(*Continued from first page.*)

promised in delicate words that could not be resented as a bribery.

'Your dear mother may live for years in a quiet house,but this constant care and toil is killing her!'

So little by little, wearing out the the young heart's constancy by steady perseverance, Cyrus Worthington won Eloise for his wife. She told him she did not love him, but knowing nothing of Bert's spoken love to her mother,she kept her maiden secret folded close in her own heart, and whispered nothing of her love for Bert. If, on her wedding day her white, drawn face was corpse-like in its forced composure, what cared Cyrus Worthington for that? He had won his game.

Only one week after his wedding day, leaving Eloise with her mother, he wended his way to the office of a leading lawyer and asked for an interview.

'You were lawyers for Gervase Hunter?'' he asked.'

'We were.'

'You are aware that he died in Paris last September?'

'We were not aware of that. Our business had not required correspondence since that time.'

I was his physician, and to me he committed the care of his papers, his will among the number.'

'H'm, making you his heir?'

'No, sir, making his nephew's only child heiress to his wealth, nearly a million I understand.'

'Nearly double that sum. You will leave the papers?'

'Assuredly, and Mrs. Hunter's address. Miss Hunter became my wife one week ago. I leave you the address of my assistant in Paris, the lawyer who drew up the will, and the witnesses, that you may ascertain that all is correct.'

And unheeding the lawyer's keen, scrutinizing looks, Cyrus Worthington bowed himself out of the office.

'A bold game,' the lawyer muttered; 'he has played his cards well.'

And while he spoke there was a noise in the street, a rush of many feet, a clattering fall.

'A scaffolding on the house next door has given way,' a clerk cried with a white face, 'and there are men killed. Nine or ten they say.'

Nine or ten bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and one gentleman who was passing by, and in whose face the lawyer recognized the features of his late visitor.

Dead, with his scheme complete. Dead, with the road to his ambition, gold, strewn open before him. Died, with his hand upon the wealth he had planned to win. Dead!

They carried him home to his young wife, and tenderly broke the truth to her. Even in the first shock she felt her heart recoil when the lawyer told her of the errand completed two minutes before her husband's death. She had not loved him, but had she never known his baseness she could have mourned a kind friend lost. It was two years before Bert came to share her home, to be the husband of her heart, to fill the paradise her mother had painted. But in their happiness they gave Cyrus Worthington's name the charity of silence. Never is it spoken by the wife he deceived or the friend he wronged.

