ABBEVILLE, S. C.

A Western exchange tells its readers how "to mind their P's," in the following paragraph: "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocketbook kept plethoric by prompt paying patrons, he puts his pen to his paper in peace; his paragraphs are more pointed; he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can perceive it."

A great effort has at last been made to olve the enigma which for ages has re mained a mystery to man. It is the grea Sphinx, of Egypt, which is about to re veal its secrets and why it was erected. A company of explorers, under the direction of Maspero, have been excavating for some time back around the base of this colossus. These excavations have disclosed a temple which is said to be the oldest in the world. It has no resemblance to any of the other Egyptian temples. For a few months the marvelous Sphinx of Ghizeh will remain, perhaps for the first time since the days of Moses, free from the earth in which it was buried, and we shall perhaps discover the reason of its existence.

There are in the United States thirtythree counties whose agricultural products amount in value to over \$4,000,000. Of the thirty-three the State of New York furnishes fourteen, Pennsylvania seven, Illinois six, California and Massachusetts two each and Michigan and Connecticut one each. Of these rich counties, Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, leads all the rest, her agricultural products, according to the census of 1880, amounting to \$9,320,202. It is important to know what is raised in the rich counties. Lancaster raises vast amounts of tobaccotwice as much as any other county in the United States. The county also raises Fast quantities of corn, oats, wheat, and about 40,000 cows make enormous quantities of milk, butter, and cheese.

The Mosquito Reservation of Nicaragua takes its name from the Mosquito Indians, to whom it belongs. It stretches for nearly two hundred miles along the coast of Nicaragua, and ex tends back to the mountains. It is watered by numerous majestic rivers, and its front abounds in fine harbors. The chief of the Mosquitoes is its hereditary President, and he governs with the assistance of a Vice-President, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and a Council elected by the people. The independence of the country is guaranteed by Nicaragua, Great Britain and Austria. It is the only country on earth where there are no taxes. Not a dollar of taxation is levied on either real or personal property, and the only vestige of the burden which is escaped nowhere else is a poll tax of \$2 upon every man who votes as a

A lady in New York city has spent twenty years in stringing together eight thousand beautiful buttons, and no two alike. Some of them have been brought half around the earth to her by sea captains. Some have come from old wars and famous battle fields; some from the Orient and some from the Occident; ome from gold mines and poorhouses, from snug country houses and from shipwrecks: some are just from the button counter, and some are dignified old buttons which have survived from a previous century, and now hold sinecure positions on Mrs. Harris's button string. The buttons are almost infinite in kind. The lady who has collected the 8,000 says that she never goes out shopping without seeing buttons that she had never seen before. A new button stares at her from every shop window and meets her in every bazar. When she began to collect them there were people who thought that there were not more than 999 different kinds of buttous in the world, and it was on a wager of this kind that she began her labors.

A permit was taken out in Washington recently to remodel and enlarge the house recently purchased by the Presi dent on the Woody Lane road. The plans as prepared by the architects provide for the addition to the present structure of a third story of a very ornamental and handsome design. The third story will be in the high pointed roof pierced with dormer windows, the eaves extending over some fourteen feet, thus forming the roof of the porch in the second story. There will be double porches twelve feet wide extending on the south and west and part of the east sides of the house. Upon the stone walls forming the present two stories of the house will be built this high, overreaching roof, with the exterior covered with shingles painted red. There will be a two-story back building erected for a kitchen and servants' quarters, and the interior will be remodeled and fitted up in a style to correspond to the pretty molern design of a cottage, which the exterior will then assume.

## DR. TALMAGES SERMON

MEASURED BY YOUR OWN YARD STICKS.

[Preached at Asheville, N. C.] Text: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." Matthew

