Senate passed the

en he noticed how
d become he spoke
unusually anxious
I can do for you,
as there is."
you want?"
h tears.
" she whispered.
he told him then
ry.
I want Tom t
He was m- first-
oved
rms.
oy I
have
so
ious

when it was here, in
n, you neglected it. You
been more gentle; you
d him out of his evil ways,
'd not, and all these years
been aching for a sight
ay eldest born."
came sharp and fast now
a smothered sob.
a was surprised. Never
s wife questioned his wis-
him for what he did.
ve so strong in her
I filled her heart to
she must be heard.
their effect, too, for
r saw, as he had never
his mistake and the
fervent prayer he had
out to His Heavenly
was an unmerciful—
d parent. How he had
opportunity of doing
n it came let it pass—
way willfully. He was a
ds, and those he spoke
ing balm to the heart
ho had so loved he

en wrong, wife. Can you
!" she answered him.
her wistful eyes the un-
and answered it.
our boy and bring him
d.
atter how sinful he is or
llen you will bring him
other?"
and she was satisfied.
wish to learn all things
coon Chandler traced
tant effort, to a small
the fact that he was
e convinced, but could
nore. A week found
a railway station of
inquiring of the by-
knew Thomas Chan-

r? (Waal, I
e loafer who
the sun.
ll me where I can find
e deacon.
er reckon about thi
ter be found over t
."
d where the Sente-
on Chandler walked
n street of the well-
. How should he
inferred, from the
with whom he had
ll the
from
But
ised
his
ion
by
in front of
ge letters Sen-
st ashamed to
w about his
be
can
erk.
stood
Mr
and
Then
prised
he
oon. But where
ted man he had
re was a well-
us-looking man,
to him and bid-
And it was Tom
art of it.
nd he lead the old
ivate parlor and
Don't you know
d know you any-
nge," gasped
ly.
not wha
hardly,
ns; but,
he man's

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

ECONOMY IN GOOD BRUSHES.

One of the most useful of articles in the house is a brush made of good hair. If properly cared for it will last for years, but buy only the best kind with the hair wired into the back. The cheap brushes have the hair glued in and will not stand water. Even the stove brush should be of the best, whether for use outside or inside. Choose one with a short handle and it will clean out every bit of dust from every nook and cranny. Stove ovens should have the soot and dust brushed out every day.—American Agriculturist.

CARE OF MATTRESSES.

ght, clean mattress is the house
delight, writes Mrs. E. H.
n the American Agriculturist.
stion is how to keep it so.
slip covers of calico or mus-
n to protect it, but this is unsightly
and unsatisfactory. Of course a tack
of some sort may be used to guard the
top from possible harm, but it is the
rubbing against the slats or woven
wire that so soils and darkens the tick-
ing. I have found the following
method free from all objections: Take
a piece of sheeting or strong muslin,
some six inches larger each way than
the mattress. At each corner attach
a twelve-inch piece of tape, sewing it
by the middle so as to form strings six
inches long. Lay this sheeting
smoothly over the slats or springs.
Straps, formed of pieces of mattresses
binding a little longer than the depth
of the mattress, are sewed—by their
ends only—to each corner of the mat-
tress. Through these straps pass one
of the strings at each corner, tying in
a bow knot. When desired, the knots
may be untied and the mattress turned
over. Before turning remove, with a
small stiff brush, all dust from around
the tackings, and the mattress will re
tain its fresh appearance for years.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

From time immemorial housewives and cooks have been told that the future of the human race and other more immediate things depended upon bread-making. The influence of dyspepsia upon the community and of bread upon dyspepsia has been set forth times without number. Sometimes there have arisen teachers who, with chemical language, tried to bring about an era of good bread-making. But bread continues variable in its quality.

In the first place, the flour used should be the best. Good flour is soft to the touch, slightly yellow in color, and sticks to the hand when plunged into it. Flour of darker tints and without adhesiveness is inferior. The water should be pure and tasteless, from a running stream if possible. Salt should not be mixed with the flour, but with the water used in kneading. The kneading should be a continuous process, neither very fast nor very slow. There are dough-making machines which have advantages over the old methods of mixing by hand.

The oven should be ready for the bread at exactly the same time that the bread is ready for the oven. Large loaves should be placed in the back of the oven, small ones in front. Large loaves should be baked an hour and a half, small ones three-quarters of an hour. When taken from the oven bread should be exposed to fresh air until quite cold.—New York World.

RECIPES.

