Old People Should Not Porget That They Were Once Young-The Duties of the Young-Home Influences-Parental Anxiety.

In a recent sermon at Brooklyn Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage took for his text the words, "A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother." Proverbs z. 1. He

All parents want their children to turn out well. However poorly father and mother may have done themselves, they want their sons and daughters to do splendidly. Up to forty years of ago parents may have ambitions for them-selves, after that their chief ambitions are for their children. Some of the old time names indicate this. The name of Abner means "his father's lamp." The Abner means "his father's lamp." The name of Abigail means "her father's joy." And what a parental delight was Solomon to David; and Bamuel to Hannah, and Joseph to Jacob! And the best earthly staff that a father has to lean on is a good son, and the strongest arm a mother has to help her down the strong of years in that of a grateful child. steep of years is that of a grateful child. But it is not a rare thing to find people unfilial, and often the parents are them-selves to blame. Aged persons sometimes become querulous and snappy, and the children have their hands full with the old folks. Before entering my pro-fession I was for three months what is called a colporteur. One day in the country districts I stopped at the house of a good, intelligent, genial farmer. The heapitality of such a country house is especially pleasing to me, for I was born in the country. This farmer and his wife were hardworking people, but tried to make their home agreeable and attacking. The farmer's father, about sixty-five years of age, and his grandfather, about ninety, were yet alive and with him. Indeed there were four gen-erations in the house, for the farmer had little children playing about the room. We gathered at the dining table. After the blessing was asked the farmer put some of the meat upon his plate and courteously passed it to me, when his father of sixty-five years of age cried out to his son, who was at least thirty years of age: "Why do you not pass the meat as you always do and let us take it off the plate ourselves? You are trying to show off because we have comninety sat with his hat on at the table, his face unclean and his apparel untidy. Still the farmer kept his patience and equipolee, and I never think of him without admiration. He must have had more grace than I ever had.

Hecaus people are old they have no right to be either ungentlemanly or uncanny. There are old people so disagreeable that they have nearly broken up some homes. The young married man with whom the aged one lives stands it because he has been used to it all his life, but the young wife, coming in from another household, can hardly endure it and sometimes almost cries her eyes out. And when little children gather in the bouse they are afraid of time when the machinery is getting the venerable patriarch who, has forgot-worn out you put upon it the and can not understand why children should ever want to play "hide and seek," or roll hoop, or fly kite, and he becomes impatient at the sound from the nursery and shouts with an expenditure of voice that keeps him coughing fifteen minutes afterwards: "Boys, stop that racket!" as though any boy that ever amounted to any thing in the world did not begin life by making a

racket!

Some of us, drawing out of our mem ories they that is impossible after sixty seventy or eighty or ninety years of against the old to be kind and geniak and the grandest adornment of a home is an aged father and on aged mother, if the process of years has mellowed them. Heaides that, if your old parents are bard to get along with now, you must remem-be there was a time when they had hard work to get along with you. When you were about five or seven or ten or twelve years of age what a time they had with you! If they had kept a written account of your early pranks and misdoings, it would make a whole volume. That time when you gave your little sister a clip; that time when you explored the depth of a jar of sweet things for which you had no permission; that havee you are day made with your jack knife; that plucking from the orchard of unripe fruit; that day when, instead of being at school, as your parents sup-posed, you went a fishing; and many a time did you imperil your young life in places where you had no business to climb or swim or venture. To get you through your first fifteen years with your life and your good morals was a fearful draft upon parental fidelity and endurance. Indeed, it may be that much of this present physical and montal/ weakness in your parents may have been a result of your early waywardness. You made such large and sudden drafts upon the bank of their patience that you broke the bank. They were injured in being thrown while trying to break the colt. It is only a matter of common honesty that you pay back to them some of the long suffering which they paid to you. A father said to his sen: "Surely no father over had as bad a boy as I have." "Yes," said the son, "my grandfather had." It is about the same from had." It is about the same from generation to generation, and parents
need to be patient with children, and children dutiful to their
parents. Taking it for granted
that those who hear me to-day have had
that those who hear me to-day have had
could do for your happiness, what they
could do for your mind, what they could
narentage, I want to urge upon
do for your mind, what they could
for your soul, have been absorbing
fly heavenward the news of your deliverance: and whether the one most inter-

given name, or the name which you retit has been work, work. Wany a dead is alive again, as coived at the christening, that is injured time be felt like giving up the battle, but Halleluish! Amen!"