In the greatest sermon ever preached—a sermon about fifteen minutes' long, according to the ordinary rate of speech—a sermon on the Mount of Olives, the Preacher, sitting while He spoke, according to the ancient mode of oratory, the people were given to understand that the same yard stick that they employed upon others would be employed upon themselves. Measure others by a harsh rule, and you will be measured by a harsh rule. Measure others by a charitable rule, and you will be measured by a charitable rule. Give no mercy to others, and no mercy will be given to you. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

again."
There is a great deal of unfairness in the There is a great deal of unfairness in the criticism of human conduct. It was to smite that unfairness that Christ uttered the words of the text, and my sermon will be a re-echo of the Divine sentiment. In estimating the misbehavior of others we must take into consideration the pressure of circumstances. It is never right to do wrong, but there are degrees of culpability. When men misbehave or commit some atrocious wickedness we are disposed indiscriminately to tumble them all over the bank of condemnation. Suffer they ought and suffer they must; but in difference ought and suffer they must; but in difference

degree. In the first place, in estimating the misdoing of others we must take into calculation the hereditary tendency. There is such a thing as good blood and there is such a thing thing as good blood and there is such a thing as bad blood. There are families that have had a moral twist in them for a hundred years back. They have not been careful to keep the family record in that regard. There have been escapades and maraudings and scoundrelisms and moral deficits all the way back, whether you call it kleptomania or pyromania or dipsomania, or whether it be in a milder form and amount to no mania at all. The strong probability is, that the present criminal started life with nerve, muscle and bone contaminated. As some start life with a natural tendency to nobility and generosity, and kindness and truthfulness, there are others who start life with just the opposite tendency, and they are born liars, or born malcontents, or born outlaws, or born swindlers.

windlers.

There is in England a school that is called the Princess Mary School. All the children in that school are the children of convicts. in that school are the children of convicts. The school is supported by high patronage. I had the pleasure of being present at one of their anniversaries in 1879, presided over by the Earl of Kintore. By a wise law in England, after parents have committed a certain number of crimes and thereby shown themselves incompetent rightly to bring up their children, the little ones are taken from under participations influences and action for pernicious influences and put in reformatory schools, where all gracious and kindly influschools, where all gracious and kindly innuences shall be brought upon them. Of course the experiment is young and it has got to be demonstrated how large a percentage of the children of convicts may be brought up to respectability and usefulness. But we all know that it is more difficult for children of back are respectable to de right than for children bad parentage to do right than for children of good parentage.

In this country we are taught by the De-claration of American Independence that all

In this country we are taught by the Declaration of American Independence that all people are born equal. There never was a greater misrepresentation put in one sentence than in that sentence which implies that we are all born equal. You may as well say that flowers are born equal, or trees are born equal, or animals are born equal. Why does one horse cost \$100 and another horse cost \$100 and another horse cost \$100 and another sheep \$500! Difference in blood. We are wise enough to recognize the difference of blood in horses, in cattle, in sheep, but we are not wise enough to make allowance for the difference in the human blood. Now I demand by the law of eternal fairness, that you be more lenient in your criticism of those who were born wrong, in whose ancestral line there was a hangman's knot, or who came from a tree the fruit of which for centules has been gnarled and worm-caten. De Harris, a reformer, gave some marvelous statistics in his story of what he called "Margaret, the mother of criminals." Ninety years ago she lived in a village in Upper New York State. She was not only poor, but she was vicious. She was not only poor, but she was vicious. She was not well provided for. There were no almshe uses there. The public, however, somewhat looked after her, but chiefly scoffed at not well provided for. There were no almshruses there. The public, however, somewhat looked after her, but chiefly scoffed at and derided her, pushed her further down in her crimes. That was ninety years ago, There have been 623 persons in that ancestral line, 200 of them criminals. In one branch of that family there were twenty, and nine of them have been in State Prison, and marly all of the others have turned out bally. It is estimated that that family cost the County and State \$100,000, to say nothing of the property they destroyed. Are you not willing, as sensible people, to acknowledge that it is a fearful disaster to be born in such an ancestral line? Does it not make a great differtral line? Does it not make a great difference whether one descends from Margaret, the mother of criminals, or from some mother in Israel? Whether you are the son of Ahab or the son of Johna? It is a very different thing to swim with the current from what it is to swim against the current as some of you have no doubt found in your as some of you have no doubt found in your summer recreation. If a man find himself in an ancestral current where there is good blood flowing smoothly from generation to generation it is not a very great credit to him if he turns out good and how at and pure and noble. He could hardly help it. But suppose he is born in an ancestral line-in a hereditary line-where the influences have been bad and there has been a coming down over a moral declivity, if the man surrender to the influences he will go down under the overmastering gravitation unless some supernatural aid be afforded him. Now, such a person deserves not your excoriation, but your pity. Do not sit with the lip curled in a orn, an i with an assumed air of angelic innocence, looking down upon such moral precipitation. You had better get down on your knees and first pray Almighty God for their rescue, and next thank the Lord that

