland, of Prince Edward island, have been busily engaged here for the last week consulting engineers in reference to the tubular tunnel scheme to connect the island with the main land, as announced last Friday. The plans which have been accepted by the local government of the island have been submitted to a committee of engineers here, including Prof. Bull, of New York; William McAlpine, C. E., past-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Walter Shanly, C. E. M. P., and other Canadian members of the profession. On Monday the plans as accepted by these gentlemen were laid before the Dominion government, and will form the subject of debate at the approaching session of parliament. Four lines have this season been surveyed across the Straights of Northumberland, which has resulted in finding a plane or a plateau on which the tunnel-tube can be successfully laid. The proposal is to build on each side piers into the "bordice" into which the tube is laid some 2,800 feet, making the full length of the pipe or tunnel 6 miles, or about 5 1/2 miles nautical, between the piers. The bottom shows a very good road-bed, varying in depth from 36 feet on the plane side to about 80 feet in the center, and thence ashore on the New Brunswick side to 10 1/2 feet. The tunnel is to be 18 feet in diameter; to be made of heavy sections of chilled white cast-iron, 4 inches thick or more, according to depth. Mr. Hayden H. Hall, of New York, is the panetee of the process of casting the tubes, as well as the white chilled metal used. At the present market price the tubes would cost about \$14 a ton ready for use, bringing the cost of the iron for the tunnel up to about \$84 per linear foot, or a total estimated cost of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The metal is said to be non-corrosive in sea-water, as shown by its exposure for twelve years in Sydney harbor, Australia. The sections are bolted together by inside flanges, making a water-tight rust joint and smooth exterior. A connection with the surface can be maintained by a vertical shaft if desired, but as a railroad can be laid through the tunnel as fast as it is built, all the material used can enter that way and plenty of air and communication be maintained with the shore. Where the depth of water will allow of the obstruction to the channel, the tunnel will be laid on the natural bottom; otherwise a channel will be dredged.

The advantages claimed for this method over those heretofore used are that it brings the grade much higher than any tunnel through the solid, especially in treacherous material. All excavation is done from the surface by dredging, and no compressed air is used. The difference, as explained by Prof. Bull, between this tunnel and the Mersey and the Thames tunnels is that in the latter cases the tunnels were dug through the ground, while in the present scheme an iron tunnel will be constructed resting beneath the Straits of Northumberland. Premier Sullivan says this is the only scheme which will secure an uninterrupted communication between the island and the Dominion. Immense sums of money have been thrown away on the Northern Light and other steamers which it was expected could force their way during winter through the fields of Arctic ice. They have proved a failure, and the 125,000 islanders are practically shut off from communication with the outer world during the icy months of winter. When the island entered the confederation one of the articles of agreement was that communication should be kept up with the main land all the year round. Premier Sullivan, of Prince Edward island, will leave for England to lay the grievances of the islanders before the imperial authorities. Unless the submarine tunnel is built they threaten to secede from the confederation.

The Two Farmers.

The new Senator from New York finds many of his old acquaintances here, says a Washington letter, and his family renew the friendships made when Senator Evarts was Secretary of State under the Hayes administration. To one who asked him how he liked this Washington life, having experienced it at different times and in different capacities, he dryly responded: "Oh, yes! I like Washington. It's a cross between college life and a watering place." At the reception at Chief Justice Waite's home the other evening, Senator Evarts brought his dark-eyed daughter, Miss Mary Evarts, and soon joined Senator Warner Miller and ex-Secretary McCulloch, who previous to that had been discussing silver in the informal and social way in which the vital topic is now admitted to all drawing rooms. A more congenial subject for the two ex-secretaries was their common pursuit of farming. When Evarts was asked if he mowed his own fields, he said: "No. Now that the use of the scythe has gone out of fashion I find that mowing is a sedentary occupation, and that will not do for me." "But there's the ax; you might chop wood; that's muscular exercise," said his brother farmer. "Ah, but that will not do either. That's Gladstone's own trick, and they would say I had only copied him. When he quits I will take the ax and chop down all my trees." And in this way the two practical farmers went on.

Each of Which is the Bigger.

"Some one has invented a theater hat that shuts up, to be worn by ladies." That's all right. Now let the same party invent something that will hold a young man in his seat between the acts and two nuisances will be abated.—Norristown Herald.

The Chicken Business.

It does beat the Dutch how closely great men are watched.