hy your prodigality. You can not hurt your name of John or George or Heary or Mary or Frances or Rachel, because there have been thousands of people, good and bad, having those names, and you can not improve or depreciate the respectability of those given names. But it is your last name, your family name, that is at your mercy. All who bear that name are bound before God and man, not to damage its happy significance

You are charged, by all the generations of the past and all the generations to come, to do your share of the protec-tion and the honor and the integrity of that name.

You have no right, my young friend, by a bad life, to blot the old family Bible containing the story of the marriages and births and deaths of the years gone by or to cast a blot upon the family Bi-bles whose records are yet to be opened. There are in our American city directories names that always suggest com-mercial dishonesty or libertinism or cruelty or meanness, just because one man or weman bearing that name cursed it forever by miscreancy. Look out how you stab the family name! It is es you stab the family name: It is ex-pecially dear to your mother. She was not born under that name. She was born under another name, but the years passed on and she came to young womanhood, and, the saw some one with whom she could trust her happiness, ber life and her immortal destiny; and she took his name, took it while the orange blossoms were filling the air with fragrance, took it with joined hands, took it while the heavens witnessed. She chose it out of all the family names since the world stood, chose It for better or worse, through sickness and through health, by cradles and by graves. Yes, she put off her old family name to take the family name you now wear, and she has done her part to make it an honorable name. How heavy a trouble you put upon her, when, by mis-deeds, you wrench that name from its high significance! To haul it down from your mother's forehead and trample it in the dust would be criminal. Your father's name may not be a distin-guished name, but I hope it stands for something good. It may not be famous, like that of Homer, the father of epic poetry, or Izaak Walton, the father of angling, or Æschylus, the father of tragedy, or Ethelwold, the father of monks, or Herodotus, the father of history, or Thomas Aquinas, the father of moral philosophy, or Abraham, the father of the faithful, but your father has a name in a small circle as precious to him as theirs in a larger circle. Look out how you tarnish it!

Further, the recklessness and dissipation of young men are a cause of parental distress at a time when the parent is less able to bear it. The vicinsitudes of life have left their impression upon those parents. The eye is not as clear as once nor the step as strong, and with the tide of incoming years comes the weight of unfilial behavior. You take your parents at a great disadvantage, for they can not stand as much as they once could. They have not the elasticity of feeling with which once they could throw off trouble. That shoulder, now somewhat bent, can not bear as heavy a burden as once it could. At the mont terrific strain. At sixty and seventy years the vitality is not so strong as at thirty or forty. Surely they are descending the down grade of life swiftly enough without your increasing the momentum. They will be gone soon enough without your pushing them away. Call in all the doctors who ever lived since Hippocrates raised medicine from a superstition to a science and they could not cure the heartbreak of a mother over her ruined boy. There may be, as some suppose, enough herbs on earth, if discovered, to cure all the ailments, but nothing save a leaf from the tree of the heavenly paradise can cure a wound made by a foolish son who is the heaviness of his mother.

Perhaps it is a good thing that creel treatment by a child abbreviates a parent's life, for what is there desirable in a father's life or a mother's life if its peace is gone? Do you not think death is beneficent if it stops the mother's heart from aching and her eyes from weeping. and says: "You need not bear the exeruciation any longer. Go and sleep. will put the defense of a marble slab between you and that boy's outrages. Go now where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. At the departure of such mothers let the music be an anthem instead of a dirge

