USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Garfield Cake Two cups of white sugar, the whites of six eggs well beaten together, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, half cup of butter, two and a half cups of flour, one teaspoon of cream-tartar, half teaspoon of soda. Season with lemon; care in baking .- Detroit

-Knitted bedspread in shells, east on forty-four stitches: 1. Knit across plain; 2. Knit five, bring thread forward, narrow, repeat last five, knit them plain; 3. Knit plain to last eve, narrow, knit three; 4. Knit five, purl to last five, narrow, knit three; 5. Same as third row; 6. Same as fourth. Continue these ribs and narrow as directed until only three stitches are left, which knit together. It is very simple, but yery pretty. Set together in

-We should make it our aim to lighten our daily toil every way possibledoing all things well. All the work possible should be done in a sitting posture. Save your feet. The high stool can not be praised or recommended too highly for this purpose. Furniture and cooking utensils should be light, but strong. Chairs with perforated seats are an improvement on the solid ones, and granite iron ware ahead of all other ware. Make the best of everything, and be happy while you may.

It is said that "there is scarcely a malady to which the horse is subject that is not hereditary. Contracted feet, curb, spavin, roaring thick wind and blindness notoriously descend from sire or dam. Cattle being less exposed to the existing causes of disease are not subject to so great a variety of maladies, and those which they have are less violent in character than in the case of the horse, but they are equally transmissi-ble, and should be avoided with the same care by the breeder.'

On the southern shore of Florida, near Cape Sable, there is to be found a species of thin-shelled clams, which the Seminole Indians called "manniheads," They are as much better than oysters as oysters are better than the ordinary New Jersey clam. It is possible that these precious bivalves, which bury themselves about twelve inches under the sands in their southern habitat, might be coaxed to grow further northward on our Atlantic coast. What friend of man will take upon himself to try the experiment of transplantation?-Philadelphia Record.

-The Poultry Monthly says concerning fowls and their treatments Fowls intended for breeding purposes should have all the exercise that it is possible to give them. Those who consider poultry a worthless stock must have kept the worthless kinds, or else they know nothing about choice fowls. It is better to spend your time improving one or two breeds than to be hankering after others, unless you have abundant means and plenty of room.

Animal food occasionally for young or old fowls seems indispensable, but bet- wives, to whom they have confided; nor ter give them insect food when they are are they ashamed to acknowledge it. to procure it for thems

-To make apple ring pudding, put into an enameled stewpan a large handful of apple rings (American dried apples), half a pint of cold water, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the peel of upon their own resources by the failure a quarter of a lemon. Stew until they are soft, which will be in about half an hour. Boil half a teacupful of rice in water till tender, drain and dry it over the fire, and stir into it two tablespoonfuls of moist sugar and a tablespoonful of fresh butter. Mix it thoroughly with the sugar and butter, and then put alternate thin layers of rice and apple into a greased pudding dish until full, letting a layer of apples lie on top. Throw over the top layer a handful of bread crumbs soaked in a tablespoonful of melted beef dripping or butter, and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. -N. Y. Herald.

Lock to Your Whitewashing.

As we have often recommended, good whitewash, well-applied to fences, sheds, rough siding, and the walls and ceilings of buildings, cellars, etc., has a highly sanitary influence, as well as being very preservative in its effects. To be durable whitewash should be prepared in the following manner: Take the very best stone lime, and slake it in a close tub, covered with a cloth to preserve the steam. Salt-as much as can be dissolved in the water used for slaking and reducing the lime-should be applied, and the whole mass carefully strained and thickened with a small quantity of sand, the purer and finer the better. A few pounds of wheat flour mixed as paste may be added, and will give greater durability to the mass, especially when applied to the exterior surface of buildings. With pure lime, properly slaked and mixed with twice its weight of fine sand and sifted woodashes, in equal proportions, almost any color may be made by the addition of pigments. Granite, slate, freestone and other shades may be imitated, and without any detriment to the durability of the wash. This covering is very Oblivious of his error, he dror film. underpinning, stone fences, roofs and the walls of barns and other out-buildings. Probably the pure whitewash is more healthy than the colored, as its alkalescent properties are superior, and when used in cellars, kitchens and sleening apartments, produces salutary nesults.

No person who regards the health of his family should neglect to apply a coat of such whitewash every spring.

day yesterday setting things to rights

Country-places, especially farm outhouses, fences, etc., 'are greatly improved in appearance by an annual ter. Some of his customers remarked coat, and it will add to their permanenthat they had noticed the milk wasn't cy much more than many would imagine. As we all know, it is cheap and easily applied, so that neither expense nor labor can be pleaded against it .-Germantown Telegraph.

Household Finance.