By some means the world has possessed itself of the knowledge that I own an incubator, and the result is that I am now having excellent opportunities for compiling a catalogue of persons desirous of becoming rich in the poultry business.

Scarcely a day passes that I do not receive a letter from somebody wanting a slice of my golden experience in the line of speculative knowledge, that begins with an old hen and generally ends in the poorhouse, if persisted in; and to save hard work and postage I have concluded to pad this column with a little information that if judiciously applied will stave off old age and keep wrinkles in the next county.

There is money in chicken-raising, if you know how to go about it, but like everything else, a certain amount of "know how" is necessary to induce eminent success to come your way. The man who can't tell a chicken from a gosling, had better remain behind the counter, or stay in a bank until he learns something.

My advice to the novice in poultry raising would be, to follow it simply for pleasure until you acquire a knowledge that will tell you to go ahead.

Anybody can hatch chickens with an incubator, but it takes a large amount of science and eternal vigilance to raise them. Patrick Henry never said anything more true than his memorable allusion to the price of a spring chicken and the cost of liberty being one and inseparable. Patrick no doubt kept a few hens himself.

But to the man who goes into the chicken business simply to find steady employment and lots of pleasure, I say, "Go it—you'll get there in both respects." When the motive is not merely the pursuit in an unbounded sea of bliss, with islands of pure delight scattered through it in great luxuriance.

I don't think I ever did anything outside of religious duty that gave me greater joy; though it must be admitted that I made a close carrom toward bankruptcy in doing it; and joy, although a nice thing to have around when you want to write poetry, is not equal to salt pork for keeping a man up when he has hard work to do.

If you want to be happy and get your pay as you go along, raise chickens—unless your neighbor's division fence is bad—but if you want to salt down something that can be used as collateral after awhile, don't do it.

I began by trying to raise chickens for sordid gain that could be jingled in their pocket, and a more miserable man you couldn't have found with a constable's warrant. I then gave it a whirl simply for fun and felt glorious right away. It makes all the difference in the world whether your incentive is moonshine or money.

When I heard the first chick chirp in my incubator, and realized clear down to my boots that I was indeed a mother, and had the documents right there to prove it, in spite of the cold, unfeeling fact that I was regarded by the world as a bald-headed man of much sadness, I felt as though I was worth a million dollars; but when, six months later, I had to pawn my overcoat in mid-winter to buy corn meal, I felt that I had been blessed with altogether too much profuseness in a maternal way to suit the size of my flour barrel.

I long at times to sit down and meditate on things that have made the world gnaw its beard for ages, but no man with a loaded incubator can take much time to muse, unless he puts cotton in his ears, or gets dreadful reckless about consequences.

An incubator is one of the most remorseless things outside of boarding school, and for keeping a man from loafing with the clouds it can discount both a failure of crops and an iron-clad chattel mortgage.

When you see a man with hollow eyes, haggard cheeks, unshaven face, and lifeless hair, shambling around in an aimless, homeless sort of way, looking as though he hadn't slept, washed, or combed himself for a month, bet every cent you can raise that he owns an incubator, which has just begun to fire its possibilities at him with a desperation of energy that will kill him if he don't blow the light out.

That's what it means to monkey with a hen-roost on scientific principles, and as I love all mankind, I want everybody to know it. When somebody tells you that the easiest way on earth to get rich with quickness is to buy an incubator and plunge into the chicken business, pull down the corner of your eye and immediately give him a front view of your back.—Chicago Ledger.

Life is a Cheat.

Life is but a slimsy bubble, We want you to know; And living scarce is worth the trouble Through which a fellow has to go; While the world seems an empty show To the small lad, Who is tearing mad Because his fussy dad Refuses permission to the skating-rink to go.—Goodall's Daily Sun.

Didn't Wish to Be Genial.

"What yer bin givin' me in that papers?" said an excited individual who chanced to meet the "retzel" on the street the other day. "What yer callin' me?" "I said nothing detrimental, I can assure you," replied the pretzel. "Yes, yer did." "Well, I spoke in the highest terms of you," and if you wish me to retract I will do so," replied the editor. "Distract nothin'," said the individual; "it's out now, and 'twon't do any good. I ain't goin' to be a laughin' stock for anybody." "But, my friend, there was nothing said in the paper that reflected discreditably upon you," observed Pretzel. "Yes, there was." "Well, what was it?" "Yer said I was a genial gentleman, an' I want you to know I ain't that kind of a man. I don't want to be laughed at. Yer can stop my paper."—National Weekly.