While you and I hear no sound, yet there are at this moment tens of thousands of parental hearts breaking. All care was taken with the boy's schooling. all good counsels given, and the quipment for a sober and earnest and useful life was provided, I it it has all gone, and the fooliah son has become the heaviness of his mother. Much of the poignancy of the parental grief arises from the ingratitude of such behavior. What an undertaking it is to conduct a and you may hear her voice, which is family through the allments and exponence of early life! Talk about the skill my heavenly home, my dear boy, I so demanded of a sea captain commanding a ship across the ocean! That requires less skill than to navigate a young soul in safety scrue the infantile and hoy-hood years. The sicknesses that assault, the temptations that entrap, the anxieties that are excited! Young man, you will never know what your mother has suffered for you. You will never has suffered for you. You will never know how your father has tolled for you. You have been in all their thoughts, in all their plans, in all their prayers, from the time would God that I could die for thee! O.

then he looked at your helpleseness and the helplessness of the household, and then nerved himself up anew and said: "By the help of God I will not stop, my children must have home and education and advantages, and a comfortable start in the world, and I must get a little something shead, so that if I am taken away these helpless ones will not be turned out on the cold charities of the

Yes, your father has been a good friend to you. He has never told any one, and he never will tell any one, of the sacrifices he has made for you. And he is ready to keep right on until unto to that hand that has been toiling for you all these years shall come the very numbness of death. You can not afford to break his heart. But you are doing it. Yes, you are. You have driven the dagger clear in up to the hilt.

And your mother-I warrant she has never told you much about the nights when you were down with scarlet fever. or diphtheria, and she slopt not a wink, or falling into drowsiness your first cry awakened her, and brought the words, What is it, my dear?" O, if the rocking chair could speak! O. if the cradle could only tell its story of years! And when you got better and were fretful and hard to please, as is usual in convalescence, she kept her patience so well, and was as kind as you were unreasonable and cross. O, midnights of motherly watching, how can you keep silence? Speak out and tell that wandering young man the story that he so much needs to hear

By the bye, I wonder what has become of our old cradle in which all of us children rocked! I must ask my sister when I see her next time. We were a large family, and that old cradle was going a good many years. I remember just how it looked. It was old-fashioned and had no tapestry. Its two sides and canopy all of plain wood, but there was a great deal of sound sleeping in that cradle, and many aches and pains were soothed by it as it moved to and fro by day and night. Most vividly I remember the rockers, which came out from under the cradle, were on the top and side very smooth, so smooth that they actually glistened. They must have been worn smooth by a foot that long ago ceased its journey. How tired the foot that pressed it must sometimes have got! But it did not stop for that. It went right on and rocked for Phoebe the first, and DeWitt the last. And it was a cradle like that, or perhaps of a modern make and richly upholstered, in which your mother rocked you.

Can it be that for all that care and devotion you are paying her back with harsh words, or neglect, or a wicked life? Then I must till you that you are the "foolish son who is the heaviness of his mother." Better go home and kiss her, and ask her forgiveness. Kiss her on the lips that have so often prayed for you. Kiss her on the forehead that so often has sched for you. Kiss her on the eyes that so often wept over you. Better go right away, for she will be dead before long. And how will you feel then after you realize it is your waywardness that killed her? Romulus made no law against patricide, or the slaying of a father, matricide, or the slaying of a mother, because he considered such a crime impossible, and for 600 years there was not a crime of that sort slew his father, proving the crime possible. Now, do you not think that the child, who by wrong behavior, sends his father to a premature grave is a patrieide, or who by misconduct hastens a mother into the tomb is a matricide?

The heaviness of parents over a son's depravity is all the greater because it means spiritual disaster and overthrow. That is the worst thing about it. In the pension regulation a soldier receives for the loss of both hands or feet \$72. For loss of one hand and one foot 836. For loss of a hand or foot 830. For loss of both eyes \$72. But who can calculate the value of a whole man ruined body, mind and soul? How can parents have any happiness about your future destiny, O young man gone astray? Can such opposite lives as you and they are living come out at the same place? Can boliness and dissipation enter the same gate? Where is the little prayer that was taught you at your mother's knee? Is the God they loved and worshiped your God? It is your soul about which they are most anxious: your soul that shall live after the earth itself shall be girdled with flames and the flames, dying down, will leave the planet only a live coal and the live coal shall become ashes and then the ashes shall be scattered by the whirlwinds of the Almighty. "But," says some young man.

