

WHAT CARLISLE BROUGHT FORTH.

The House Committees as Finally Arranged by the Speaker.

The following is a full list of the most important house committees as announced by Speaker Carlisle:

- Ways and Means—Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Hewitt, McMillan, Harris, Brookbridge (Ark.), Mayberry, Beckwith (Ky.), Kelly, Hancock, Brown, Reed, McKinley. Appropriations—Messrs. Randall, Forney, Hoaman, Townsend, Burns, Cabell, Lavery, Adams (N. Y.), Wilson, Cannon, Ryan, Battersworth, Long, McCumms, Henderson (La.). Contingents, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Bland, Lenahan, Seymour, Hemphill, Norwood, Scott, McCreary, Byrum, James, Rockwell, Little, Felton, Fuller (La.), Toole (Mont.). Rivers and Harbors—Messrs. Willis, Blanchard, Jones, Murphy, Gibson, Stewart, Carlton, Cutchings, Glover, Henderson (N. Y.), Payne, Stone, Burleigh, Grosvenor, Markham. Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Belmont, Clements, Cox, Singleton (Miss.), Worthington, Daniel, McCreary, Crain, Rice, Waite, Ketchum, Phelps, Hitt. Naval Affairs—Messrs. Herbert, Hewitt, Wise, Ballentine, McAdoo, Norwood, Lore, Sayers, Harmer, Thomas, Goff, Boutelle, Buck. Public Lands—Messrs. Cobb, Hendry, Van Eaton, Foran, Laffoon, Stevens, Landis, McLean, Strait, Anderson, Payson, Stephenson, Jackson, Voorhees (Wash. Ter.). Territories—Messrs. Hill, Springer, Spriggs, Burns, Sadler, Boyle, Perry, Dawson, Struble, Baker, Cooper, Herman, Symes Joseph. Mines and Mining—Messrs. Clardy, O'Ferrall, Hill, Skinner, Jones, New, Gay, Berry, White, Woodburn, Lindsey, Symes, McKenna (Cal.), Bean (Ariz.). Pacific Railways—Messrs. Throckmorton, Crisp, Cabal, Dunn, Bliss, Tillman, Outhwaite, Richardson, Hamback, Holmes, Everhart, Hayden, Weaver. Elections—Messrs. Warner, Lowry, Robertson, Martin, Pettibone, Hahn, Hopkins (Ill.), Dorsey (Neb.), Boyle, Henderson (N. C.), Greene, Cockton Hall (La.), Payne, Crisp. Commerce—Messrs. Reagan, Clardy, Crisp, Caldwell, O'Ferrall, Tarney, Pultizer, Byrum, Irion, O'Neill (Pa.), Davis, Dunham (Ill.), Weaver (Neb.), Johnson, Morrow. Judiciary—Messrs. Tucker, Hammond, Culbertson, Collins, Senter, Edger (Ill.), Rogers, Bennett, E. B. Taylor, Parker, Ramsey, Heburn (La.), Steward, Caswell (Wis.). Banking and Currency—Messrs. Curtin, Miller, Candler, Wilkins, Arnold, Snyder, Howland, H. Van Dine, Brumm, Adams (Ill.), Brady, Wood, Gough, Guntner (Ill.), Agnew, Frederick (La.), Davidson, Stahlacker, Morgan, Glass, White, Funston, Price (Wis.), Higers, Pierce, Swinburn, Gifford (Dak.). Military Affairs—Messrs. Bragg (Wis.), Wheeler, Wolford, Ermentrout, Dorgan, Findlay, Vile, Anderson, Steele, Laird (Neb.), McCutcheon, Houk, Negley, Carey. Postoffices and Postroads—Messrs. Blount, Ward, Riggs (Ill.), Taylor, James, Dockery, Warner, Merriman, Barry, Bingham, Warkentin, Gough, Guntner (Ill.), Millard, Peters, Gains. Indian Affairs—Messrs. Willborn, Peel, Skinner, Storm, Felix, Campbell, Hale, Allen, (Mass.), Ward (Ill.), Perkins, Nelson, Lafollett (Wis.), Sessions, Allen (Mass.), Halley. Railways and Canals—Messrs. Davidson, Murphy (La.), Irion, Ellsbury, Henderson (N. C.), Stone (Colo.), Etzelock, Atkinson, Plumb (Ill.), Weber, Van Schaick (Wis.), Pierce. Manufactures—Messrs. Wise, Sowpo, Laffoon, Wilson, Cole, Laidler (Ill.), Pindar, Campbell, West, Van Schaick (Wis.), Hires. Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Dibble, Reese, Snyder, Henley, Wilkins, Worthington (Ill.) Cole, Johnston, Millen, Brown, Rockwell, Wade, Owen. Levees and Improvements of Mississippi River—Messrs. Bacon (Wis.), Van Eaton, Kleyner, Dowdney, Melba, Glass, Dawson, Brown, Whiting, Morrill, Bunnell, Groot. Education—Messrs. Aiken, Chandler, Willis, Curtin, Miller, Mayberry, Burns (Ill.), Mahoney, Straut, Whiting, Campbell (I. H. Taylor, O'Donnell). Labor—Messrs. O'Neill (Mo.), Foran, Lovring, Weaver, (La.), Lawler, (Ile.) Daniels, Tarney, Craine, Funston, James, Haynes, Bond and Buchanan. Militia—Messrs. Miller, Forney, Forney, McAdoo, Peole, Collins, Ballentine, Beckwith, Compton, Hopking, (Ill.) Hayden, Meitz, Green, Wade. Patents—Messrs. Mitchell, Halsey, Townsend (Ill.) Martin, Barnes, Morgan, Fisher, Cowles, Atkinson, West, Lelilack, Gilliland, Plumb (Ill.). Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Matson, Winslow, Lovring, Hill, Ross, Swope, Taintor, Pikeock, Eldsbury, Pindar, Merrill, Haynes, O'Hara, Sawyer, Conger (La.), Loutitt. Pensions—Messrs. Eldridge, Woodford, Jones, Scott, Cowles, Landis (Ill.), Mahoney, Hutton, Struble (Ill.), Taylor, Brady, White, Thompson, Gains, Springer (Ill.), Muller, Lanham, Shaw, Dougherty, Trigg, Neal, Sowden, McKenna, Warner, Flegler, Buchanan, Gallinger. War Claims—Messrs. Godles, Kleiner, Stone, Campbell, Richardson, Perry, Comstock, Reid, Lytle, Smalls, Helstond, Johnston, Lyman (Ile.). Private Land Claims—Messrs. Halsey, Barlesdale, St. Martin, Eldridge, Sadler, Croxton, Hall (La.), Reid, Osborn, Ely, Thomas (Wis.), Dorsey (Neb.), Thompson. District of Columbia—Messrs. Harbour, Hemphill, Cameron, Dowdney, Conington, Gay, Ford, Hoard, Rowell (Ill.), Wadsworth, Scranton, Davenport, Grant. Revision of Laws—Messrs. Oates, Turner, Adams (N. Y.), Outhwaite, Ford, Taffoon, Dougherty, Hales, Payne, Thomas (Ill.), Fuller (La.), Gillilan, White. Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Bennett, Tillman, Lore, Arnot, Scranton, Lyman (La.), Loutitt. Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Lowery, Bland, Breckenridge, Shaw, Hahn, Bennett, Johnson. Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Robertson, Wheeler, Vile, Anderson, Johnson, Warner, Flegler. Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Taylor (Tenn.), Souiden, Davidson, Campbell, Rowell (Ill.), Brown, Thomas (Wis.). Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Messrs. Reese, Ward, Warner, Davidson, S. E. Taylor, Hyman, Bond. Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Messrs. Gibson, Hammond, Seymour, Ward (Ill.), Millikin, Hamback, Sawyer. Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Weaver (La.), Barbery, Harris, Culbertson, Brumm, Libby, Davenport. Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Beach, O'Neill (Mo.), Senev, Riggs (Ill.), Pettibone, O'Hara, Gallinger. Accounts—Messrs. Sprigg, Dockery, St. Martin, Gibson, Trigg, Adams (Ill.), Evans, Spooner, I. H. Taylor. Joint Committee on Library—Messrs. Singleton, Stahlacker, O'Neill (Pa.). Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service—Messrs. Cox, Clements, Storm, Blanchard, Padley, Mitchell, Stone, Pultizer, Payne, Spooner, Little, Seiback, Farragher. American Ship-Building and Ship-Owning Interests—Messrs. Dunn, Holman, Mills, King, Bliss, Rankin (Wis.), McMillan, Comstock, Dingley, Wadsworth, Osborne, Felton, Romeis. Committee on Election of President and Vice Presidents—Messrs. Caldwell, Eden (Ill.), Ermentrout, Beach, Bibbe, Gibson, Heard, Johnston, Laird (Neb.), Baker, Husted, Cooper, Meffitt.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Messrs. Green, Stewart, Campbell, Allen, Evans, Swinburn, O'Donnell.

Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Messrs. Campbell, Cariden, Frederick (La.), Taubee, Geaver, Morrison, Price (Wis.), Everhart, Lindsey, Romeis.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

It is expected that the total subscription to the Irish parliamentary fund in America will reach \$50,000 by the end of this month. Geo. W. Tyler, of counsel for Sarah Althea Hill, has been indicted for felony, in being party to a false affidavit. Rev. T. G. Millstead, pastor of the Unitarian church of Taunton, Mass., has accepted a call to Unity church, Chicago, of which Rev. Robert Collyer, now of New York, was formerly pastor, and will enter upon his new duties February 1. Gen. Prendergast, commander of the British expedition in Burma, has arrived with his forces at Bhamo, 150 miles north of Mandalay, and met with a cordial reception from the Burmese and Chinese merchants. A strong force of British troops will garrison Bhamo. The steamer M. D. Chipley, which sunk in the Chittahoochie river, had a large quantity of miscellaneous freight and 300 bales of cotton. Many passengers clung to the cotton and pieces of wreck until picked up by the steamer Nial, which came along soon after the disaster. The register and receiver of public lands at Pueblo, Col., reports to the general land office that he recently had a hearing in twenty-four cases of illegal homestead entries, which had been investigated by special agents of the department. None of the claimants appearing, the entries were cancelled. A grand banquet was tendered Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian premier, at London on the 1st. Mr. A. M. Wright, of the firm of A. M. Wright & Co., has been elected president of the board of trade of Chicago. Mr. Wright has on two previous occasions come very near to being elected. He represents the conservative element of the shippers of Chicago. The secretary of state has just received and sent to Mr. Ericsson, the distinguished inventor, the grand cross of the order of naval merit, recently conferred on that gentleman by the late king of Spain. At Paterson, N. J., Geo. Holford a huckster, killed his wife and then committed suicide. His wife was asleep in her bed when she shot her. The management of the Cleveland Rolling Mill company notified all their employees that their wages would be advanced 10 per cent. dating from January 1. Under the advance the lowest wages paid will be \$1.10 and the highest \$6.00, and the average about \$3.50 per day. The president in answer to a resolution adopted by the senate December 9, transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of the foreign governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondence includes letters from ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France and Germany. Merchants of El Paso, Texas, and other American towns on the Rio Grande river are circulating petitions, which will be sent to Washington, requesting the United States government to abolish the free zone between this country and Mexico. At Crestline, Ohio, a dining room girl employed at a hotel gave birth to an illegitimate child, unattended, and threw it into red-hot stove. The odor of burning flesh disclosed the horrible deed. L. L. Elwood, of De Kalb, Ill., inventor of the barbed wire, says the prices have advanced sixty cents per hundred pounds within the past few months, and predicts a still further advance in the spring. The body of an old man was found on the river bank in Newport, Ky. It was frozen. Examination showed that the man had received a bullet in his head and from the absence of powder marks it was thought to be a case of murder. The body has not been identified and there is no clue to the murderer. The murdered man was 75 or 80 years of age. A number of bodies have been recently stolen from cemeteries at Kingston, Ontario, and sent to eastern medical institutions. Owing to the smallness of the plague it is unsafe to have anything to do with corpses at Montreal. The country consequently is secured for subjects. Pere Hyacinthe has written a letter in advocacy of the abolition of the French presidency, in favor of a consulate. He points to the example of the American republics, who, he says, consider the president the same as a king. About thirty persons who attended a party a few nights ago at Bethel, Tex., were taken suddenly ill and have since shown signs of mental disorder. The doctors think a liberal use of vanilla flavor is responsible for it. The earnings of the Union Pacific railroad for eleven months ending December 30, 1885, were \$58,837,238, a decrease of \$860,609 from the earnings of the same months in 1884. The pope granted audience to Rev. Father Denry, vice rector of the American college in Rome, who presented His Holiness with the Father's peace conferred by the faithful in the diocese of Portland. F. H. Winston, minister to Persia, was tendered a farewell banquet at Chicago recently. A large number of prominent people were present. The banquet room was decorated in a way that gave it a very Oriental appearance. The North side Woolen company manufacturers of yarn and flannels, Appleton, Wis., made an assignment. Squire John Terburne, who was born in 1793, who began business in 1812 as a printer and publisher, and who for many years published the famous Webster's elementary spelling book, which was so universally used a quarter of a century ago, died on the 9th at New Brunswick, N. J. Horses and Cattle Afflicted. A fatal disease has made its appearance among the milch cows in many of the counties of central Illinois, which is attributed to the eating of moldy and rotten corn which the farmers left in their fields. The animals worst attacked are seized with diarrhea and fall down, many of them dying. A disease similar to the epizootic has broken out among the horses, a number having died from that disease. Cattle Drifting from the Ranges. A Springfield (N. M.) dispatch says it is feared that very heavy losses will occur among the cattle on the ranges in this region. Cattlemen, anti clipping an open winter, have generally retained fewer men than usual, and on account of the recent storms many cattle are already drifting from the ranges.