Baked Corn Bread—Take one teacup of cream, one-quarter teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour, butter the size of a walnut, one cup of sugar, one cup Indian meal, one egg. Granulated meal is the best.

Baked Bananas—Strip from side a piece of the skin. Then with your finger loosen the skin from the sides of the fruit; dust well with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve hot in the skins.

Ivory Blanc Mange—Cover quarter box of gelatine with quarter cup of cold water, soak fifteen minutes; put one pint milk over fire in double boiler; add two bay leaves and grated rind of half a lemon; when hot add gelatine and half cup sugar; take from fire, strain and turn into a round mold; when cold serve with a sauce made from sweetened raspberry juice.

Fricaseed Eggs—Boil a dozen eggs hard, remove the shells and slice; take a cup of white stock, season with salt and pepper; brown a teacup of stale bread crumbs in butter; put the gravy in the saucepan and set on fire; dip the slices of egg in melted butter, then in flour, and lay in the gravy until hot; take up, arrange on a dish with the fried bread and pour the gravy over.

Pineapple Shredded—Select a ripe, juicy pineapple, remove every bit of the skin and all the "eyes." Then lay the fruit on a platter, hold it firmly with the left hand, and with a silver fork tear off the pineapple in small pieces, leaving the core whole. T
the shre

LARGE OYSTERS.

In Some Parts of the World One Makes a Full Meal.

Pliny mentions that according to the historians of Alexander's expedition oysters a foot in diameter were found in the Indian seas, and Sir James E. Tennent was unexpectedly enabled to corroborate the correctness of his statement for at Kottiar, near Trincomalee, enormous specimens of edible oysters were brought to the testhouse.

One measured more than eleven inches in length by half as many in width. But this extraordinary measurement is beaten by the oysters of Port Lincoln in South Australia, which are the largest edible ones in the world. They are as large as a dinner plate and of much the same shape. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell, and the oyster fits his habitation so well that he does not leave much margin.

It is a new sensation when a friend asks you to lunch at Adelaide to have one oyster fried in butter or eggs and bread-crumbs set before you, but it is a very pleasant experience, for the flavor and delicacy of the Port Lincoln mammoths are proverbial even in that land of luxuries.—Philadelphia Press

Can He Make Rubber?

Man has imitated the processes of nature so often and so successfully that there is no knowing where he will stop. An attempt is now to be made to manufacture rubber, instead of waiting for it to grow. Most of the crude product comes from South America, and the immense quantity of sap taken from the trees has affected their vitality. Many of the large and more productive trees are dying, and it will be many years before the young ones will be sufficiently grown to yield sap. The rubber industry is confronted with a possible sap-famine.

In this emergency a M. Berthelot comes to the rescue. He predicts that he will produce purer and better gum than can be found in Para, and more cheaply. This assurance opens up a pleasing vista. The very possibility of his success is soothing to the tired nerves of the denizen of the city in this hustling, bustling, noisy age. As a deadener of noise rubber is a genuine blessing. The next century will not only see pneumatic-tired vehicles in common use, but pavements and sidewalks of rubber, and rubber-covered floors, soft, elastic, and noiseless to the tread everywhere.

Breathing Carbonic Acid.

It is well known that a very much larger proportion of carbonic acid than usually exists in the atmosphere can be inhaled with impunity, but only recently have we been aware of the large quantity that can be breathed without actual danger. Ordinary fresh air contains by four parts in 10,000, yet the carbonic acid has to reach 3 per cent., or 100 times the usual quantity, before any difference is noticed in the respiration. As the percentage rises the person breathing it begins to pant, but with air containing as much as 10 per cent. only a headache is produced, although the panting is violent. The actual danger point is not reached until the carbonic acid rises to 18 per cent.

Foul air in a room where a number of persons are present is not dangerous on account of the carbonic acid it contains, but owing to a poisonous organic substance given off with the breath. Carbonic acid is not a direct poison, but when the danger point is reached the air can take none from the blood in the lungs, so that the fires of the human engine are extinguished by their own smoke, as it were. It is really wonderful what the human engines will endure, for a candle goes out when the oxygen in the air sinks to 18.5, instead of the usual 21 per cent., and the carbonic acid rises to 2.5.—Chambers' Journal.

Greatest Spendthrift of the Age.