## Miscellaneous.

☞ The New York *Mercury* says :—Few Americans have any conception of the fabulous extravagance of the daily life of the Sultan of Turkey. There is nothing equal the Golden Horn anywhere in the world. The Sultan has defaulted on his debts, ane he is generally considered to be in serious political trouble. Yet, in spite of all his difficulties, his enormous establishment is kept up undiminished, and his faithful Mussulmans contribute cheerfully to support the successor of the prophet in a style of life so gorgeous as to surpass the most boundless imagination. The Grand Turk keeps in his pay not less than three hundred and fifty cooks to prepare the meals for himself and his court; he has four hundred and twenty coachman jockeys and stable boys, and his many gardens and parks are looked after by two hundred and twenty-five watchman, guard and gardeners, not counting the detail of two or three regiments of soldiers every day for duty at the palaces and the parks. There are one hundred and ten door-keepers, and three hundred and forty waiters for the various buildings. For his private amusement the Sultan has an orchestra of four hundred musicians, a ballet corps of four hundred dancers and three hundred operatic and dramatic actors. Three thousand people are required for the personal service of the Sultan. It is well known that the Mohammedan religion not only authorizes, but directs, the Grand Turk to be a polygamial on the most extended scale. Hence Abdul Aziz maintanis in all sixteen different harems, in which he supports more than twelve hundred women, who are divided into three classes—regular wives, recognized favorites, and candidates for promotion to the higher ranks. Each of the wives has a retinue of twelve ladies of honor, favorites are similarly attended by six ladies, and the candidates have two each, but every one of these ladies of honor has from two to ten slaves to wait upon her. Besides these there are other harems, one known as that of Kadiu-Effendis, being the mothers of the Sultan's infant sons and daughters, and the harems of the Sultanas, being the grown up princesses, daughters of the Grand Turk, who each have a retinue of twenty servants. For the private entertainment of all these woman the Sultan supports another corps of ballet dancers, an orchestra of female musicians, while for the more menial offices of the household two hundred female slaves and four hundred chambermaids are engaged.—In the Selamleik, the place where all official receptions are held, his majesty employs two thousand five hundred officials. Attending on his person are twenty-five adjutants, seven chambermaids, six secretaries, and one hundred and fifty secretaries of lesser grades, who are sub-divided into groups, each of whom has special functions one taking care of his wardrobe, another of his coffee, another of his tobacco, another cleans the smoking pipes, and another must always be ready to light his pipe. A very high official is the barber-bashaw, whose sole duty is to attend to the Sultan's beard. This official is generally more influential at court than the Grand Vizier or Prime Minister himself. Bushzibashaw is the superintendent of the kitchen, and at each meal of the Sultan this official stands by his side and tastes from every dish as it is brought in, and what he does not approve the Sultan will not eat. Kulhapilbashaw is head of the stove-brigade, about eighty men, who make all the the fires in the place, and damadji-bashaw commands a company of 120 men who have nothing else to do than to dust the furniture and beat the carpets. For himself and his harems the Sultan keeps fifty physicians surgeons and apothecaries, and thirty-five more of the lower rank for the servants of the palace. The chief occupation of these consists in preparing cosmetics and perfumery for the women. In addition there are fifty Kawassis and one hundred Batadjis, consisting of a sort of private messenger service to carry communications between the Sultan and the harems.—Besides as a special guard, there is a corps of black eunuchs,about two hundred strong,who act as watches over every entrance to the harems, and their chief has the peculiar title "Head Guard of the Gates of Happiness." In all, the Grand Turk feeds daily over 11,000 persons in his palaces, which is a larger retinue than all the other crowned heads of Europe maintain together.

### *NOTABLE CAREER OF A CRIPPLE.*

English papers give interesting particulars of the success which has marked the life of Mr. Walker Wren, who has come prominently into public notice of the great success which has attended his pupils in their competition for the India civil service. His prosperity is the more remarkable as he has long been a hopeless cripple. Recently, while canvassing Chelsea for an election to Parliament, Mr. Wren in the course of a speech which he made mention that his condition was due to a kick which he received from a bully at school for whom he was fagging. He did not, however, mention all the facts. Soon after he received the blow it was found that he was most seriously injured, and his prospects seemed utterly blighted. He refused,however, to admit that he was beaten in the battle of life, and rejected an offer of £2 a week which was made to him. He determined to proceed to the university and become a "coach" if he succeeded as well as he hoped to do. At Cambridge he acquitted himself with great credit,and since he left the banks of the Cam for the banks of the Thames he has become the most successful "crammer" of the day. He is wheeled from room to room ; and although he can walk a little, his favorite position is to lie horizontally on the couch. He married very well and has a family of six or seven children, and besides a very good house in London he has an estate in Berkshire.