you have not been thrown under the wheels of that Juggernaut. In Great Britain and in the United States, In Great Britain and in the United States, in every generation, there are tens of thousands of persons who are fully developed criminals and incarcerated. I say, in every generation. Then, I suppose, there are tens of thousands of persons not found out in their criminality. In addition to these there are tens of thousands of persons who not are tens of thousands of persons who, not positively becoming criminals, nevertheless have a criminal tendency. Any one of all those thousands by the grace of God may become Christian, and resist the ancestral influence and open a new chapter of behavior: but the vast majority of them will not, and it becomes all men, professional, unprofessional, ministers of religion, judges of courts, philanthropists and Christian workers to recognize the fact that there are these Atlantic and Pacific surges of hereditary evil rolling on through the centuries.

I say, of course, a man can resist this ten-dency, just as in the ancestral line mentioned in the first chapter of Matthew. You see in the same line in which there was a wicked Rehob am and a desperate Manasses, there afterward came a pious Joseph and a glori-ous Christ. But, my friends, you must recogous Christ. But, my friends, you must recognize the fact that these influences go on from generation to generation. I am glad to know, however, that a river which has produced nothing but miasma for a hundred miles, may, after awhile, turn the wheels of factories and help support industrious and virtuous populations: and there are family lines which were poisoned that are a benedictiou now. At the Last Day it will be found out that there are men who have gone clear over into all forms of iniquity and plunged into utter abandomment, who, before they yielded to the first temptation, resisted more evil than many a man who has been moral and upright all his life. But supposing now that in this age when there

are so many good people that I come down nto this audience and select the very best man in it. I do not mean the man who would style himself the best, for probably he is a hypocrite; but I mean the man who before food is really the best. I will take you out from all your Christian surroundings. I will take you back to boyhood. I will put you in a cradle of iniquity. Who is that bending over that cradle? An intoxicated mother. who is that swearing in the next com! Your father. The neighbors come Who is that swearing the neighbors come to talk, and their jokes are unclean. There is not in the house a Bible or a moral treatise, but only a few scraps of an old pictorial. After a while you are old enough to get out of the cradle, and you are struck across the head for naughtiness, but never in any kindly manner reprimanded. After a while anough to go abroad, and you are old enough to go abroad, and you are sent out with a basket to steal. If you come home without any spoil, you are whipped until the blood comes. At are wnipped until the blood comes. At fifteen years of age, you go out to fight your own battles in this world, which seems to rare no more for you than the dog that has died of a fit under the fence. You are kicked and cuffed and buffeted. Some day, rallying your courage, you recent some rallying your courage. you resent some wrong. A man says: "Who are you! I know wrong. A man says: "Who are you! I know who you are. Your father had free lodgings at Sing Sing. Your mother, she was up for drunkenness at the Criminal Court. Get out of my way, you low-lived wretch!" My brother, suppose that had been the history of your advent, and the history of your early surroundings, would you have been the Christian man you are to-day, seated in this Christian assembly. I tell you nay. You would have been a vagabond, an outlaw, a murderer on the scaffold atoning for your crime. All these considerations ought to make us merciful in our dealings with the make us merciful in our dealings with the

make us merciful in our dealings with the wandering and the lost.