mother is gone; my behavior will not

trouble her any more. What! Is she dead? How you startle me! Is she dead? Then perhaps you have her picture. Hang it up in your room in the place where you oftenest look. you are looking the past will come back, now so still, speak again, saying: "From my heavenly home, my dear boy, I solicit your reformation and salvation. Go to the Christ who pardoned me, and He will pardon you. My heaven will not be complete till I hear of your changing. But I will hear of it right away. for there is joy up here when one sinner repenteth; and O, if the next news of that those who hear me to-day have had a good parentage, I want to urge upon all the young the fact that the happiness and longerfly of parents much depend upon the right behavior of their children, and I can do this no more effectually than by demonstrating the truth of my text. "A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother."

Carrying the idea of my text. I remark that a realized parent because it hurts the family pride. It is not the given name, or the name which you regiven name, and they could do for your mind, what they could do for your neal stretilesould do for your mind, what they could do for your neal stretilesould do for your neal stretilesould do for your neal stretilesould do for your mind, what they could do for your neal stretilesould for your neal stretilesould do for your neal stretilesould for your neal stretilesould for your neal stretilesould

THE CATTLE MEN.

The Inter-State Cattle Courenties Port Worth—A Good Attendance and a Great Deal of Work Accomplished—The Refrigerators Have Come to Stay—Fa-voring Deep Water, Plenty of Silver and Reciprocity.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 12.-The Inter-State Cattle convention was called to order at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the opera-house, which was packed from pit to dome. Hon. T. T. Davidson, ex-inspector under the National Bureau of Animal Industry, called the meeting to order. Mayor Broiles welcomed the delegates in behalf of the ity of Fort Worth, and Hon. T. T. D. Andrews followed with an address in behalf of the cattlemen. The burden of his remarks was the advisability of establishing refrigerators near the producing grounds, not to compete with the Northern establishments, but for the supply of the European markets. Said the speaker:

The refrigerators of the country have co to stay and we can have nothing against them. They are the cheapest and best and most economical means by which beef has ever been killed and cured. We can have no warfare to make upon them except as they may be shown to weigh upon our interests. We believe in refrigerators. In fact, we We believe in refrigerators. In fact, we want more of them; but we have nothing in common with men who seek to destroy our interests in order to build up their own. A great problem confronts us. The agricultural industries, of which we represent one, have gone down to a point where there is no profit in the business. Last year illinois produced a great crop of corn. Illinois is one of the best corn States in the Union, and last year brought an exceptionally good crop, even for her. What was the outcome? She lost \$19,00,000 on the crop. Why? Mainly because the cattle interests are depressed, and the how raising industry is depressed in sympathy with beef I would is depressed in sympathy with beef. I would not have this covention take action against the refrigerating business, but would like to see them scattered all over the land, and your attention will be ealled to matters hav-ing that end in view before the adjournment

f titls convention. Ex-Governor O. A. Hadley, of New Mexico, was made temporary chairman of the convention. Charles Gould, of Nebraska, was made temporary secretary. The following committee on ere-

dentials was appointed: W. L. Black, Texas; R. F. Hardy, Bew Mexico; D. Monanan, Colorado; E. B. Sav-age, Nebraska; A. H. Hord, Wyoming; W. W. Gothrie, Kansas; J. F. Davidson, Mis-souri; Edwin Watts, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; W. T. McAdee, Indian Territory J. T. Henderson, Arkansas.

The committee on permanent organi sation was as follows:

W. H. H. Liewellyn, New Mexico; J. T. Breckenridge, Texas; H. S. Holly, Colorado; N. J. B. Ijams, Wyoming; E. M. Hewins, Kansas; T. B. Price, Missouri; M. P. Buell, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Artrona; S. H. Mays, Indian Territory; L. Miner, Arkansas; Mon. Elijah Filley, Nebraska.