### *AN ELEPHANT AS A NURSE.*

A large elephant showed, by constant flagellation of his body, that he was much annoyed by his tiny persecutors, the mosquitoes, and just at that time the keeper brought a little naked black thing, as round as a ball, which in India I believe they call a child, laid it down, before the animal with two words in Hindoostanee, "watch it," and then walked away into town. The elephant immediately broke off the larger part of the bough so as to to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed its whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of India ink, and driving away every mosquito which came near it,this he continued for two hours,regardless of himself,until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, causing much reflection. Here was a monster, whose weight exceeded that of the infant by at least ten thousand times, acknowledging that the image of his Maker, even in the lowest degree of perfection, was divine ; silently proving the truth of the sacred announcement that God had "given to man dominion over the beasts of the field." And here too was a brute animal setting an example of devotion and self-denial that but few Christians, none indeed, but a mother could have practiced.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA.—A correspondent, who has recently visited several ports in the Red Sea, states that about seven thousand slaves are brought every year into the ports of Hodeida, Koonfidah, Doheia, Yambo, Moka, and Djeddah. At the first four ports the slaves are brought in openly and admitted *on payment of 25 per cent. on the value, for the Turkish revenue.* There being an English and a French consul resident in Djeddah, the slaves are only brought by night into that port, though there is a regular market in the place called the Dike. The price of boys ranges from £10 to £15 sterling; girls, £12 to £20; adults, £24 to £40, "according to quality." This correspondent adds—"I have, in disguise, visited many of the private slave markets, and the painful distressing impressions left on my mind will never be erased."

☞ Speed in railway travel differs in different countries. In England a train must accomplish a mile a minute to be called a "quick train," and efforts are being to increase even this rate. In this country forty miles an hour is regarded as a very rapid rate, but our roads are not as favorable as the English for a high rate,by reason of more frequent inclines and ascents In Germany, official reports last winter, showed that the greatest speed per hour, including stops at intermediate stations, for express trains was thirty-four miles ; for ordinary passenger trains, twenty-five miles. The slowest speed for express trains was twenty-one miles ; for ordinary trains, sixteen miles. The average speed for express trains was twenty-eight miles ; for ordinary trains, twenty-one miles.

A PIECE OF WOOD IN A MAN'S ARM FOR TWENTY YEARS.—Mr, George G. Bustin, of Stanley, had a tumor removed from his arm, yesterday, by Dr. Dow, the nucleous or centre of which appeared to be a part of a spruce "knot" or limb. The wood was in a perfect state of preservation, about three quarters of an inch in length, half an inch in thickness. Mr. Bustin was struck by a falling tree and wounded in February 1856, and soon after that time the tumor commenced to enlarge, but he had not the least idea that any wood was left in the wound. He has suffered from numbness in his fingers for some time past.—*Frederiction Reporter.*

☞ The Bristol magistrates have decided a point of great importance to boards of guardians, by ruling that a married woman deserted by her husband is not responsible for the maintainence of her children. A case was granted for the Queen's Bench Division.

George W. Curtis has written a letter in favor of pensioning common school teachers, in which he says: "Teaching in the public school is as essential a part of the public service as the discharge of duty in the army."

☞ Mrs. Carnoyle, of Breckinridge county, Ky., has a child five years old whose body appears to be absolutely boneless. Although well developed in every particular, its limbs can be literally tied in a knot.

☞ For the first time for twenty-five years on the day following the Derby there was not a single charge of drunkenness at the Westminster Police Court, London.

☞ Rheumatism is always a joint affair, and yet there is only one party to it.


Established 1826.

T. RANKINE & SON'S STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY, MILL St., ST. JOHN, N. B

## Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of REUBEN D. BALCOM, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within one year from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL E. BALCOM, } Extrs.
BURPEE BALCOM, }
Paradise, March 10th, 1876. 6m

## *LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL.*

BARNES, KERR & CO.

INVITE especial attention to their large and varied stock of STAPLE GOODS and General House Furnishings—Sheetings, damasks, and repps in silk and worsted,table covers and cloths, and a large assortment of dress materials, ladies' fancy costumes, black and colored silks, torquoise and satins, umbrellas and parasols jet and silk buttons, trimmings.
3 *and 4 Market Square,.... St. John N. B.*

## SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square.... St. John, N.B.

Jewelry and Watch Department.