One of the peculiarities of the present social system is that relating to the "money question" between husbands and wives. Although with the nuptial oath the husband does with all his worldly goods the wife endow, too often the memory of the obligation dies with the word of promise on his lips. When a man takes a woman to be his wife he assumes the broadest obligation to provide for her comfort and support. A man of wealth is bound to enable a woman to sustain herself creditably in the circle in which they move; the poor man to administer to the comfort of his family as far as within his means. The ethical code does not obligate the affluent man to include his family in profligate extravagance, nor the poor man to make provision for his family inconsistent with his income. The inconsiderate and reckless waste of money by some women provided with unstinted means, and the endeavor of others whose means are limited to a pretentious display, are equally to be condemned. There are some men who do not realize, or, at any rate, who seem to forget, that their wives have any rights in money matters which they are bound to respect. A wife to this sort of a husband is much the is humiliating to sensitive woman, yet meaning of the word dispense. such instances come under observation every day. A man of delicate sensibil-ities would himself feel humiliated that his wife should be placed in such a pothinks to provide his wife with small change is careful enough to keep the wherewith in his own pocket to supply his eigars, his drinks, his luncheons, and other incidentals, regardless of the fact that a woman, too, has daily inci-dental expenses. The "mean man" treats his wife in this manner out of pure cussedness. There are others, however, who make the great mistake of not recognizing the ability of their wives in pecuniary matters, and treat them as though they were children ried men, for the man who is too stingy to give his wife the money which is hers by right is mean. Advice would be wasted on him, but kicking might have potent effect. As to those men who question the financial shrewdness and ability of women, careful observation should convince them that as a general thing good wives are ever more prudent, thrifty and economical financiers than men. Put monin your wife's purse and send her out shopping, and she will, nine times out of ten, make one dollar go as far again as you will. Hundreds of prosperous men to-day owe their success to the counsel and advice of their Many are the bankrupts who would have continued in prosperity had they but followed the advice of their wives: they will tell you so themselves. Every day we see noble wives who are cast of some reckless speculation on which their husbands entered, assume grave responsibilities, and display wonderful powers of energy and calculation. Every day we see women whose entire lives have been of domestic devotion left widowed and destitute, with the burden of a family upon their inexperienced shoulders, display a persevering industry, thrift and tinancial discretion which ought to put to shame any man who would question the fiduciary ability of woman. Let every husband consider his wife entitled to a fair share of terior details of the home, trusting implicitly to the judgment and management of the wife, and the cases will be rare where the result will not be greater advantage. - Chicago Tribune.

One Milkman who Had a Conscience.

A young man who has long driven the milk-wagon of one of the oldest established dairies of this county, and has supplied milk to its customers for years, yesterday, early, came to his employer, and to his great surprise resigned his situation. He had no other place, had no complaint to make, was attached to his employer, liked the business, and all that, but resign he would. It turned out that this was the cause: Tuesday the maid, whose duty it is to fill the used cans of that day, poured the old sense. them full of water as they stood in the wagon, and left them to stand twentyfour hours to sweeten, as is the rule. Before daybreak yesterday the driver brought out his team and hitched up to the wagon containing the cans of water | bled; but that is not what the old scholar colored by the remains of milk. instead Erasmus meant when he said that Christ of to a second wagon in which the fresh milk had been placed for him. his entire route and served all the custherefore, your members" (Col. iii. 5). tomers with milk-colored water. When, later in the day, he discovered his error, he resigned rather than face the ready for him. "I can go up to a cannon's mouth," said he, "and let 'em
shoot me in two, but I never want to
words in both of the passages I have set eyes again on a house where I served that water." His employer enjoys the joke hugely, and was busy all gasps for breath from too much laughquite as rich as usual. - Sacramento (Cal.) Record.

-A shaven face is a relie of barber-

Religious Department.

BEYOND.

I do not know what sea shall bathe My thred and earth-worn feet,
When they lay life's soiled sandals off
And enter rest complete;
But I shall call that still sea "Peace!"
And in its limpid tide
Lave all the dust of travel off,
And find me purified!

I do not know what sounds shall greet My soul's awakening sense,
Nor what new sights await me, when
I take my journey hence.
Though folded be my earthly tent,
My soul hath where to stay.
And she shall not be shalterless
One moment of the way.

And I fear no bewilderment,
No shock of sudden change;
To journey to one's home and friends
Will surely not seem strange! And Pence is on the wniting sea, And Rest is on its shore; And further on—I dare not dream Of all that lies in store!

-Mrs. S. M. Walsh, in Christian Union,

Interesting Bible Words.