Again, I have to remark that in our estimats of the misdoings of people who have fallen from high respectability and usefulness we must take into consideration the conjunction of circumstances. In nine cases out of ten a man who goes astray does not intend any positive wrong. He has trust funds. He risks a part of these funds in investment. He says: "Now, if I should lose that investment I have of my own property five times as much, and if this investment should go wrong I could easily make it up: I could five times make it up." With that wrong reasoning he goes on and makes the investment, and it does not turn out quite so well as he expected, and he makes another well as he expected, and he makes another investment, and, strange to say, at the same time all his other affairs get entangled, and all his other resources fail, and his hands are tied. Now he wants to extricate himself. He goes a little further on in the wrong invest-ment. He takes a plunge further ahead, for he wants to save his wife and children, he wants to save his home, he wants to save his membership in the church. He takes one more plunge and all is lost. Some morning at 10 o'clock the bank door is not opened, and there is a card on the door signed by an offithere is a card on the door signed by an offi-cer of the bank, indicating that there is trouble, the name of the defaulter or the defrauder heals the newspaper column, and hundreds of men say: "Good for him;" hundreds of other men say: "I'm glad he's found out at last;" hundreds of other men say: "Just as I told you;" hundreds of other men say: "We couldn't possibly have been tempted to do that—no conjunction of circumstan as could ever have overthrown me." cumstances could ever have overthrown me: and there is a superabundance of indigna-tion but no pity. The heavens full of light-ning, but not one drop of dew. If God treated us as society treats that man we would all have been in hell long ago! Wall for the alleviating circumstances. Perhans for the alleviating circumstances. Perhaps he may have been the dupe of others. Before you let all the hounds out from their kennel to maul and tear that man, find out if he has not been brought up in a commercial establishment where there was a wrong system of ethics taught; find out whether that man has not an extravagant wife, who is not satisfied with his honest earnings, and in the tempta-tion to please her he has gone into that ruin into which enough men have fallen, and by the same temptation, to make a procession of many miles. Perhaps some sudden sickness may have touched his brain, and his judgment may be unbalanced. He is wrong—he ment may be unbalanced. He is wrong—he is awfully wrong, and h: must be condemned, but there may be mitigating circumstances. Perhaps under the same temptation you might have fallen. The reason some men do not steal \$230,000 is because they do not get a chance! Have righteous indignation you must about that man's conduct, but temper it with mercy. But you say: "I am so sorry that the innocent should suffer." Yes, I am too—sorry for the widows and orphans who lost their all by that defalcation. I am sorry, also, for the business men, the

I am sorry, also, for the business men, the honest business men, who have had their affairs all crippled by that defalcation. I

affairs all crippled by that defaication. I am sorry for the venerable bank President to whom the credit of that bank was a matter of pride. Yes, I amsorry, also, for that man who brought all the distress—sorry that he sacrificed body, mind. soul, reputation, Heaven, and went into the blackness of dark-

You defiantly say: "I could not be tempted in that way." Perhaps you may be tested after awhile. God has a very good memory. and he sometimes seems to say: "This man feels so strong in his innat; power and good-ness he shall be tested; he is so full of bitter invective against that unfortan ite, it shall be shown now whether he has the power to stand." Fifteen years go by. The wheel of fortune turns several times, and you are in a crisis that you never could have anticipated. Now all the powers of darkness come around and they chuckle, and they chatter, and they say: "Aha! here is the oll fellow who was so proud of his integrity, and who bragged he couldn't be overthrown by bragged he couldn't be overthrown by temptation, and was so uproarious in his demonstrations of indignation at the defalca-tion fifteen versions. tion fifteen years ago. Let us see. God let the man go. God, who had kept that man under His protecting care, lets the man go and try for himself the majesty of his integrity. God letting the mange, the powers of dark-ness pounce upon him. I see you some day in your office in great excitement. One of two things you can do. Be honest, and be pauper ized, and have your children brought home from school, your family dethroned in social influence. The other thing is, you can step a little aside from that which is right, you can only just go half an inch out of the proper path, you can only take a little risk, and then you have all your finances fair and right. You have a large property. You can leave a fortune for your children and endow a college and build a public library in your native town. You halt and wait, and halt and wait until your lips get white. You decide to risk it. Only a few strokes of the pen now. But oh, how your hand trembles, how dreadfully it trembles! The die is cast. By the strangest and most awful conjunction of circumstances any enacould have imagined, you are prostrated. only just go half an inch out of the proper path could have imagined, you are prostrated. Bankruptcy, commercial annihilation, exposure, crime. Good men mourn and devils hold carnival, and you see your own name at the head of the newspaper column in a whole congress of exclamation points; and while you are reading the anathema in the reportorial and editorial paragraph, it occurs to you how much this story is like that of the defalcation fifteen years ago, and a clap of thunder shakes the window-sill, saying: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again!"

You look in another direction. There is nothing like an obullition of temper to put a man to disadvantage. You, a man with calm pulses and a fine digestion and perfect caim puises and a interstand how anybody should be capsized in temper by an infinitesi-mal annovance. You say: "I couldn't be mal annoyance. You say: "I couldn't be unbalanced in that way." Perhaps you smile at a provocation that makes another man swear. You pride yourself on your imperturbability. You say with your manner, swear. You pride yourself on your imper-turbability. You say with your manner, though you have too much good taste to say with your words: "I have a great deal more sense than that man has; I have a great deal more equipoise of temper than that man has: I never could make such a pnerile exhibition

of myself as that man has made."