THE Sheffield House having engaged the services of First-class Manufacturing Jewelers, is prepared to make to order, Wedding and Signet Rings, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Ear-Drops, Charms, Studs, Solitaires and General Jewelry. In the Watch Department a First-class Practical Watchmaker gives his special attention to the Repairing and Regulating Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces. ☞ Repairs on Watches and Jewelry carefully attended to.

In the Stock Department,

New and Fashionable Goods in Ladies' and Gents' Watches and Jewelry, Silverware, Electro-Plated Housekeeping Goods,Papier-mache and Fine Parian Ware, Artistic Bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., and Foreign Novelties of French and German manufacture are being constantly added by frequent importations from the best markets.

RICHARD THOMPSON.
May 3rd, '76 y t4

## NOTICE.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK,

has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY
of Superior Quality,
PERFUMERY, &C.
Morse, Kaley & Co. Knitt'g Cotton.

BOOTS and SHOES, the remaining portion selling off at 20 per cent. below usual prices. ALSO—A lot of No. 1 WHITE LEAD & PAINT OIL.
BRIDGETOWN, June 13th, 1876.

## The Morrill Stallion, LIVE OAK.

owned by W. H. H. Murray Guilford,Conn.,and imported by us under special arrangement for the improvement of Stock, will Stand during the Season as follows, viz:

At the Stable of G. M. Wade, Albion House, Bridgetown, from Tuesday noon, June 6th, until Wednesday, June 7th, 2 o'clock p. m., thence to Lawrencetown, where he will remain until 8 o'clock, p. m. same day, from thence to Subscriber's Stable, where he will remain until Monday morning, following week, when he will travel East, returning to Melvern Square Friday night, where he will remain until Tuesday, when he will again be in Bridgetown.

The above route will be travelled during the Season.

TERMS.—SINGLE SERVICE $15.00.
SEASON - - - $25.00.
Cash or Note at time of Service.

Mares from a distance will receive every care and attention, but accidents at owners risk.

HENRY VAN BUSKIRK,
Melvern Square, Wilmot.

## DRY GOODS
VIA HALIFAX.
June 2nd, 1876.

W. G. LAWTON,

Has Just received his second importation of Summer

DRY GOODS
COMPRISING
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK LUSTRES,
BLACK COBURGS
BLACK HENRIETTAS.
Black Cashmeres, ⅝, ¾, 4-4,
Josephine Kid Gloves (1st choice,)
Black Silks,
Black Ahecked Hernani,
Black Granadine,
(Plain and checked.)
REAP BALBRIGAN HOSIERY,
AMERICAN WHITE, GREY AND PRINTED COTTONS,
WHITE COUNTERPAINS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
BLUE WORSTED COATINGS.
W. G. LAWTON.
*Cor. King and Canterbury Streets,*
*St. John, N. B.*
June 1876.

## E. T. KENNEDY & CO.,

37 Prince William Street.....ST. JOHN, N. B.,

STEAM HEATING ENGINEERS,

AND DEALERS IN

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STEAM PIPE, | STEAM PUMPS, | BABBIT METAL, | LARD OIL, |
| GAS PIPE, | STEAM WHISTLES, | COTTON WASTE, | SPERM OIL, |
| WATER PIPE, | STEAM GOVERNORS, | HAIR FELTING, | ATLAS OIL, |
| RUBBER HOSE, | STEAM GUAGES, | MILL SAWS, | WHALE OIL, |
| RUBBER PACK'G, | STEAM COCKS, | CIRCULAR SAWS, | SEAL OIL, |
| RUBBER GASK'TS, | WATER GUAGES, | SAW GUMMERS, | NATIVE OIL. |

Agents for Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer.

## NOTICE.

AT THE "BEE-HIVE"

Will be found the usual variety of
CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COATINGS, &c.,
For Spring and Summer Wear,
All of which will be made up at the USUAL LOW PRICES.
Also a full assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Of the Newest Styles and most Economical Prices.
114 WATER, CORNER JACOB, STREET
HALIFAX, N. S.
JAS. K. MUNNIS.

## Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale Farm in Annapolis Co., in the Vicinity of PORT GEORGE, consisting of about 70 Acres of GOOD LAND, well watered, with House, Barn and other Outbuildings. An ORCHARD, consisting of Apple and Plum Trees is also on the place.

The above will be sold at AUCTION, Friday, the 12th day of May, if not sold before at Private Sale.

EDWIN GATES.
April 4th, 1876. n52 tf

The
## SPRAGUE CHURN!

Important to Farmers and Dairymen of this Province!

J. L. SPRAGUE,
INVENTOR OF THIS CHURN,

SEEING the failings of other Churns has lately constructed a CHURN which is the *NEAREST PERFECTION* ever yet constructed, and that is taking the lead wherever it has been introduced.

THIS Churn contains the best points and taste of long study on the proper method of obtaining every particle of butter that cream contains in from one to six minutes, the average time being four minutes.

IT has churned eight pounds of butter from six quarts of cream in forty seconds.

IT has churned milk from a farrow cow, on a test, in one minute.

IT will make better butter, and butter that will stand more working than that made in a common churn, the grain being coarser.

IT will make the hardest kind of butter in the hottest days in August.

IT works the buttermilk out in one minute, and cleanses itself in one minute.

BY the motion of the paddles the air is pumped in at the ends, passes through the cream, and is carried off through a tube in the top of the cover. This process cleanses the cream of all unpleasant flavor, and brings the oxygen of the air in contact with the oil in the cream which hardens and turns to butter

IT is driven with cogwheels that set these paddles in rapid motion, and makes the labor so light that a child twelve years old can churn with ease.

These Churns are manufactrred at Berwick, N. S., and will be kept constantly on hand after the 30th October, 1875.

Orders strictly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Pictou.

PROPRIETOR,
D. H. SHAW,
BERWICK, N. S.
November 17th, 1875. tf n33

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, March 5th, 1875.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—11 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.
ap14

Bill-Heads.

Different sizes and styles promptly and cheaply printed at the office of this paper.

Job Work

Neatly executed at the MONITOR Office

BUSINESS CARDS

Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

TO MAGISTRATES!

A large lot of MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, for sale at this Office.

## VINCENT & McFATE,

PARADISE ROW, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

HAVING received about $5,000.00 worth of the Finest Quality of Oil-Tanned Larrigan Leather from Wm. Peters, one of the Leading Tanners in the Province of New Brunswick, we will be prepared for the manufacture of all kinds of

LARRIGANS AND SHOE PACS,

And believing this Stock to be far superior to to any imported from the United States, will guarantee all our Customers a Superior Article at a CHEAPER RATE than any manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada Also having received one of the LATEST IMPROVED TURN SHOE MACHINES, at a cost of $1,000.00, we will be able to compete with any of the Americans or Canadians in the Manufacture of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SLIPPERS of all kinds.

## GLASS! GLASS!

1000 Boxes GLASS, in all sizes, at cheap rates.

White Lead, Oils, Brushes,

Paper Hangings of a kinds,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

The trade supplied on reasonable terms at
22 *Germain St.....St. John, N. B.*

BLAKSLEE & WHITENECK.
sept30 y

GILBERT'S LANE
## DYE WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

IT is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dying to make them look as good as new. *Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c, &c,* dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.

AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, Miss WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.
may '76 A. L. LAW.

## FLOUR.

IT is now certain that a considerable part of the new crop of Wheat in Canada and the United States has been harvested in a damp and unsound condition, and that much of the new Flour will be soft, weak and unsatisfactory. It inferior quality will not be apparent to the buyer, for damp grain makes flour of better COLOR than dry, in consequence of breaking up of part of the bran of dry Wheat and admixture with the Flour—the latter making strong—while damp wheat makes runny flour. The product of old wheat, or choice sound new wheat, has become of higher value than that which looks quite as well made from moist grain, and all markets report sound grain to be scarce. The Subscribers will use their experience of twenty years in the trade to procure reliable grades of Flour, preferring sound good quality, even if at a little higher cost. The following grades always in stock:

*Canada Superior Extra, Canada Extra, Canada Strong Bakers, Canada Fancy, Western U.S. Strong Bakers, Patent Process Flour. Minnesota Extra,*
OATMEAL. CORN MEAL.