Chit-Chat of New York.

Among the "Social Chit-Chat" in the New York Mail and Express we find the following: And now the fashionable divorce-seeking woman at Newport settles down to make the winter months glide by as quickly as possible. Newspaper reporters are apparently the only ones who take any interest in the affairs of something that is called the "fashion of the dudes." "Spander and mismanaged estate," is the excuse some shrewd society women now give for not giving elaborate entertainments this season. In a majority of cases the scandals in which young men about town are so frequently implicated are directly attributable to brandy and soda. It is said to be sarcasm to send to people in Canada invitations to people in New York, which, if accepted, would lead to their arrest. At very few wedding receptions now adays is there any exhibition of the wedding presents. Whether the presents are two free, or whether the custom has been abandoned as ostentatious, society doesn't say. One of the newest of society's customs is to withhold all announcement of the matrimonial engagement until a day or two before the wedding. Never before have the feuds, jealousies, spites and prejudices been so marked in fashionable society as at present. The "mission comes none too soon. There are people malicious enough to say that a trip to Europe in winter means in fashionable society either trouble, scandal or a necessity for economy. Too much portable bric-a-brac in houses where they give afternoon receptions is said to be a temptation some highly fashionable women have been quite unable to resist. It is a true story that \$5,000 was the sum paid an actress of small repute last month to release a silly Arthur Pondennis from a promise he made to marry her and go to Europe.

A Woman and a Telegram.

The other day, says the Cincinnati Sun, a young housewife left her home in this city to spend a few days with several lady friends in Hamilton. Before going she provided a good supply of cold edibles for her husband, and told him that he could help himself whenever he was hungry. He took lunch down-town and went home in the evening for dinner. As he tells the story he found cold chicken, cold butter, cold pie, cold milk, cold salt, cold mustard, and several other cold dishes, but with all that he was not entirely satisfied, and hunted high and low for something else. At first he did not know what it was, but finally concluded that he wanted bread. He knew there was some in the house, but he could not find it. Finally he concluded to telegraph his wife, for he could not live without bread. Accordingly a telegram asking "Where is the bread?" was dispatched. The wife received it in the midst of a number of ladies, and it frightened her nearly to death. With the cry, "I know it is bad news; I know Mr. B. is killed!" she fell in a faint. The ladies present cried from sympathy, and a most lugubrious scene presented itself when the man of the house happened in. "What's the matter here?" he asked. "Mrs. B.'s husband has been killed and she has fainted," was the reply. "How do you know?" he asked. "Oh, she got a telegram." "Where is it?" "We haven't opened it yet." "Imagine the scene when the sympathetic creatures read the message. In about an hour the reply was sent back to him: "You mean thing. It's in the bread-box, under the piano, where I hid it from the cook."