FORT WORTH, March 13.-The Inter State Cattle convention organized yesterday by electing H. B. Stoddard, of Texas, permanent chairman. Vice-Presidents-Arkansas, J. T. Henderson; Artsona, E. J. Simpson; Colorado, J. L. Brush; Indian Territory, J. S. Smith; Texas, E. W. Hewins; Kansas, B. W. Campbell; Missouri, O. E. Leonard; Nebraska, J. E. Meek; New Mexico, Charles adopted. The resolution referring to Springer; Wyoming, C. L. Miller; seeretary, J. E. Finch, of Kansas; assistants, E. H. Hord, of Wyoming. and Charles H. Gould, of Nebrasks. The assistants was next discussed. Mr. committee on credentials reported 499 delegates entitled to seats. A letter Texas is the healthfest live-stock State expressing his regrets that he could not be present. He touched upon the op- that conditions were rapidly changing. 'Big Four," and hoped that the conven- tion. It was odepted unanimously. tion would find a successful solution in packing-houses in Texas. A flood of resolutions came in, cover-ing every conceivable matter pertaining to the cattle business, from the tariff to how to breed male or

female sattle at will. Colorado delegates introduced a resolution favoring the payment of commissions on cattle sales on the percentage plan. Some discussion ensuing on this proposition, the commission men from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis announced that as they seemed to be on trial they did not plied. Adopted. wish to be on any of the committees, but wished the jury that was trying them to reach an unbiased verdick H. R. Israel introduced a resolution in

at once appropriating the sum of \$1,200,-000 for deep water at Aransas Pass \$1,400,000 for Sabine Pass and \$6,200,000 for Galveston. In the event that Congress would not make this appropriation, that the Government make cial concession to private corporations to get deep water at Saline and Aransas. where deep water could be had in twelve months, whereas it would take six years to make a harbor at Galveston, the object of this action on the part of the Government being to afford an outlet to European markets of the surplus cattle of the range country. The resolution brought forth the feeling of the delegates on the depression of the cattle industry. Hon. Charles E. Leonard, of Missouri, took the position that if Texas could kill and refrigerate her cattle at home and find a profitable foreign market, the problem of obtain ing better prices for the cattle in other States would be solved. It was the immease numbers of Texas cattle placed on the market frequently glutting it, that forced prices down and made it possible for the dressed-beef men in Chicago to fix the price of all the cattle in the country. H. W. L. Black, of Fort McKavitt, Tex., advocated the establishment of bureaus of information in each State, these bureaus to be conducted by the National Govern-ment if necessary. It should be the duty of this bureau's officers to collect statistics and information of the state of the market, giving the number of cattle offered for sale daily! and the number in transit to the great cattle markets of the country. this information in his possession the cattle-raiser would not ship when the market was full and it could never be giutted. Each State should have a con-ical point at which this information a special report of the convention for could be obtained at any time. Cattle the Department of Agriculture. giutted. Each State should have a conexchanges should be established and cattle graded. In selling cattle could be sold by grade and the scalawage in a shipment of cattle would not fix the value on all the cattle.

L. R. Harkness held that under consumption was the cause of the depres-

suffered no more than other interests. Corn was selling at ten cents per bus in Kansas, and wheat at fifty cents per bushel, and the American people would consume every thing produced if they had the money to buy, and would buy

the best we had. B. E. Stafford, of Texas, favored the establishment of large refrigerators as Fort Worth, Columbus and Victoria, and one on the Gulf coast, with adjacent pasturage sufficient to hold all surplusage of cattle. The deficit of cattle in England, Germany, France and Belgium was 800,000 tons per annum. If the deficit could be supplied by Texas and other range States, our seeming overproduction of cattle would not make the price for all cattle.

The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution that the convention fully investigate the bureau of information plan, and that a committee composed of J. L. Brush, of Colorado; E. B. Harold, of Texas; A. J. Dull, of Wyoming; G. W. Gentry, of Missouri, and ex-Governor Glick of Kansas prepare a report on refrigerators. A special committee to look into the question of unjust discrimination against Kansas City and St. Louis in favor of Chicago on cattle rates by railroads was appointed.