A particular brand for Family use always on hand, quality of which is guaranteed.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.
St. John, N. B., April, 1876. 13i t17

## GREAT REDUCTION!
FOR CASH.

Tweed Suits,

$20 to $24,
FORMER PRICES, $26 TO $33.
*MENS' FURNISHING*
and all other Goods
PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
J. E. WHITTAKER.
*Cor. Germain & Princess Sts...St. John, N. B.*

## S. R. FOSTER & SON'S

STANDARD
Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
(Formerly W. H. ADAMS' CITY NAIL WORKS.)
Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. ap10


## Agricultural.

### *A GLANCE AT WHEAT.*

The long reign of cotton as king of field products is yearly diminishing in brilliancy and the time seems fast approaching when wheat will wield the commercial sceptre of American agriculture. There is at this day no production of the land that contains such elements of trade vitality as the single item of wheat. It has survived the most severe financial depression in this country and Europe and has steadily encouraged the farmer to enlarge the yield. The capitalist here and abroad is ever ready to give a solid indorsement to its value by the most liberal investments. It is, of course, subject to phases of inactivity and the consequent fluctuation in price, but the inevitable demand which is bound to follow consumption in an indespensable food item, always safely adjust this special one ; a fact that is rapidly establishing a feeling of unwavering confidence among all operators in breadstuffs.

Knowing the many resources that are naturally developing the greatness of this country, it is glorious to contemplate that we are destined to become the chief custodian of "the staff of life," that the enterprising producers will thereby be the recipient of worthy renumeration. It is certainly a gratifying fact when we see the United States in only their centennial year looming up in competition for European supples against the historical prominence of old Egypt and Black Sea.

For present practical purposes one point has been very strongly brought out by the previous course of the wheat market,which is that wheat is not a commodity that need be hastily parted with. "As good as gold" and "as good as wheat" are terms becoming synonymously significant. In evidence of increased cultivation, it is estimated that two and a half million of acres of wheat are maturing for harvest in California, with a product of nearly 50,000,000 bushels expected. In the last California crop 30,248-500 bushels were harvested. Advices from other home wheat-growing districts indicate both thrifty condition and promise of abundance. In the Old World the weather for the coming crops has not been generally propitious, and it is conceded by the trade that a material deficiency will have to be supplied from our storing and crop. The gleam of possible national conflict in the East already lends some brightness to speculative feeling here, and has had a trifling influence in the recent upward turn of quotations. Outside of such bearings, however, the situation of wheat is regarded as perfectly secure, and nothing at present portends that an owners' year will be interrupted. Foreign buyers are thus early showing their confidence. The sales of the past six days—and we are just opening the period of free receipts—have largely exceeded the deliveries, amounting to about 1,000,000 bushels, chiefly for export.

This is important,inasmuch as the vigorous movement has been free from restrictive haggling. Sellers have been seldom required to press samples upon purchasers, and our advanced quotations, printed elsewhere, have ruled with satisfactory steadiness. Fine quality has had much to do in quickening transactions. We are glad to see that farmers are becoming progressively alive to the fact that choice quality is the strong lever in starting an active movement in field, dairy or orchard produce ; and whether prices are low or high, excellence of stock invariably furnishes easy momentum when a preponderance of low class would drag heavily.

In this connection special attention to white wheat is being given by some of our enterprising farmers. The tendency of white to run into amber shades by repetition in same locality has prompted the distribution of seed in various sections of the country, with the aim to obtain a reliable crop of this reliable and always best priced cereal.—*Rural New York.*

### *DOMESTIC ITEMS.*

INDIAN MEAL JOHNNY-CAKE.—Five gill of meal, three ounces of butter, one tea-spoonful of salt. Mix up with milk. Bake on a board before the open fire. Split each half into three parts, and warm each before the fire.