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

The line, commencing at Montreal, and running westward to Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and through the mountains to Port Moody on the Pacific, is as nearly as can now be ascertained, owing to some uncompleted sections in the Rockies, 2,985 miles long. Of this distance the first 300 miles west of Montreal pass through a fairly good territory, much of which is now productive of excellent timber, and will, with some difficulty be ultimately brought under successful cultivation. The next 750 miles are located through an absolutely worthless wilderness, where there is no soil, and only here and there clumps of poor timber, and nothing from which any sort of local traffic can be derived. The prairie section is about 1,000 miles long, and skirts on its southern border, that vast fertile region lying on the north side of the water shed, which comprises over 400,000 square miles of excellent bread-and-meat producing lands. The remaining 900 miles include the mountain section, and extend to the Pacific. Of the latter distance 500 miles run through a barren region, and the remaining 400 are productive only of timber with occasional stretches of agricultural lands. From a well-considered article in the N. E. Farmer we glean the appended paragraphs: "Let wholly to himself the hog is a very cleanly disposed creature. He likes grass, fresh fruits and sweet grain very much better than he likes these things after they are half spoiled by decay. In the open field he keeps his feeding place and sleeping place free from his own filth. He takes cold, and gets fevers and precisely the same conditions that would bring a cold or fever into the family of its owner, and he is subject to contagious diseases that affect him very much as other contagious diseases affect man. "We have seen many pens the past summer, and they can be seen every day in the year by those who will look for them, where the soft mud and stinking filth a foot deep extended over the whole area, so there was not so much as a single dry straw to sleep on. The hogs must sleep in water, and eat in soft mud, made not only filthy, but poisonous, by their own excrement. In such pens farmers often throw ears of corn to be eaten in the mud, and when the animals become sick from exposure to cold or wet, or poisoned by their filthy food the owners wonder what made them sick. "Confined in a small pen hogs should have at all times clean, dry places to eat and to sleep. No animal is ever gaining profitably to its keeper when that animal is bodily or mentally uncomfortable. A little muddy water to wallow in will not seriously injure a hog, if it can have a dry place to lie in. Muddy water is better than none, especially in hot weather. It is believed by many that the pig's legs should often be wet to keep the tissues open and active. At any rate, water is agreeable to the hog, and if he is fed largely upon dry food, pure

Farm and Household.

Farmers at Madison, Conn., harvested nearly 600 bushels of corn for a neighbor disabled by sickness. The finest Early Rose potatoes raised this year by a Rural World correspondent were not planted till the middle of June, and dug October 1. A Michigan man has invented a machine with which he can fill 15,000 tomato cans in a day. It is not possible to keep cattle through the winter upon hay and straw alone with profit. Hay will perhaps keep them alive and in steady condition without loss of flesh if they are well housed and cared for, but straw will not, and they will lose flesh and perhaps die before the winter is over. If the cattle are fed from four to eight pounds of corn, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal with the hay and straw they may gain flesh and make a profit. The best permanent whitewash for outside use, and one that will not rub off from inside walls is made as follows: Slack 40 pounds of lime in half a barrel of boiling water; keep it covered; then strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in hot water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish white, and a pound of clean glue dissolved in hot water. Stir all thoroughly together, leave it for a week, and then use it hot. Asparagus is indispensable to the family garden. As it must be planted either in the fall or the spring, the question which is the better season is one of interest. A New Jersey market gardener who has been growing it for 20 years says the fall is the best time to plant, and a western farmer who thinks highly of this necessary vegetable for domestic use says, "Plant in the fall by all means."

Business For The Boys.