My brother, you do not realize that that man was born with a keen nervous organizaman was born with a keen hervous organiza-tion; that for forty years he has been under a depleting process; that sickness and trouble have been helping undo what was jet of original healthfulness; that much of his time it has been with him like filing saws, that his serves have come to be merely;

tangle of disorders, and that he is the most sangle of disorders, and that he is the most pitiable object on earth, who, though he is very sick, does not look sick, and nobody sympathizes. Let me see. Did you not say that you could not be tempted to an coullition of temper! Since September you come home from your summer watering-place, and you have inside, away back in your liver or subsequently what we call in our day. place, and you have inside, away back in your liver or spleen, what we call in our day malaria, but what the old folks called chills and fever. You take quinine until your ears are first buzzing beehives and then roaring Niagaras. You take roots and heros, you take everything. You get well. But the next day you feel uncomfortable, and you yawn, and you stretch, and you shiver, and you consume, and you suffer. Vexed more than you can tall you can not sleep, you can not set. sume, and you suffer. Vexed more than you can tell, you can not sleep, you can not eat, you can not bear to see anything that looks happy, you go out to kick the cat that is asleep in the sun. Your children's mirth was once music to you; now it is deafening. You say: "Boys, stop that racket!" You turn back from June to March. In the family and in the neighborhood, your popularity is and in the neighborhood your popularity is 85 per cent. off. The world says: "What is the matter with that disagreeable man! What a wee-begone countenance! I can't bear the sight of him." You have got your pay at last-got your pay. You feel just as the man felt-that man for whom you had the man felt—that man for whom you had no mercy, and my text comes in with marvelous appositeness: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

In the study of society I have come to this conclusion—that the most of the people want to be good, but they do not exactly know how to make it out. They make enough good resolutions to lift them into angelhood. The wast majority of people who fall are the vic-

resolutions to litthem into angelhood. The vast majority of people who fall are the victims of circumstances; they are captured by ambuscade. If their temptation should come out in a regiment and light them in a fair field they would go out in the strength, and the triumph of David against Goliah. But they do not see the giants and they do not see the regiment. Suppose temptation should come up to a man and say: "Here is should come up to a man and say: "Here is alcohol: take three tablespoonfuls of it a day, until you get dependent upon it; then after that take half a glass three times a day, until you get dependent upon that amount; then go on increasing the amount until you are saturated from morning until night and from night until morning." Do you suppose any man would become a drunkard in that way? Oh, no! Temptation comes and says: "Take these bitters, take this nervine, take this aid to digestion, take this night-cap." The vast majority of men and women who are destroyed by opium and by rum first take them as medicines. In making up your dish of criticism in regard to them, take from the caster the cruet of sweet oil and not the cruet of cayeone pepper. Be easy on them. Do you know how that physician, that lawyer, that journalist became the victim of dissipation? Why, the physician was kept up night by night on professional duty. Life and death hovered in the balance. His nervous system was exhausted. There came a time of epidemic and whole families were prostrated, and his nervous strength was gone. He was all worn out in the service of the public. Now he must brace himself up. Now he stimulates. The life of this mother, the life of this child, the life of this father, the life of this whole family must be saved, and the lives of all these families must be saved, and he stimulates, and he does it again and again. You may criticise his judgment, but ramember the process. It was not a sel-fish process by which he went down. It was a magnificent generosity through which he That attorney at the bar for weels has been standing in a poorly ventilated court room, listening to the testimony and contest ing in the dry technicalities of the law, and now the time has come for him to wind up, and he must plead for the life of his client. and he must plead for the life of his client, and his nervous system is all gone. If he fails in that speech then his client perishes. If he can have eloquence enough in that hour his client is saved. He stimulates. He must keep up. He says; "I must keep up." Having a large practice you see how he is inthralled. You may criticise his judgment, but remember the process. Do not be hard. That journalist has had exhausting midnight work. He has had to report speeches and orations that keep him up till a very late hour. He has gone with much exposure working up some case of crime in company with a detective. He sits down at midnight to write out his note; from a memorandum detective. He sits down at midnight to write out his note; from a memorandum to write out his note: from a memorandum scrawled on a pad under unfavorable circumstances. His strength is gone. Fluidity to the public intelligence, fidelity to his own livelihood, demands that he keep un. He must keep up. He stimulates. Again and again he does that, and he goes down. You may criticise his judgment in the matter, but have more. have mercy. Remember the process. Do not be hard. My friends, this text will come to fulfill-