NICE MUFFINS.—One quart of flour, two eggs well beaten, two ounces of butter, one pint of milk, one tea-spoonful of salt, one gill of yeast. To be dropped from a spoon into the oven, and baked quickly.

CAKES OF SMALL HOMINY.—Take of small hominy, boiled soft, one pint, and one egg beaten thick ; mix them, and stir in a spoonful of flour and a little milk, with a very small lump of lard or butter. Let the batter be tolerbly thin and poured for baking into cups, saucers, or small tins.

ORANGE CAKES FOR BREAKFAST.—One quart of flour, one cupful of butter, four eggs, two table-spoonfuls of yeast. Make into a stiff batter at night with milk. Next morning add a tea-cupful of cornmeal. Beat all well together, and put into cups to rise before baking.

RECIPE FOR FRENCH SOUP.—Take four pounds of the veiny part of rump of good beef, no fat, one pound of veal off the leg, four carrots, two parsnips, four onions,one head of clery, four cloves. To be put on the coals—not over the fire—at eight o'clock in the morning, and to boil slowly till two o'clock. When it begins to boil, add two table-spoonfuls of salt ; no pepper One gallon of water.

BLANC-MANGE (first-rate recipe).—Season one quart of rich cream to your taste, or say, put five ounces of sugar and ten drops of extract of vanilla, lemon,or rose. Whip the cream to a stiff froth. Pour one pint of cold water on one ounce of isinglass ; let it simmer on embers until perfectly dissolved. When lukewarm, pour the cream slowly in, beating it all the time, till stiff enough to drop from the spoon. Then put it in moulds.

BAKED PLUM-PUDDING.—One pint of grated bread crumbs, one pint of raisins or best dried cherries, three-quarters of a pint of suet chopped fine and shredded, one pint of sugar one pint of milk, three eggs, half a pint of chopped apples, and one nutmeg. Put the milk on last. The eggs must be beaten very light, and stirred into it with enough flour to make the mass stick together. Bake only half an hour, and serve with French sauce.

BOILED PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Two and a half cupfuls of sifted flour, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of chopped suet or butter, one tea-spoonful of soda, and one of cream of tarter dissolved in a cupful of milk or cream. Boiled in a floured cloth, and also eaten with sweet sauce. This is a good plain pudding for family use, and may be turned into a plum pudding by the addition of raisins and any other fruit.

SETTING COLORS.—Blue calicos, which fade so easily, may have the colors set by washing them the first time in salt and water. After this, and ever after, they may be washed in the common way.

## Jokers' Corner.

The path of duty—through the Custom House.

The money and hair of a fool are soon parted in the middle.

An Englisman, Irishman, and Scotchman, were found guilty of murder, and were sentenced to be hung. The Judge told them they could each choose the tree on which they would like to be hung. The Scotchman promptly chose an ash tree and the Englishman an oak. "Well, Pat, what do you choose?" "If it please your honor, I would rather be hung on a gooseberry bush." "Oh," said the Judge, "that's not large enough." "Begorra," said pat, "I'll wait till it grows."

We meet with this witty and unanswerable retort in a sketch of a short trip through a portion of Ireland. The writer conversing with his car driver:

"You are a Catholic, Jimmy?"

"Yes, yer honor."

"And you pray to the Virgin Mary?"

"I do, yer honor."

"Well, there's no doubt she was a good woman ; the Bible says so ; but she may have been no better than your mother or mine."

"That's true, yer honor, But then you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their children."

