HOUSEHOLD

Compensation. BY CELIA THAXTER

w world toward which our feet are Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of bliss?

Has Heaven a spell divine enough for this?

For who the pleasure of the spring can tell,

When on the leafless stalk the brown bu

When the grass brightens and the days gro And little birds break out in rippling song!

O sweet the drooping eve, the blush of morn, The starlit sky, the rustling fields of corn, The soft airs blowing from the freshening sea The sinflecked shadow of the stately trees, The mediow thunder and the lulling rain, The warm, delicious, happy, summer rain, When the grass brightens and the days gro

And little birds break out in rippling song! O, beauty manifold, from morn till night, Dawn's flush, noon's blaze and sunset's ter

Of her revolving seasons, storm and sleet And golden calm, as slow she wheels the Space F om snow to roses, and how dear her face When the grass brightens and the days gr

O. happy earth! O, home so well beloved! What recompense have we from thee merced!
One hope we have that overtops the whole—
The bone of fine every vanished soul,
We aven out for daily, and for this
Gladly we turn from thee and all thy bliss
Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long
And little birds break out in rippling song.

Employments for Country Women.

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It is exceedingly aggravating to find women discarding work just as it becomes financially profitable and men taking it up. Yet this happens in numberless cases. As soon as one employment becomes of serious import and of value enough for men to adopt it, women are quite likely to discard it, or are frightened cut of competition with their stronger brethren. Several centuries ago, when the mass of mankind was occupied with feats of arms, women were the only leeches known. It was considered a most womanly act to study the virtues of herbs and medicines, and even to acquire the art of surgery. Yet, till within the last score of years, it has been a common thing to sneer at a woman physician as those who have stepped out of the limits prescribed for their sick. Gra-lually the prejudice against the woman physician is being overcome. Many other cases might be instanced where women have gone back into lucrative employments from which they had been pushed by the superior force of men and made a success of them. The most conservative thinker would hardly say that butter-making was not a woman's employment, but as soon as butter-making is conducted in a large creamery, where it becomes a matter of a thousand pounds a week instead of fifty, and is conducted on scientific principles so that the 'result is sure, it is done by men. The fact is that our farmers' wives, with their long experience in butter-making, are being driven out of an excellent and by men. The fact is that our farmers' wives, with their long experience in butter-making, are being driven out of an excellent and lucrative employment by the engagement of male and alien hands. No one doubts that the business of creameries is a success, yet it is to be regretted that in woman's peculiar sphereshe has not made this success her own, and has allowed the middlemen to come between her and the market.

mand has allowed the middlemen to come between her and the market.

Why should not farmers and daughters in a large neighborhood organize und establish a co-operative creamery, to which they would all furnish the cream? There are abundance of farmers' daughters seeking employment in the cities, studying art, studying what not, who could oall the work of such an establishment except the work of lifting heavy buckets, which ought to be done by a male employe. There is no essential part of the work of butter-making which may not be better entrusted to women's hands than to men's. The establishment should, of course, be conducted on strict business principles. There should be agencies for the sale of the butter in cities and village where it will command the best prices and such agencies should be in charge of daughters of those interested in the cooperative scheme. There is no possible reason why many of the army of unemployed women who are continually drifting to the cities for work should not be aided by such a project as this. There is always a demand for home-made bread and cake, home-made pickles and home-made preserves, at prices which will compete with te inferior produce of this kind now for sale. Canning and pickling establishments of a similar kind might also be conducted on the cooperative plan by unemployed women. It is not our purpose to add to the many burdens of the farmer's wife. It is not a question so much of whether she finds enough to do as whether what she does gives the best result. There is no use of farmers of limited means educating their daughters for teachers, for the ranks of teachers are over full. There is little more use in educating them to write poetry as a remunerative profession. What they need is practical employment, which will bring a practical money return.

had to excite scandal. Pope, describing a company of tea-drinking gossips, says of the "cheering cup":

"Still as their ebbing malice it sup plies, Some victim falls, some reputation dies." Some and the middle of the eighteenth century tea had not come into general use, and was regarded as an article of extreme luxury. A clergyman of this time, in his diary, mentions it as the only article of luxury he allows, which he is compelled to by reason of his wife's "London education," and he adds: "But, as we seldom offer it, except to the best of company, less than a pound will last us a twelvemonth." The poet Southey speaks of some one presenting a pound to a friend in the country, whose wife was so ignorant of its use that she boiled it up as one would spinach, and served it with pepper and salt. Very soon after this, tea came into daily use among all families of wealth. It was regarded as a cureall by some and as a dangerous herb by others. Johnson inveighed against its use, but to no avail, for tea became more and more popular. There was more reason to condemn this beverage in a wholesale way when it was hoiled, as it undolbtedly was at first. Boiling develops the tannic, which is certainly injurious to the nerves.