tuent in some cases in this world. huntsman in Farmsteen was shot by some unknown person. Twenty years after the son of the huntsman was in the same forest, and he accidentally shot a man, and the man in dying said: "God is just. I shot your father just here twenty years ago." A bishop said to Louis XI. of France: "Make an iron enge for all those who do not thin't as we do—an iron eags in which the captive can neither lie down one stand straight up." If do—an iron eags in which the captive can neither lie down nor stand straight up." It was fashioned—the awful instrument of punishment. After awhile the Bishop of Tendel Louis XI., and for fourteen years he was in that same cage, and could neither lie down nor stand up. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

"Oh, my friends, let us be resolved to soold less and pray more! That which in the Bible is need as the symbol of all gracious influ-

less and pray more! That which in the Bible is used as the symbol of all gracious influences is the dove, not the porcupine. We may so unskillfully manage the life-boat that we shall run down those whom we want to rescue. The first preparation for Christian usefulness is warm-hearted common sense, practical sympathy for those whom we want to save. What headway will we make in the Judgment if in this world we have been hard on those who have gone astray? What headway will you and I make in the last Great Judgment, when we must have mercy or perish? The Bible says; "They shall have judgish? The Bible says; They shall be supported in the support of the the face of such a man, saying: "What; you plead for mercy, you, who in all your life nover had any mercy on your fellows: Don t you remember how hard you were in your opinions of those who were astray! Don't you remember when you ought to have given a helping hand you employed a hard heel Mercy! You must misspeak yoursell when you plead for mercy here. Mercy for others but no mercy for you. Look, says the scribes of heaven, "look at that inscription over the Throne of Judgment, the Throne of God's Judgment." See sentence by sehtence, until your startled vis-ion reads it and your remorseful spirit ap-propriates it: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. Depart

Bird-Killing Sparrows.

So much has been said of late for and gainst the English sparrow that the following note may not be uninteresting as evidence: Quite recently upon the Capitol grounds (Washington) I observed a sparrow in the act of slowly killing a brown humming bird. When discovered, it had seized the struggling victim in its talons, and was picking it vigorously about the head. Whenever disturbed it caught the reck of its fluttering prey in its bill, and after flying a few feet alighted, and renewed its bloody work. At first I supposed the victim to be a sphinx moth, but, although every att mpt to release the captive was futile, the identity of the humming bird was unmistakable. Soon the first sparrow was joined by another, and then the scene of murder was carried into a copse beyond the reach of my observation.

To those who attribute the destruction of American birds entirely to the demand for wings for ladies' hats, as well as to those who deny the quarrelsome habits of the sparrow, this piece of information may be of value. - Science.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Good Coffee Easy to Make. Miss Corson, in a lecture, says: one of the simplest things in world to make a cup of good coffee, a this can easily be accomplished by ap a little common sense. If you put b ing water on coffee, and do not let it bui you have all the good qualities preserved One reason dyspepties cannot drink co. fee is because it is boiled. The style of coffee is just a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee in an old tomato can as I have ever supped from the finest French coffee urn. We should take les-sons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder. When the coffee is ground as fine as possible, put it in a little bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tightly enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cupful of unground coffee you can make a quart of very strong, black coffee. In making coffee many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitterness comes from boiling. When boiling water is placed on the bag of ground coffee it should stand at least three minutes before serving. Remember, the longer it stands the stronger it becomes.'

Recipes and Hints.

A delicate cake is made by this recips. One cupful of sugar mixed with two tablespoonfuls of butter; add one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cupful of corn starch, half a cupful of milk and the whites of three eggs, flavoring with vanilla. Bake in a good oven.

Pretty receptacles for growing plants for the sick room are baskets with a place for a small flower-pot at each of the four-rounded corners, thus leaving space for a pot in the centre. A strip of white cloth with pinked edges and embroidered with a delicate vine design in floss silk forms a drapery which is attached to the rim of the basket, the stitches being hidden by a quilling of ribbon.