### *PROUD OF HIS PASTOR.*

An aged and excellent Christian man beloved by all who knew him, was recently bewailing the fact that his talented pastor, whom he much loved, would persist in owing and driving fast horses, and even claimed to have some of the fastest and best in New England. Talking with a friend the other day, he said :

"Only think of it, he goes out to the mill-dam and drives fast there, and even races, and they do say worse than that, he goes to the race course and drives his fast horse there. It is too bad, isn't it?"

"I don't know about that," was the response, "but I know he goes to the track for I saw him there the other day, driving his favorite horse against another animal."

The friend then proceeded at some length to describe a very closely contested and interesting race, dwelling on the last portion of it where the animals were about even, when he was interrupted by the inquiry :

Well, well, how did it end? Who beat? Who beat?'

"Oh, your pastor!" was the reply, and a description was given of the magnificent closing spurt with which the race was won.

"Did he beat?" said the now excited old gentleman, "are you sure he beat?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Good. That's good!" he exclaimed, as his face beamed with joy. "That's almost too good to be true. I know our pastor is true grit, and I wish he wouldn't race horses. But if he will race, I do love to have him win. I love him so well I want to have him succeed in everything.—*Boston Traveller.*

### *THE GIRLS A-FISHING.*

There's generally about six of them in the bunch, with light dresses on, and they have three poles, with as many hooks and lines among them. As soon as they get to the river they look for a good place to get on the rafts, and the most venturesome one sticks her boot in the bank and makes two careful step-downs ; then she suddenly finds herself at the bottom with both hands in the water and a feeling that everybody in the wide world is looking at her, and she never tells anyone how she got there. The other girls, profiting by her example, turn round and go down the bank on their hands and toes, backward.

Then they scamper over the rafts until they find a shallow place where they can see the fish and shout :

"Oh! I see one."

"Where?"

"There."

"Oh! my, so he is."

"Let's catch him."

"Who's got the bait?"

"You lazy thing, you're sitting on my pole."

"Show me the wretch that stole my worm."

All the exclamations are gotten off in a tone that sends every fish within three acres square into galloping hysterics. Then the girls, by superhuman exertions, manage to get a worm on the hook, and "throw in" with a splash like the launching of a wash tub, and wait the result. When a silvei-fin comes along and nibbles the bait they pull up with a jerk that had an unfortunate fish weighing less than fifteen pounds been on the hook,would have landed it in the neighborhood of three or four miles out in the country. After a while a feeble-minded sun-fish contrives to get fastened on the hook of a timid woman, and she gives vent to her tongue :

"Oh! something's got my hook!"

"Pull up, you little idiot!" shout five excited voices, as their poles and hooks are dropped and they rush to the rescue. The girl with the bite gives a spasomodic jerk, which sends the unfortunate sunny into the air the full length of forty feet of line, and he comes down on the nearest curly head with a damp flap that sets the girl to clawing as though there were bumble bees in her hair.

"Oh! take it away. Ugh the nasty thing."

Then they hold up their skirts and gather about the fish as it skips over the logs, one all the time holding the line in both hands, with her foot on the pole as though she had an evil-disposed goat at the other end. They talk over it.

"How ever will he get off?"

"Ain't it pretty?"

"Wonder if it ain't dry?"

"Poor little thing ; let's put it back."

"How will we get the hook from it?"

"Pick it up," says a girl who backs rapidly out of the circle.

"Good gracious, I'm afraid of it. There it's opening its mouth at me."

Just then the sunny wriggles off the hook and disappears between two logs into the water, and the girls try for another bite.

But the sun comes down and fries the back of their necks, and they get three headaches in the party, and they all get cross and scold at the fish like so many magpies. If an unwary club dares show himself in the water they poke at him with their poles, much to his disgust. Finally they get mad all over, and throw their poles away, hunt up the lunch basket, climb up into the woods, where they sit around on the grass and caterpillars, and eat enough of dried beef and rusk, and hard boiled eggs to give a wood-horse the night-mare ; after which they compare notes about their beaux until sundown, when they go home and plant envy in the heats of all their muslin de laine friends by telling what "just a splendid time" they had.