Tea should always bemade, as everybody knows nowadays, with boiling water, and steeped, not boiled. It is not necessary only that it should be water in an actual state of ebullition, but that it shall be water at its first boiling —water that has never been boiled before. The Russians, who are a nation of tea-drinkers and are near enough to their methods in tea making, are very particular to use fresh-boiled water. They use the samovar invariably in making tea, but the tea is not made in the samovar, as many suppose. It is simply the utensil which takes the place and serves the purpose of our tea-kettle. No Russian lady trusts her servant to make the tea. She makes it herself at the table. Therefore she must have a utensil which willboil the water for the tea at the table, and this is what the samovar does. It is usually of peass. though Even in the middle of the eighteenth cer

makes it herself at the table. Therefore she must have a utensil which willboil the water for the tea at the table, and this is what the samovar does. It is usually of brass, though it may be of other metal. It is urnlike in shape, but, unlike an ordinary urn, it has an inner compartment, which may be filled with burning charcoal to heat the water in the other part. The charcoal is not lighted till the samovar is placed on the table. The boiling water is drawn unto the tea, which is put into a porcelain or earthernware teapot. The first water is thrown off the tea as soon as it is put on. It is used merely to rinse off the dust. The second water is used pot. The first water is thrown off the tea as soon as it is put on. It is used merely to rinse off the dust. The second water is used for drawing the tea, and sufficient to make a strong tea is put on at once. Then the teapout is covered, and as ample tea-cosey is fitted over it. It is allowed to draw till the tea grounds sink. This will be in four or five minutes. Sufficient of this strong tea is poured into each cup or tea-glass, as tea is drunk in glasses set in metal frames in Russia, and not in cups and saucers, and the glass is then filled with boiling water from the samovar.

the samovar.

By this means all the delicate aroma and refreshing analysing of the target aroma and refreshing analysing of the target aroma. the samovar.

By this means all the delicate aroma and refreshing qualities of the tea are retained in the drink, and none of the rank flavor, which makes it a dangerous article for nervous people to use. Russians do not drink strong tea, and we would do well to imitate them in this respect. No metal teapot, not even one of silver, is fit to make boiling water in. Nothing is better for this purpose than the old teapots of heavy glazed brown earthenware. It is to be regretted that we do not use a tea-cosey ordinarily on our tables. This is a tufted cushion in cap shape, which envelops the tea-pot and keeps the tea warm. No tea of any kind that has been boiled is fit for drink. The longest time that any tea should be allowed to steep is from five to seven minutes. As soon as it is steeped this length of time, it should be served. If it waits even a few minutes on the stove after steeping it is ruined.

them to write poetry as a communication profession. What they need is practical employment, which will bring a practical employment, which will be a bring and not to always in value and not too a kind of a kinders of the late of the people, —then had been of ordinary size in addition to the tack-hammer; two good screwdrivers—one of medium and one of small, size a saw of a size convenient for a woman to use and not too large to saw sham bone; a ging of the land is justly regarded as a human monster, as an enemy of society, and not punishment could be too severed the late of the people. The nam who would poison the wells and had should be cost of nails and should be cost of the reach of wandering shidren seeking what mischief they are also and not too large to saw sham bone; a ging and a strength of the saw of a size convenient for a woman to use and not too large to saw sham bone; and the provided the same of the people and the provided with the strength of the saw of a size convenient for a woman to use and not too large to saw sham bone; as provided the same of the people and the provided with the same of the people and the provided with the same of the people and the provided with the same of the people and the provided with the same of the people and the provided with the same of the people and the provided with the same of the people and the provided with the same

TRATE OF ENDURANCE.

Move four Ancesters majored Themselves.

Although almost all sports which were in vogen in the seventeenth and eighteenth conturies were practiced with less strictues and formality than they are to-day, they they are to the seventeenth and eighteenth conturies were practiced with less strictues and formality than they are to-day, they they are to the stop-watch was dreamed of. One corross which took place in Registration of the strictues which took and one of the bulls "won the wager before a vast concourse of people." It used to be a custom for nolleant benefit of the strictues of the strictues

of almost twenty-eight miles an hour.