It would be a great help to many who read the Bible if they would also read the dictionary. I once heard a good deacon pray for a blessing on the Gospel that had been dispensed with" same as a servant. Does she require mon-ey for family necessities she must render that the Gospel had been "dispensed account for the expenditure of every with" by a good many persons, but cent. If shopping is to be done, she must that was not exactly what the deacon go to him for money to purchase even a referred to. If he had read his dicspool of thread or to pay car fare. This tionary, he would have understood the

I read very frequently in the writings of men who ought to know better, such sentences as "to begin with." In this place the word "with" is almost as sition. And yet the man who never much out of place as in the deacon's prayer. I wish you would notice, and see if you cannot catch some good

writer in this mistake. words in the Bible, and we shall now look at a few of them. I suppose that some readers do not understand the word "enlarged" as it is used in the first verse of the fourt Psalm, nor "enlargement" in the fourteen verse of the fourth chapter of Esther. We have no difficulty in understanding the verse in Esther, for the word "deliverwho do not know the value of money. ance" follows immediately, and the These two classes comprehend all mar- two mean the same thing. When we use the wore "enlarge," we mean make greater. We speak of enlarging a hole or a dress. Enlarging a dress does not make it more free, but it sometimes makes the person who wears it more free and comfortable. At the time the Bible was translated, the word "enlarge" meant to set free, to deliver. In the twenty-second chapter of Second Samuel, David says that God had "enlarged" his feet, meaning simply that God had set his feet free, not that he had made them larger, as a careless reader might suppose.

The word "advertise" occurs frequently in modern newspapers, and you may find it in the Bible, but it does not have the same meaning in the two places. In both instan it means "to turn the attention to" something, but there were no newspapers in which Boaz could advertise the real estate of Naomi, as he said he wished to do (Ruth, iv. 4), and so he had to sit at the city gate and call one and another as they passed, and tell them to sit down and listen to him as he described the condition of the property. It was not a very pleasant way to advertise, one would think. I have read of an old author who spoke of "advertisements of lies," but with no reference to the deceptive advertisements of modern time. When you read Shakespeare's writings, you will find that, as used by the great poet, the word "advertise" means simply "notify."

" Admire" is a word that has changed his income for personal and family expenses, avoid meddling with the infind that the revisers of the New Testament knew this, and changed the sixth verse of the seventeenth chapter of Revelation and the tenth verse of the first domestic happiness, as well as pecuniary | chapter of Second Thessalonians. If you have the new version, I wish you would compare these verses. You will see that, in the first place, "I wondered with great admiration" has been changed to "I wondered with a great wonder;" and in the second passage, the change is from "to be admired" to "to be marveled at." You might not understand Milton when he says:

" Let none admire That riches grow in hell."

You will find that admire had begun to change its meaning as long ago as the time of Shakespeare, which was also the time when the Bible was translated. so that he used it in both the new and

When you read your Bible you must not think that "mortify" means in it what it does in other books. When you say you are "mortified" you mean only that you are chagrined, depressed, humwas "mortified." It is not what is meant by "mortify the deeds of the body" (Rom. vill., 13) and "mortify, To "mortify," meant to make dead. You speak of a person who is "mortal," meaning that he is subject to death, and quoted from the New Testament.

The word "sad" interests me very much. We often speak of a man who is "set" in his ways, without thinking of his being a "sad" man, but the meaning of "set" and "sad" were not far apart five hundred years ago. When Wicuf translated the Bible, he wrote that the foundation of God is "sad," and standeth sure (2 Tim. ii. 19); that must be losing yer mind, Jedge. the house in the parable was built on a "sad" stone (Luke, vi. 48); that the Siftings.

"sadder" men ought to sustain the feebleness of the sick men (Rom. xvi. 1); that some have need of "mylke and not 'sad' mete'' (Heb. v. 19); and he spoke of hope as an anchor to the soul, secure

and "sad" (Heb. v. 19).
"Sad" did not mean at that time grave, gloomy or melancholy, as it does now. It simply meant fixed, solid, substantial, set. When plaster of Paris or any fluid becomes fixed, solid, we say that it has "set." When a farmer says that he has "set" certain fence-posts, we understand that he has fixed them firmly in the ground; and when we say that he is "set" in his ways, we mean that he cannot be moved any more readily than his fence-posts can. You may have heard the "sad-iron" mentioned in the kitchen. It is simply a heavy iron which is set in its ways. When it is set down on a piece of damp starched cambric, it sets the starch and makes the folds difficult of removal.

It was a long time before I understood the verb "ear" (Deut. xxi. 4; 1 Sam. viii. 12; Isaiah, xxx. 24). I thought that "earing" and harvest were about the same thing, for the grain is surely in the ear at harvesttime. When you study Latin you will meet a verb, "arare," and will be told that it means to plow. Then you may guess that to ear is to plow and you will be right. You will read in Shakespeare's play: "All's well that ends well;" "He that ears my land spares my team."