Third Day. FORT WORTH, March 14 - The Inter-State Cattle convention convened at the Opera House yesterday morning, but finding committees not ready to report, secopted an invitation to visit the Union Stock Yards, and went out on a special train. On convening a telegram was received from the mayor, and Cotton Ex-

change of Galveston inviting the mem-

bers of the convention to visit the

"Oleander City." A vote of thanks was

tendered Galveston for her courtesy. Major W. L. Black, for the committee, submitted a report on the subject of creating a cattle exchange. The report recommended the establishment of a bureau by the Government, which should at all times be ready to wire information of the condition of the different cattle markets-receipts, surplus or short-

age, etc., in ranch products. Adopted. Mr. Rogers, of Texas, utilized the otherwise unoccupied time of the convention with what he knew about cheesemaking. He said he operated the only cheese factory in the State, and that the article could be made with less cost here than any where else. He predicted that cheese-making would be a leading in-

The pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever committee reported. The report recited that pleuro-pneumonia exists only in two counties in New York and one in New Jersey, and nowhere else in the Union; also, that splenic fever does not exist in Texas, and recommended that the General Government have control of the quarantine question in this regard; also recommended that the Texas Legislature make provision for a veterinary board. The recommendation that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to stamp on pleuro-pneumonia in the three counties mentioned was The resolution referring to the creation of a State veterinary surgeon with four Rogers stated that it was a fact that ession of the cattle industry by the and he urged the adoption of the resolu-

The committee considering the commission system reported, recommending the adoption of a resolution favoring a revision of the system of commission charges, so as to make the rate a percentage of the price the animal brings. instead of fifty cents per head, as at present. The resolution was adopted. Colonel Taylor, for the committee on transportation, reported, reciting that

more convenient and comfortable cars were needed in the transportation of live-stock, and asking that they be sup-

Colonel J. T. Breckinridge asked to be allowed ffteen minutes in which to speak on the subject of refrigerators. Heing allowed the time asked for, he favor of the United States Government at once appropriating the sum of \$1,200. tem of refrigerators, in which every farmer who ward a milch cow should be allowed to take stock, even if only to the amount of ten dollars. The address was referred to the committee on re-

The report of the committee on resolutions recommended the adoption of resolutions memorializing Congress to pass a law prohibiting combines, such as the "Big Four," and a law giving the States the right to pass inspection laws; a law reducing the tax on oleomargarine, and a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of ailver; favoring a reciprocity treaty with Mexico and appropriations for deep-water ports at Galveston, Sabine Pass and Aransas Pass, and memorializing Congress to make an appropriation to pay Indian depredation claims. The report was

The committee on refrigerators re ommended the establishment of refrigerators at Fort Worth, San Amtonio Victoria, Dallas and Columbus storage houses at New Orleans. The report was adopted and the committee continued to device plans for the carrying out of the projects. The convention then adjourned.

On the night of the 11th the delegates were royally entertained at the Fort Worth Commercial Club rooms.

A feature of the convention was beautiful Jorsey cow in each of the lower proceenium boxes. The animals were beautifully bedecked with ribbons and sported playfully with their negro Mr. Tatma Drew, under com

A banquet was given on the night of the 13th, with covers for 600 guests. Tosses were responded to by provinces to were responded to by promis

C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kas., telegraphed the convention that the crossing of buffalo bulls with Galloway core

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

-Silk articles should not be kept folded in white papers, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will impair the color of the silk.

-Any thing that is accidentally made too salt can be counterseted by adding a teaspoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vinegar.

Apple Cream: Stew come apples, leav-ing the quarters whole. Skim them out in a dish, and with an egg-beater whip one cup of sweet cream and one cup of sugar, and pour over the apples.

-To Cure Bacon: For a brine for fifty pounds of meat take three and a half pounds of sals, two pounds of brown sugar, ten onnces of saltpetre, and water sufficient to cover the meat. Boil the brine until all scum has risen, skim and let cool. Pack the meat loosely, and pour the brine over it. Let it remain six weeks, and it is ready to smoke.