Farmers are urged by The Western Rural to give the boys a pleasant bias toward agriculture by affording a chance to make some money and to learn business methods. "Not, however, by raising a pig to be his father's hog." The gift, or purchase by labor, of a heifer calf makes a good basis for beginning: "Perhaps there is nothing on the farm he can handle so well and so profitably, and which will give such a good opportunity to deal with him with such exact justice. Of course he should pay for the keep of the cow, so far as that is practicable. He should always be charged for the keep of any animal given to him. But it is not practicable to do this with such justice with any other animal. He can buy his grain outright and feed his cow separately. The father can afford to give him the grass in summer and perhaps the hay in winter, or an agreement can be made for the payment for them. Now the boy is started in business. He should have the entire handling of his cow and of her milk, do his own milking and churning and marketing, or sell his own cream if the cream is sold. Let him keep accurate accounts; and as his profits warrant encourage him to purchase the best dairy implements that he can make use of. We do not believe that there is one boy in ten who cannot be won to the farm by such methods."

On Behalf of the Hogs.

From a well-considered article in the N. E. Farmer we glean the appended paragraphs: "Let wholly to himself the hog is a very cleanly disposed creature. He likes grass, fresh fruits and sweet grain very much better than he likes these things after they are half spoiled by decay. In the open field he keeps his feeding place and sleeping place free from his own filth. He takes cold, and gets fevers and precisely the same conditions that would bring a cold or fever into the family of its owner, and he is subject to contagious diseases that affect him very much as other contagious diseases affect man. "We have seen many pens the past summer, and they can be seen every day in the year by those who will look for them, where the soft mud and stinking filth a foot deep extended over the whole area, so there was not so much as a single dry straw to sleep on. The hogs must sleep in water, and eat in soft mud, made not only filthy, but poisonous, by their own excrement. In such pens farmers often throw ears of corn to be eaten in the mud, and when the animals become sick from exposure to cold or wet, or poisoned by their filthy food the owners wonder what made them sick. "Confined in a small pen hogs should have at all times clean, dry places to eat and to sleep. No animal is ever gaining profitably to its keeper when that animal is bodily or mentally uncomfortable. A little muddy water to wallow in will not seriously injure a hog, if it can have a dry place to lie in. Muddy water is better than none, especially in hot weather. It is believed by many that the pig's legs should often be wet to keep the tissues open and active. At any rate, water is agreeable to the hog, and if he is fed largely upon dry food, pure

Water is indispensable to good health.

"Farmers who would grow a specialty fine article of pork could obtain prices somewhat above the average market, especially if they would patiently build up a reputation for choice goods. Select a good breed, give good care, wholesome quarters, feed upon healthful food only, keep them growing thrifty from birth, and kill while they are still growing, say from seven to ten months old; let the public know what kind of pork you offer, and there will be little difficulty in finding buyers that will pay enough above the prices for which ordinary pork sells to make the business fairly profitable."

Keeping Onions.

Onions are kept in good order in the following manner: They are first thoroughly dried, and then spread about one foot deep on a dry floor and left until they are quite frozen through. They are then covered deeply with straw and left until the spring, when they thaw out slowly and will be fresh and as good as at first. Onions are not injured by one freezing; it is repeated freezing and thawing which hurts them. If they are kept in a cellar they should not be heaped in large piles, but kept in barrels and well ventilated by means of holes in the staves. An excellent way to keep them is to tie them in long strings on straw ropes and hang these to the ceiling of the cellar or root house.

Marketing Poultry.

In fattening for markets remember that you will not only get pay for every pound your poultry gains, but by improving the quality you gain from one-fourth to one-half in price on the whole. This improved quality is more likely to be gained by feeding corn than otherwise. Give them all they will eat, and your poultry will be more yellow and better than that fattened in any other grain. Keep stock from food for 24 hours before killing, because food in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour and consumers object to paying for this worse than useless weight. All poultry, but more especially turkeys, should be killed by bleeding from the neck, and picked immediately, while the body is warm. No scalded, scalded or wet-picked poultry will sell for more than half price. Always strip the blood out of the neck as soon as the head is taken off. The skin should then be peeled back a little and the neck bone removed in the usual way. Just before packing draw the skin over the end of the bone remaining, and tie and trim neatly. The wing and tail feathers must be pulled out clean, and the intestines drawn through as small an incision as possible. Be sure that poultry retains none of the animal heat when it is packed. It should be cold, but not frozen. Sort very carefully and have No. 1 stock of uniform quality. Each quality should be in a separate box, containing not more than 200 pounds, as greater bulk is more inconvenient to handle and more liable to get damaged. Never wrap poultry in paper or pack in straw. Line the boxes with clean paper, pack closely, pack upwards and legs out straight. Before the cover is nailed down see that there is no possibility of the contents shifting about. In shipping, mark kind and gross weight on the cover. The name or shipping mark of the shipper should appear thereon, as well as the address of the firm to which package is sent. An invoice and full advices mailed as soon as the shipment is made will often save time and annoyance to shipper and dealer.—Boston Produce Exchange.