This word is all the more difficult to be understood because there is a verb "to ear," meaning "to put forth the ear in growing, to form ears, as corn." Fare" is a word that we should not easily misunderstand (1 Sam. xviii. 18). "To fare" is "to go, to travel." we if you cannot catch some good We ask a friend, "How goes it?" meaning, "How do you fare?" We speak of welfare, of farewell, of a wayfarer, a thoroughfare, our fare in the coach, and in many other ways use the word with little thought of the meaning of the word fare. Milton

So on he fares, and to the border comes Of Eden."

"Farewell" means "go in peace;" but when I say fare well at a hotel, I mean that I have good fare, good things to eat, things that make the world go well with me. In the parable we read of a man who "fared sumptuously" (Luke, xvi. 19). A thoroughfare is a road that goes through a region, and a wayfarer is one who goes on a way or road.

It is interesting to see how words get in time a meaning just opposite to the one they at first had. "Fearful" and "dreadful" have thus changed. A fearful man once meant one who was full of fear, but now it means one so terrible as to inspire others with fear. I ought to say that fearful still has its old meaning, but it is not so with dreadful. That never means full of dread, as it used to, but inspiring dread .- Arthur Gilman, in Wide Awake.

Unselfishness-Its Reward.

Unselfishness costs something. It requires giving up a good many things in the interest of some cause, or to accommodate somebody else. It is not simply declining to be ambitious and refusing to strive after ease or honor, taking the world as it comes and being contented with life's allotments, but it embraces the practice of self-denial and sacrifice and the positive wish to promote happiness other than our own. It costs, and sometimes costs heavily.

But it is not without its compensations. The practice of it is of itself a reward, and reflection upon it afterward is full of the sweetness that comes with the thought of a duty well performed. In a day of trial it is the man who has lived, not for himself, but for his fellow-men, who finds himself solaced and lamented. The mourners of Dorcas were types of the world's method in giving thanks. They had been won by her kindness while she lived, and their tears were expressions of gratitude for her generosity, as they were a tribute to the spirit by which she had been prompted.

It is always so-always, at least, where there is Christian conscience and feeling. The man or woman who denies self and thinks more of the good of others than of their own comfort or advancement will not fail of earthly approval and compensation. If unselfishness require a heavy outlay, it is one that will be productive and remunerative in the end. It is its opposite that tends to barrenness .- United Presbyterian.

Austin Justice.

"What!" exclaimed an Austin Justice to a colored culprit, "have you the audacity to say you do not recognize this pocket-book?5 "Yes, sah."

"But it was found in your possession."

"In my what-did-yer-say, Jedge?"
"In your possession. This pocketbook was found in your pocket, sir.' "Jedge, you has done tole two stories about dat ar. Fust, yer said hit was foun' in my persession, and den yer 'lowed hit was foun' in my pocket. Bofe dem yarns can't be true. Ef de Jedges on de bench can't tell de troof, hit's no

me got led astray." The Justice drew a long breath, and, once more producing the pocket-book,

wonder dat a poor miserable niggah like

"You denied just now that you had ever seen this pocket-book. I now ask you again, did you ever see this pocketbook before?"

"Why, of course. Hit am de same one you showed me a minute ago. Yer

Remanded to jail without bail .- Texas

sugges tions are attempt the duties of the regular surgeon, but,
merely to place the
readers of these pages
in possession of a means
of treatment of the minor necidents occurring daily in the household, and which, while not dangerous in themselves, are exceedingly an noying. Burns, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc., are principal among these troublesome and annoying occurences, and demand immediate treatment with the best means at hand. In the kitchen, the dining-hall, the nursery and the sitting-room they are liable to happen, and, instead of fear and alarm at the sight of the cut or mashed finger, or bruised or burned arm, or scalded surface, a cool and quiet manner should be assumed, and after washing away the blood, (if required), the injured parts should be dressed with that most valuable remedy—St. Jacous OIL. Its surprisingly quick relief, its cleaning properties, its tendency to quickly remove all mflammation, and its wonderful efficacy in the above as well as in all muscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headers of the street of the street. necidents occurring daily in above as well as in all muscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, stiffness of the joints, etc.,—these render St. JACOBS OIL pre-eminently the Best external remedy now before the people; which claim is fully substantiated by the strongest kind of testimony from all classes of people. The value of human life is so supremely important that anything that tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, Mich., says; "I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for it saved my life. It also cured my wife."

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WH. C. DIGGES, Merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th. 881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has Curen his Mother of Consumerion, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; h. thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

should give it a trial.

DR. Merepirm, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last Stages of Consumers. N and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Baisam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. Grandan & Co., Wholesale Druggists Zamesville, thio, write us of the core of Mathias Froman, a well-known citizen, who had been afficied with Bronchitris in its worst form for tweive years. The Lung Baisam cured him, as it has many others, of Bronchitis.

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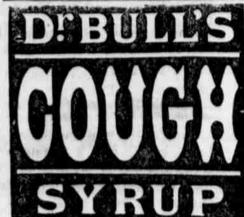
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