Neapolitan Cream: Boll half a pint

of milk, the yelks of four eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let cool. Cut up three ounces of preserved ginger. Decorate a mold with candled fruit. Stir an ounce of gelatine, melted, in half a pint of whipped cream, add to the custard, and mix in the ginger preserves. Pour into the mold, set on ice; when ready to serve, turn out on a glass dish. -Yankee Blade.

-If you could once make up your mind never to undertake more work of any sort than you can carry on calmiy. quietly, without hurry or flurry, and the instant you feel yourself growing nervots, would stop and take breath; you would find this simple, common-sense rule doing for you what no prayers or tears could ever accomplish. - Elizabeth Prentiss.

- Sausages without cases: Chop fine stx pounds of pork having about twice as much lean as fat, add three ounces of fine salt, and pepper and sage to taste. Mix the seasoning well through the meat, pack as firmly as possible in stone jars and keep well covered in a cool place. As wanted, form into flat cakes with the hand and fry to a nice brown. To keep them during the winter or longer, fry as above, pack in jars and cover with hot lard. Keep well covered.

-Rolled Fish: Take some fillets of any white fish, wash in salt and water. wipe them carefully and place on a board or any flat surface and sprinkle each one with salt, pepper, sage, minced parsley and cracker crumbs, and the last thing add small pieces of butter; roll the fillets up and secure them with a string or skewer; lay them on very thin slices of pork in a baking pan, add half s cupful of water, cover the fish with a buttered paper and bake half or threequarters of an hour; prepare some toast, butter it well, and place each roll on a slice; sprinkle with lemon juice and dried parsley, and serve with drawn butter.-Boston Herald.

ALL ABOUT WARTS.

Though in Thomselves Harmiess, They Should He Promptly Removed. Beneath the epidermal, or outer layer Beneath the epiderman, or of the skin, the tissue is thrown or the skin, the tissue is the skin, the skin or t little mounds or cones, called purious linto these run the small blood-value and the sensitive nerve-endings. times one of these papilles takes on an abnormal growth, which projects above the level of the surrounding skin, and to known as a wart.

Since the enlarged papille may have one of various shapes, the wart may be pointed, or round, or flattened, and may be attached to the skin by a base which is broad, or by a small pedicie. Sometimes the papilla is branched, and then the wart appears to be split.

In what is known as the "seed wart," which is very broad and fissured in various directions, there is a series of branches of the underlying papilla, each branch being covered with its layer of epidermis.

Warts grow generally upon the face and hands, but no part of the body is exempt from them. They are seen most frequently in the young and the very old, persons of middle-age being less frequently attacked.

Sometimes a crop will appear all at once, almost in a night, and they may disappear with equal suddenness. The reason for such appearance and disappearance is rarely known, but the fact has given rise to a wide-spread but baseless superstition that warts may be charmed away.

No one cause can be given for the appearance of warts but probably local irritation has something to do with it in many cases. It is a popular idea that they are contagious, and certainly there are facts which seem to point that way; but what the nature of this contagion is if there is any, is yet to be discovered. Warts rarely appear singly, and may reach enormous numbers as well as large proportions.

Though in themselves all warts are harmless, it is undoubtedly true that they are sometimes the starting-points for cancerous disease. This is more likely to occur when the wart is unduly rubbed or irritated.

The commencet treatment is by the use of some form of mild caustic. Eather more satisfactory, however, is the treatment by surgical procedures, either by the knife or the sharp scraping spoon. The process, whatever it is, must be a thorough one, for if the papilla is not entirely removed, the growth will speedily , resur. -- Youth's Companion.

Disagreeable though the climate of yet it is apparently conductive to langurity. In addition to Mr. Gladstone, whose mental and physical vigor at an advanced old age are well known throughout the world, there are some nine or ten octogenarian members of the House of Commons. In the House of Lords no less than thirty of the poors are over eighty years old, Lord Cotres-les, who is the father of the House, being ninety-one, and the Earl of Albermarie, who fought as an ensign at Waterloo, ninety years of age. On the active list of the British Navy we find the name of Admiral Sir Provo Wallia. of Shannon, and Chesapeake fame, who is now about to enter upon his ninetynigth year, while on the beach there are no loss than four judges who have pessed the age of forescore reary