Among feats of endurance may be cited that of Mr. Sinclair of Kirby Lonsdale, in Cumberland, England, who for a wager rode a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours on the Swifts at Carlisle. The following announcement, to be found in Notes and Queries, is interesting as an example of curious races: "A short time since a race between an elephant and some ponies, accompanied by ameteur pedestrians, took place on the Aintree Course, which excited some interest." Unfortunately the result of the race is not given. "The passion of Charles II. for sports of all kinds is well known, but in Notes and Queries there is a description of a Cay's sport too interesting to omit: "New-Market. March 15.—This day was a race between a horse of Mr. description of a Cay's sport too interesting to omit: "New-Market, March 15.—This day was a race between a horse of Mr. Brown's called Have-at-All, and the Sussexpad. They rode nine stone each for £300 a horse, and continued very equal for a great white, till at the turning of the lands Have-at-All had the misfortune to break his hind legs short in two, which being thought impressible to be cured, they ordered him to be shot upon the place: "After the race his Majesty Charles II. went to see a great match of cock-fighting. Her Majesty went to take the air as far as the Coney Warren, and their Royal Highnesess went to take the air upon the Heath. After which there was a great bull-bating in the town, whither a great number of country people resorted to play their dogs, which gave satisfixation to all spectators. About three of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race person the contract of the contract of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race person the contract of the contract of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race person the contract of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race person the contract of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race person the contract of the contract of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race person the contract of the cont to all spectators. About three of the clock in the afternoon there was a foot race ne-tween two cripples, each having a wooden leg. They started fair and hobbled a good

SIN SPOTS.

150,000 miles.

Asked as to what was the cause of these spots, Mr. Christie said that

Spurgeon and Beecher.

He Ate the Foundation.

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Mrs. Skinner—" Great heavens, Mr. Sixaweek, what have you done?"

Mr. Sixaweek—" Why, nothing."

Mrs. Skinner—" have you eaten the bottom crust to that pie?"

Mr. Sixaweek—" Why, yes, that's 'bout all there was."

Mr. Skinner—" Didn't you know I always keep the bottom crust for the next pie?"

What England's Astronomer Royal Says o the Phenomena.

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the Phenomena.

The spot on the sun, first noticed on th
th inst, has had special attention directed
to it by the reports received of the interference with the telegraphic system of Russis,
Sweden, the United States and Canada, the
magnificent display of aurora borealis on
Saturday night last and the magnetic disturbance which was also experienced in
this country. Mr. Christie, the astronomer
royal, informed our representative yesterday
that this is the largest spot yet photographed at the Greenwich Observatory (where the
sun has been regularly and systematically
photographed since 1873, and that the greatest attention has been paid to it with a view
to clear up, as far as possible, moot points
with regard to the cause, periodically, and,
perhaps, even more particularly, the magnetic disturbance which these spots bring
about on this sarth. Some excellent photographs have been secured, but, unfortunately, on several days the sun was obscured,
and until photographs are received from
India or Mauritius the investigation can not
be regarded as complete. However, the information which Mr. Christie has obtained
is of the greatest interest and value. In the
first place, the spot is found to be composed
of two nuclei, very black, surrounded, as
usual, by a penumbra or fringe, and with
several smaller nuclei connected with it.
Occupying as it does an area of about
1-350ths of the face of the sun as we see it,
the "spot"—still to speak of it in the singular number—is plainly shown on the negatives taken at the observatory; photographic plate ten inches square being used, and
the solar disk being eight inches in diameter. Without, therefore, the aid of a magnifying glass, the unusual size and importance
of the spot are at once evident. But it is
when the negative is placed under the microscope and accurately measured that the
details of its size become more striking, for
it is found that, while its greatest length is
about 100,000 miles and its greatest br

spots. Though Universalists, Swedenborgians, and Spiritualists, claimed Beecher, and Arminians and Calvinists quoted him against each other, none ever doubted as to what Spurgeon held, or accused him of self-and changes in his theology; Mr. Spurgeon none.

For the Table.