An appetizing way of using remnants of cold beef is to mince the beef very fine and put a thick layer of it over macaroni or spaghetti that has been boiled for twenty minutes in salted water. the layer of beef pour canned or fresh stewed tomatoes that have been stewed with a bit of onion, a little parsley and some butter, then cover with bread or cracker crumbs, over which bits of butter are dropped, and bake in a quick oven until a nice brown.

This pudding is simple and delicate: Set one quart of milk on the stove, and when it is very hot add three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, mixed smooth with a little milk and the yolks of four eggs, adding a little sugar. Stir until thick and then pour it into a baking dish. When cold, pour over it a frosting made of the whites of the four eggs, allowing a tablespoonful of sugar to each egg. Flavor with lemon juice and set it in the oven until it is a delicate brown.

A cake which may be baked in layers as we'l as in a loaf is made by this recipe: Beat two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter to a light cream; add the yolks of three eggs well beaten and one cup of milk. Stir in by degrees three caps of sifted flour, to which two heaping teaspo nfuls of baking powder have been added; then add the whites of the eggs, which has been beaten into a stiff froth, and flavor to taste. Bake in three 'layer" cake tins or in a long pan.

This friesee of chicken with pens is well approved: Choose a dry picked young fowl; cut it into joints, strip off the skin, rinse in warm water, dip in cold water, drain and dredge with flour. Put the pieces in a warm saucepan and cover with hot water. Add a bit of of parsley; simmer two hours and remove the chicken. Beat up the yolk of one egg with a gill of cream, add the warm sauce and whip thoroughly. Place the chicken on a dish, pour the sauce over it, put a border of hot peas, fresh or canned, around it and serve.

A correspondent says that black crope may be renovated by this simple process: Brush the crepe thoroughly, so that no particle of dust is left in it; sprinkle it with alcohol and roll it in newspaper, laying the edge of the crepe even with that of the paper, in order that the paper shall be between each roll of crepe. Let it remain rolled until quite dry. The same correspondent uses the handles of brooms for rolling ribbons. She has the wood sawed into the required lengths, sandpapers them and rolls the ribbon upon them. In this way ribbon not in constant use has not folds or creases, looks better and lasts longer than when

folded. Try this Swiss roll: Two eggs and their weight respectively in butter, sugar and flour. Cream the butter and sugar add one egg and half the flour and beat well; then add the second egg and the remainder of the flour. Cover a dripping pan with buttered paper, spread the mixture thickly on it and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Sprinkle a dish with powdered sugar and turn the roll upon it. Spread some jam or preserve evenly over the surface and roll the cake up quickly; sprinkle it with powdered sugar and serve cold. For this sort of cake and for small cakes and cookies a sheet of iron is very useful. It should be made nearly the size of the oven and have the short ends rolled over stout wire or else turned down so that it may be easily remo ed from the oven. - Now York Commercial.

A Monster Lobster. Searching along the Winthrop shore ? few days ago for whatever was to be found contraband in the lobster trade, Deputy Fish Commissioner F. R. Shat tuck came upon what might be termed s bunner in the possession of Belcher Brothers, who had just brought in from their taps something wonderful in crustacean life. It proved to be an example of the size a lobster can attain if left un molested a long time. Unlike the average large lobster, it was symmetrical, so much so as to cause remark in that re gard. It weighed 11# pounds; length over all, 291 inches; length of large claw 11 inches; small claw, 104 inches. The question of the age of this sample of what lobsters might attain is an inter esting one. Commissioner Shattuck who is making the lobster a study, sug gests that he may be twenty-five year old.—Boston Transcript.

Taming Two Humming-Birds.

A young lady, an invalid, residing at San Rafael, one of the health-resorts of California, illustrated St. James's asser-tion that every kind of birds has been tamed, by taking two free, wild humming-birds.

Her doctor ordered her to recline laily, during the summer, on rugs spread on the garden lawn. While tiking his igreeable prescription one day, she noiced that two humming-birds were inspecting her from a safe distance.

Their wise little heads, turned to one side, showed their curiosity, and she, aking advantage of it, planned for a intimate acquaintance. plucked a fuchsia, attached it to a branch overher lead, and filled it with sweetened water. In a few minutes the two ittle birds thrust their slender bills lown into the flower, and took long draughts.