Jack Mytton, the famous Shropshire fox-hunting squire, was perhaps the most renowned spendthrift the world has seen during the present century. At Harrow School he spent $4,000 a year. At 19, when a cornet in the Seventh Hussars, he spent $15,000 in one day. When told that he could afford to spend $30,000 a year he replied that he preferred death to such a miserly income. Upon one occasion he paid $7,500 to a London poulterer for supplying his table with pheasants. He always traveled with piles of loose bank notes on the seat beside him, which in windy weather used to blow out through the window all over the country. Upon another occasion, when going a journey, he took a roll of bank notes, squeezed into a hard ball, and aimed them through the window at some one who had displeased him, hitting him in the face. He realized $400,000 by the sale of timber on his estate, which he s immediately. He ran th

Pleasures of Home Life.

"What a cozy home you have," said his bachelor friend as he entered Mr Nuwed's house for the first time.

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Nuwed, ecstatically. "I never knew the real comforts of life until I married. Now if you'll just sit down a moment I'll go down and fill the furnace, split a little kindling wood, bring up some coal for the grate fire, set out the milk pitcher, mend the kitchen stove, put up a curtain pole, attend to a few other domestic duties and then we'll sit down and have a real nice time."—Chicago Record.

"Colorado" and "Rhode Island" are both names descriptive of color, the former named from its brightly hued cliffs, the latter from its "roody" or red cranberries.

In Turkestan, if a wedding engagement is broken, the girl's parents must either return the lover's gifts or substitute another daughter if they h one.

The Leavenworth, Kan., fire ment has a horse named after trell the raider. The beast is ous he has to be tied down to

A Paris manufacturer of arti niture has just executed an ord chair, the front legs of which solid gold. It is valued at $37,

A guardian of the peace of Gar Me., was recently found a sleep townsman, who handcuffed him relieved him of his valuables.

There is a specimen of the Mi grapevine at Carpenteria, Cal., has a girth six feet four inches a base and is still growing.

TRIALS OF POVERTY.

One of Them Brought to Light in the Card at Hand.

The writer can vouch for the authenticity of this story. In an Eastern State there had been a series of barn burnings, which had destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property. In some cases residences and stores had caught fire and there was no end to the damage. Fine horses and vehicles, hay, grain of every sort and the odds and ends of property which is generally stored in barns all went. The citizens of the little village were greatly incensed and left no means untried to catch the offender. Finally during the thirteenth fire the guilty man and his confederate were caught. Popular indignation ran so high that had the crime occurred in Kentucky or the West, the men would have been lynched, and as popular novels say, "This story would never have been written." But they were thrown into jail to await trial. The day before the trial a prominent man called upon the chief offender's wife and found her crying bitterly.

He looked about in vain for some means of comforting her, but could only pat her on the shoulder and say:

"There, Mrs. S., don't take on so. Maybe they'll clear him," though down in his heart he hoped they wouldn't But she only wailed louder.

"Oh, it isn't that. But to think Jim's to be tried to-morrow before a big crowd of people and he hasn't got any stickpin for his necktie. He is awful proud, Jim is, and when he was arrested he told me to get him a stickpin if I could, but I haven't been able to save a cent. Oh, it's awful to be so poor."

And the kind-hearted man actually took out a dollar and told her if she could find a stickpin at that price to get it for Jim to wear at court and save the family pride.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A WELL-KEPT HAND.

A beautiful hand is not always possible to acquire, but a thoroughly well-kept one may be had without the art of a manicure, and by very simple measures. To begin with, the hands should always be washed in very hot water, or better yet in warm oatmeal water. Failing this, a few drops of tincture of benzoin in the water add greatly to the whiteness and softness of the skin, and also conduce to the beautifying of the nails. When the hands are thoroughly clean, rinse them in clean, warm water, into which a teaspoonful of almond meal has been thrown. Dry the hands on a soft towel and immediately rub them with the following mixture: One part pure glycerine, one part lemon juice, one part rosewater. This can be prepared either for immediate use or kept in a bottle for three or four days at a time.

Twice a week the nails may be rubbed with this varnish: Half an ounce pistachio oil, 32 grains table ..., 8 grains of powdered rosin, 33 grains powdered alum, 80 grains melted white wax, 2 grains fine carmine. These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed over a spirit lamp, ... a kind of pomatum and ... a small glass or porcelain should be applied to the nail by wad of medicated cotton and d to remain half an hour. The embrane at the root of the nail then be carefully pushed back ... an ivory nail file, ... skins" that often ... the nail cut away ... sharp scissors. ... nail should be ... filled "diamond ... ality of which is ... skin nail polisher. ... then washed in hot water, well dried on a very ... wel, and finally the nails are once more with a soft

TAKE BLACK COFFEE.