SAMPLES.

Those people who go about saying officially that they will improve everything, give the lie to their speech by omitting to improve them.

If stump speakers got as much religion in their political speeches, as preachers frequently get politics into their sermons the price of votes would go down at least 50 per cent.

"I'm going to do it or die," said a disagreeable husband to his wife. "Take my advice and don't do it," she replied so significantly that he went away in a bad humor.

Queen Victoria ordered that no opera glasses be used in the House of Lords the day she made her appearance there, but there is no record that she ordered the bald heads out of the front row.

When people tell you slighting things Of Dick and Tom and Harry, Be careful how you answer back— For those who fetch will carry.

Some day a woman of noble impulses and strong right arm will be granted to earth, and then the man who is guilty of looking back over his shoulder at ladies he has passed on the street, will try it once more and then quit, because that woman is born to hit him; and when she does do it he will only be good for the doctors to practice on for the next six months.

There's nothing in the country, sir, Will split a fellow's gizzard, Half as rapid and successful, As a fiery untamed blizzard.

"Trust me, darling," said an impetuous but loving young husband to his wife as he left her to go after the marketing. "Oh, dear," she sighed, "if the grocery-keeper only would, and a hush fell upon them both.

All the spelling reforms of all the orthographists in the world will not succeed in lessening the intensity of that school boy's affection, who scrawls on his broken slate with a stub pencil, "i luv yu" and hands it across the aisle, with a big apple to the blue eyed little girl who reads in the second reader.

The preacher was talking in Sunday School about the power of religion, and the devotion of the zealous to the cause and their attendance upon the services. Finally he asked if there was anything to which the people would go twice every Sunday and through the week, as they did to church, and a small boy on the front seat with a twist in his tongue spoke out: "Yeththir," he said, "a threuth would ketch em every pop, if they could git in free like they do to church." The preacher concluded it was time to sing.

Poets who have poems on snow, which they have not been able to deliver at editorial headquarters, will do well to change the word "Snow" to "Spring," and wait till the bluebirds sing in the valley. Genius will keep. "The great want in Dakota," says a paper in that territory, "is marriageable girls." Dakota needn't complain; the same want is observable all over the country. What the bachelors of this land require is less fashion and bigger bank-accounts.—Merchant Traveler.

Wise Women of the World.

The people who are going to reform the world by taking all the fun out of it, as you can the juice of a lemon, says a writer in the Weekly Star, are wailing about the dreadful strain endured by a woman of society who attends to her social duties. This may shock them, but it is the truth. A wise woman of the world is as well taken care of as a thoroughbred racer, and so she does not break down. With exactly the same precision as if she were Maud S. is she rubbed until her satiny skin glows, takes her beef tea when she comes in at night (in place of a warm mash), and is wise enough, while she enjoys a good dinner, not to allow herself to eat too much or too often. She is not the woman who devours great quantities of sweets and ices at luncheons or teas. Instead you will find that she is the wit, and more than that, often the wisdom of the affair. She is not the woman who laces much—that will make her nose red, and her digestion bad—nor is she the one who never walks.

While she may despise the being who goes in for being an athlete, still the woman of the world takes sufficient exercise to give a glow to her eyes and make her conscious of the luxury of her furs. Why, the most charming women of the day, those near whom men are eager to be placed at dinner, are women who have been in harness all their lives and seldom very young as far as actual years go. The crudity of youth is no longer theirs' but in its place they have something much better, that wonderful ability of making even the most awkward boy comfortable. This has come not only from their contact with the world, but also from the education which it imparts to those it deems worth teaching—the knowing how to feel agreeable and the making of one's comfort contagious. For comfort, like many a less desirable sensation, is very contagious.—Chicago Ledger.

Jersey Justice.

An unrepented law of New Jersey passed while the State was a British colony, reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, who shall after this act imposed upon, seduce, or betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair, or high heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."—New York Sun.

What wouldn't the average Chicago boy give if his pa would only send him to the Fort Wrangle training school in Alaska! The newspaper of that place says that the boys of the school last year killed for the use of the institution 121 deer, 11 seals, 1 bear, about 150 wild geese, over 300 ducks, and numerous grouse, porcupines, marmots and snipe, and caught all the salmon, halibut, codfish, trout, herring, flounders, crabs, and clams they needed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The "list" edges from flannel or cloth make good filling for pin-cushions.