The next day she filled a fresh fuchsia with honey. The actions of the birds showed that they preferred it to sweetened water. In a few days the birds beame so tame and so impatient, that they scarcely waited for her to leave the flowers before thrusting their bills in the

One day, while she held the flower she was filling with drops from a spoon, the birds caught the drops as they fell, and then, becoming impatient, darted their threadlike tongues into the contents of the spoon. The two birds were both males, and therefore fought for posession of the honey-filled flower. But they united to keep other humming-birds away; and when a wasp or a bee came mear, it was chased away.
When the beginning of the rainy sea-

son drove the young invalid into the house, she tried to coax them to the parlor window. At first, they acted as if they thought there was some mistake. They would hum about the window, where she stood with the flower and the spoonful of honey, or watch her from a neighboring branch, but not a sip would they take. But at last, one bird, responding to her call, hovered above her and, and took from it repeatedly drops of honey .- Youth's Companion.

The common or domestic goat was originally a native of the highlands of Asia. Naturalists generally regard it as having descended from an animal found in the Caucasus Mountains and the hill country of Persia, called in the Persian language, the paseng. Its legs are longer than those of the common goat, and its horns are very much larger. It is not always easy to distinguish between the species and varietics of goats. The common goat has existed as a domestic animal in Oriental countries from the very earliest times. From there it spread all over the world, manifesting a remarkable adaptability to climate and circumstances. In this diversity of surroundings, a great diversity of breeds has appeared, such as the Angora goat, the Syrian goat, the Cashmere goat, the Guinea goat of Africa, and many others. No quadruped, except the dog, has shown such susceptibility of variation. These differences show most markedly in the quality and quantity of the hair, and in the relative abundance of the two coats, the long, silky outer covering, and the softer woolly hair beneath it. Goats are found wild in mountainous countries only; they are very sure-footed on narrow ledges or rocks, and show great strength and ability in leaping. They also prefer as food the leaves and branches of shrubs and the herbs found on mountains to the herbage of the richest lowland pastures. Among the Greeks and Romans the goat was sacrificed to Bacchus because of its tendency to injure grapevines by eating its lemon poel, salt and pepper, and a sprig young tendrils and leaves. The goat is of parsley; simmer two hours and renot found wild in extreme Northern countries, but when under domestication thrives as well within a shed in the Northern districts of Scandinavia as in the hottest parts of Asia and Africa. All the species of the goat are natives of the Old World. The Rocky Mountain geat, so-called, of North America, really belongs to the antelope samily .- Inter-

An Unwelcome Ornament.

Nature oc: asionally includes in curious freaks upon the human body, and in freaks which sometimes are a sad drawback to the personal appearance. What, for instance, can well be more distressing than for a comely mation of middle age to discover that horns similar to a ram's horns are growing upon her head, and to be obliged to allow them to grow until they reach a size which prevents her hiding the deformity with any cap, hat or bonnet? The lady thus afflicted is a renchwoman, and her curious case has been reported to the Academy of Medicine. She had reached her fortieth year when the first horn made its unwelcome appearance on her forehead. It was shortly followed by a second, which, however, fell off of itself after attaining the length of twenty four centimetres; but the first remained, to the great inconvenience of the poor woman, who was by it prevented from resting her head comfortably on a pillow. Ultimately a surgical operation was undergone, and the objectionable ornament was removed. The patient recovered her health and peace of mind, but not for long. Six months after the operation another horn began to grow precisely on the same spot, the latest news given the Academy of Medicine concerning it being that 't had reached the length of five centimetres, and bid fair to grow rapidly. The phenomenon, it seems, is a rare one. but cases of the kind are not unheard of .-London Standard.

A Brief Sermon on Anger.

A brother got furiously mad with us some time ago. He stormed like a volcano and his wrath was at white heat. He fell upon us and told with vigorous indignation how bad he thought we were. We enjoyed it. We always respect an honestly mad man. His wrath is a token of his sincerity. There was something so charming in his realness and candon that we almost forgot that we were the target at which his blows were directed. When he finished we simply explained to him how it all happened. The stormcloud broke and the genial sunlight was on his brow again. If we must get angry let us do it hotly and courageously; let us blaze like a furnace and go for the object of our anger at once. In this way. we may finish up the business in a single day and the setting sun will not see the The young man full of promise fre wrath-cloud on our brow.—Baltimere quently turns out bad pay.—Picayune.

Baptist.