...roved way to make black coffee ...it four tablespoonfuls of pure Mocha coffee in a warm, pot, and pour over it grad... of boiling water. Stand ... bain Marie, or in a boiling water, so that, ...offee gets thoroughly hot, ...not boil. When this coffee ...ured through a strainer, it ...e.

...ut Some Rare Gems.

...itan of Turkey has an emer... carats set in the handle of a He has the richest collection ...d regalia in the world.

...is a twin crystal of emerald in ...rburg seven inches long, four ...d weighing four and one-half

...diadem of the Russian Empress contains 2536 large diamonds ...ruby valued at $400,000.

...cutting of the Kohinoor occu... thirty-eight days with steam power and cost $40,000. The Regent required two years and cost $25,000. After the first discovery of the Brazilian diamond mines, 1146 ounces of diamonds were shipped to Portugal in one year, and the price fell to $5 a carat.

Nothing Extraordinary.

She—The newspapers say that women of the poorer classes in London go barefooted. I think that's dreadful. He—That's nothing. They are used to it—they were born that way.—New York World.

CROSS EYES MAY BE CURED.

A Visual Defect Removed by the Early Use of Glasses.

Strabismus or "cross eyes," are now safely and almost painlessly corrected The desired result may be obtained by the wearing of proper spectacles in early youth; but, according to the Philadelphia Record, if the evil is not then corrected, an operation later on will be necessary.

The removal of a "cataract" from the eye is one of the most delicate operations performed by the oculist. A cataract is formed by the lens of the eye becoming opaque, so as to appear grayish or otherwise, when it shuts out the light from the optic nerve. The oculist of to-day cuts into the ball of the eye and removed the darkened lens, and the optician supplies the defect by artificial lenses that make good the sight. The demand for glass eyes is increasing as the character and quality of the eyes improve. Unsightly eyeballs are now removed in part, leaving enough of the muscles to rotate the glass shell that is placed over them. Where the work is properly done, the possessor of the glass eye can move it about with all the naturalness of a real optic, and in many cases it is very difficult to tell the manufactured article from the genuine. All the wild stories about substituting rabbits' eyes for human eyes or the statements to the effect that oculists can take eyes from their sockets, wipe them on a coarse towel and restore them unimpaired to the happy patient, are all moonshine, and anyone who is called upon to listen to such tales is perfectly justified if under such circumstances he should wink the other eye.

How the Chickens Got Out.

A correspondent who spent the summer at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, bears witness to a pleasing display of ingenuity on the part of a domestic hen, a creature not commonly supposed to possess any high degree of intelligence.

The chickens were getting large enough to injure the sprouts, and Mr. Frazier, their owner, put them into the hen-yard, having first laid boards edgewise on the ground against the slats all the way round the yard.

To his surprise, the chickens were soon found in the garden. They were put back into the yard, and the fence was carefully examined. There was no sign of an opening large enough for the tiniest chick to squeeze through. And for all that, the chickens were soon out again.

This time Mr. Frazier determined to see how the thing was done. He had not long to wait. The fugitives were hardly back in the enclosure before the mother sat down near the middle of the yard, as if she were brooding. The next moment two of the chickens hopped upon her back; whereupon she rose, and with slow and stately mien proceeded to bear them to the edge of the yard, where she ranged herself alongside the board that had been expected to prove an insurmountable barrier to all chickens.

No sooner had she brought her precious burden within reach of the board than they hopped upon it, passed between the slats, and were on their way to the garden in triumph.

The maneuver was repeated till the hen had conveyed her entire brood, two by two, to the top of the board—but not till after another witness had been called to enjoy the novel sight.

Hiding in a Large City.

I once knew a man who had a large flour store in West street, whose residence was kept secret from all his clerks. All they knew was that he appeared at the store in the morning and left at night, and they also knew that he resented all inquiries. Once I wanted to see this man out of business hours, and on asking the head clerk where he lived, to my astonishment he said he did not know. Yes, New York is a good place to hide, and thus Capt. Howgate, who has been for a dozen years wanted in Washington for an extensive fraud, has during half of that time been keeping a book shop in one of the most prominent streets in this city.

Captain Howgate knew that few of his old associates were of bookish taste, and therefore his trade was well adapted to his object. Second-hand book dealers find customers in students and bibliomaniacs, and they make their purchases at auction where men of similar taste resort. There is, however, a vast difference in the business, for uptown one will find small shops (like Howgate's), while down town there are several of immense extent. These men purchase whole libraries, but pay very low prices—rarely more than the cost of binding—and occasionally they get book rarities of unusual value. Hence such a dealer must have a vast acquaintance with the world of literature.—New York Correspondent Troy Times.