Frosting—It is better to frost a cake while it is warm. If the frosting gets too stiff it may be thinned with lemon.

Mucilage—Put an ounce of glue into a bottle and cover it with good cider vinegar. Add alcohol if you wish to keep the mucilage for use for some length of time.

Soft Gingerbread—One cup of molasses, three tablespoonfuls of shortening, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cup of boiling water and salt. Stir a little thicker than for pancake batter.

Layer Cake—Break two eggs in a teacup, then fill the cup up with sweet cream, one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and flavor. Beat all together well.

In making a ham sandwich grate the ham of mince it fine before spreading the bread. A sandwich should never require the teeth to be used as a knife, or leave the person eating it at the inconvenience of a large slice of meat in the mouth.

Gold Cake—One whole egg and yolk of three, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk, one and three-fourths cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one-half teaspoonful of soda. White frosting.

Coffee Jelly—One teaspoonful of very strong coffee. Dissolve in it a one-ounce packet of gelatine. Put on the fire one pint of milk and six ounces of lump sugar. When nearly on the boil pour in the coffee and gelatine. Let all boil together for ten minutes; pour into a well fitted mold, and keep in a cool place till stiff.

Bureau Covers—Pretty bureau covers are made of white momic cloth, and ornamented with outline embroidery. The edge is finished with antique lace two inches wide. This lace is also used to border a square of satin on which some delicate flower design has been painted, and makes a very handsome tidy.

A Wall Ornament—For a wall ornament an oblong board is covered with velvet plush of cerulean blue, gilded nail heads at corners, and on this is placed diagonally a small sheaf of wheat, and in the space to right a quarter moon of yellow everlasting flowers, the same flowers in purple forming the inner edge.

When roasting a chicken or small fowl there is danger of the legs browning or becoming too hard to be eaten. To avoid this take strips of cloth, dip them into a little melted lard, or even just rub them over with lard, and wind around the legs. Remove them in time to allow the chicken to brown delicately.

Parker House Rolls—One cup each of warm milk and yeast, two tablespoonfuls each of sugar and melted lard, one quart of flour, or enough to mold firm; let it rise till light, then mold, roll out about one-half inch thick, cut with biscuit cutter, butter the tops, fold up, let it rise until light, and bake in a quick oven.

A New Pound Cake—Is made with the addition of half a teaspoonful of soda and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. A pound of other materials each, flour, butter and sugar, ten eggs, the grated rind of one lemon, two tablespoonfuls of rose water. The soda is always mixed with the flour, and the lemon juice is the last to go on.

Raised Doughnuts—A little less than one-half cup of melted lard rubbed into one cup of sugar, one cup of warm sweet milk, one-half cup of yeast, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of baking soda, a little salt, and nutmeg or cinnamon; let it rise till light, then turn out on a warm dough board, but do not roll at all; let it rise till light, then fry.

English Pound Cake—One pound of sugar, five eggs, half pound of butter, one of flour, one cup of milk, half a nutmeg grated, half teaspoonful of soda, one of cream-tartar. Cream the sugar and butter, and the spice and beaten yolks of eggs, stir in the other ingredients, the whipped whites of eggs last. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

A Picture Frame—A good authority says that a pretty picture frame may be made of common pine wood, on which you apply a cover of coarse lace of the proper width; use mucilage to make it lie smoothly. Then grind the lace, or bronze it with bronze powder. This seems legitimate, as the lace tracery is the right effect you need in the usual gilt frame.

Stuffing for a Goose (Soyer)—Four apples peeled and sliced, four onions, as many leaves of sage and of lemon thyme; boil in a sauce pan with water to cover; when done pulp them through a sieve; remove the sage and thyme, add enough pulp of mealy potatoes to cause it to be sufficiently dry without sticking; add pepper, salt, and stuff the goose.

Approaching It.

"What is that kerflumfuddle that you have on your hat, Mary Ann," said a father to his would be fashionable daughter. "Oh, that is an imitation of a strawberry father." "The devil take the styles," said the old man, "you'll be wearing imitation cabbages yet." "We have nearly arrived at the cabbage point already," replied the Miss. "And how near have you got?" "We wear a little turn-up on the side, now."—National Weekly.

A horrible infanticide is reported from Pachuca, in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico. A basket was recently picked up on the streets of that city by the police, which was securely sewed up, and which, upon being opened, was found to contain a new-born child and two cats that had clawed it to death.