GINGERBEAD.—Stir together until quite light a quarter of a pound of fresh butter in the mix in halt a pint of West India molasses. Sift rather less than a pint and a haping then mix in halt a pint of West India molasses. Sift rather less than a pint and a haping the sea. Sift rather less than a pint and a haping teaspoonful of cinnamon. Stir all well. Dissolve a level teaspoofful of soda in as much warm water as will dissolve it, then stir it in at the last. Put the mixture into a buttered tin pan, square or round, and bet it immediately into the oven, which must be brisk but uot too hot, and bake it when you think it done try ic with a broom straw throst into the center, and boil in a half-teacupful of water until very smooth, then add the yolks of six eggs (or the eggs), juice and grated rind of two lemons, half s cup of butter, one and onehalf cups of sugar, or more if not sweet to mean the support of the sun and boil in a half-teacupful of water until very smooth, then add the yolks of six eggs (or the very subsheporful of water until very smooth, then add the yolks of six eggs (or the very subsheporful sugar, spread on the top of the tart, return to the oven and brown nucely.

Almond Tarts.—For almond tarts, beat to cream the yolks of three eggs and a quarter of a pound of sugar, add half a cream the yolks of three eggs and a quarter of a pound of sugar, add half a cream the yolks of three eggs and a quarter of a pound of sugar, add half a pound of shelled almonds, pounded slightly, and nut in tart, tine with nuffices. Bake the pound of shelled almonds, pounded slightly, and nut in tart, tine with nuffices. Bake the pound of shelled almonds, pounded slightly, and nut in tart, tine with nuffices and the spot and the spot and the spot and t THERE HAD BEEN SEVERAL THEORIES

so the control of the

WEALTHY MASHONALAND.

Gold and Silver Which Assay Enormous

Experts—men who have spent many years gold-mining in this and other countries—are confident that Mashonaland will prove the richest gold country in the world.

world.

Besides gold, Mashonland is rich in silver; very rich lodes have been d'acovered in the Lo Mogundi district these had likewise been worked in ancient times. Chips from the blossom rock give an assay of over one hundred ounces of silver to the ton. Galena containing a very large percentage of silver has been found in large bodies in Manica. And in different parts, other minerals have been discovered whose nature and value have not yet been tested. Iron is found everywhere off the granite

other minerals have been discovered whose nature and value have not yet been tested.

Iron is found everywhere off the granite beds, and often in almost a virgin state. I cannot possibly declare that the future of Mashonaland as a gold-producing country is assured. Only deep sinking, careful development and the battery test will prove that. But I do say the prospects disclosed by what work has already been done, quite satisfy the expectation of the most sanguine. No one can say what is under the ground, but there are good reasons for feeling confident that the promises of the surface and of the depths that have been already reached will be fulfilled when the country is mined in a practical manner. Of wood and water, there is abundance, and in many parts there is the fall necessary for water power. I have said that all the clams pegged out as yet are on old workings. Wheever the people were who worked these mysterious mines, they knew as much if not more about gold prospecting than we do. Almost all the gold-bearing outcrop is worked away. Where the ancient worked, it is invariably rich. rich.

Present Day Philanthrony

Present Day Philanthropy

The dominant idea underlying all religious and philanthropic efforts to-day is social service. A multitude of different and distinct tendencies all unite in this idea. Religion has ceased to care only for the salvation of the soul in another life, and has become actually eager in its efforts to save men's bodies and brighten and enrich their lives in this present life. Philanthropic societies of every sort are coming to think less of the temporary alleviation of need and pain, and more of bringing about such conditions as will reduce pain and need to a minimum. And even queenly Science herself, has given over for a time, the pursuit of abstract truth, while she brings out of her storehouse such facts as will sweeten and fortify human life. Time was when this tendency was spoken against, as an outcome of materialism, and even to-day there may be found a few who condemn man's attempt to improve his environment, their theory being, that he will be thus led to grow so satisfied with this world that he will forget all about the world to come. But such good souls are in a hopeless minority. The self-centred isolation that distinguished the old-time saints, is giving way before the diffusive solidarity that is the note of our democratic age. To-day men do not most readily find God in the darkness and silence of a cell, but in the places where men and women are most wont to gather, and in wise and helpful plans for the progress and happiness of the race. In these latter years of the nineteenth century a new and vibrant meaning has been put into the words of the "Apostle: "None of us livelt to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

there is nothing on the sun causing the disturbance.

The Inference is That He Would.

Promoter (in a confidential whisper)—"If I should approach Alderman Huckleberry with an offer of \$1,000 for his influence dyou think he would accept it?"

Fellow-Promoter (after some reflection)—"From the fact that he came to me the other day and offered to help us through with the scheme for \$150, I am inclined to think he would."

There is no worship where there is no joy.