More About Sleeplessness.

The cure of sleeplessness depends upon the cause; how various the causes are we have seen. I will not enumerate the devices for procuring sleep in the ordinary healthy; they are very numerous, but none of them have any general application. One counsel may be given, for it is not hackneyed, it is this: Learn to sleep in the daytime. This art is one which everybody has not acquired. People there are—and I know such people—who are wise enough to eat when they are hungry, but have never attained that higher reach of wisdom to sleep when they are sleepy. But occasions come to all of us when we need to be able to sleep in the day time at will. Have you failed to get your needed sleep, whether because of work or watching, or pleasure? Then repose in the daytime is the restorative needed. There is great virtue in naps—even in short ones—and the art of napping in the daytime, if you have not learned it already, is one to be learned without delay. It may require a little practice, but nature is on the side of the learner. And, lastly, here is a bit of philosophy written by a wise man and physician, Dr. Frank Hamilton. Let us hope that at least one of my readers, if only one, will be wise enough to profit by his wisdom: "Gleomy thoughts prevent sleep. The poor and unfortunate magnify and increase their misfortune by too much thinking. "Blessed be he who invented sleep, but thrice blessed be the man who shall invent a cure for thinking."—Titus Munson Coan, in Harper's Weekly.

One Woman Solves the Problem.

From the Christian Union. The Spectator heard the other day of one instance, which affords a practical answer to the question often asked by women who are left unexpectedly without means. What shall I do for a living? The lady who has afforded this answer was reared in a luxurious home, surrounded by ample wealth, and endowed with all the refinement and culture which wealth and the best society can afford. Nature had happily also endowed her with that which wealth cannot afford, namely, common sense; and she availed herself of her advantage to go to a cooking school and become a mistress in the culinary art. Misfort

one befalling the family, has thrown her upon her own resources, with one or more dependent upon her. Instead of falling into the long line of applicants for school teachers' positions, or burdening the mails with children's stories and poems to be rejected by cold-hearted editors, she has called her cooking skill into requisition. She has quietly let it be known among her old-time friends, that she will serve them in their kitchens on occasions. When any one of the circle in whose parlor she sits once, and still might be a social ornament desires to give a specially nice dinner or tea they send for her. She brings her cooking wrapper in a little hand-bag, takes charge of the kitchen as the pilot does of a steamship on entering port, relieves the mistress of all care, anxiety and concern, and sends up a charming meal, such as a less cultivated cook could not provide. She is in such great demand that her prices have already doubled.

For Husband and Wife.

From The Hall Moon. "It is not infrequent that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved her he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which engaged his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. The woman deserves not a husband's love who will not greet him with smiles when he returns from the labors of the day, who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence and break away from such a home." This is the man's story. "A woman's advice is generally worth having, so if you are in trouble tell your mother, or your wife, or your sister all about it. Be assured that light will flash upon darkness. Women are commonly judged inexperienced in all but pure womanish affairs. No philosophical students of the sex thus judge them. Their intuitions or insight are the most subtle, and if they cannot see a cat in the meal there is no cat there. A man should keep none of his affairs from his wife. Many a home has been saved and many a fortune retrieved by a man's full confidence in his wife. Woman is far more a seer and a prophet than man if she be given a fair chance. As a general thing wives confide the minutest of their affairs and thoughts to their husbands. The men who succeed are those who make confidantes of their wives. This is the wife's story."

Comfort at Home.

Soldier and Servant. Put self last. Be prompt at every meal. Take little annoyances out of the way. When good comes to any one, rejoice. When any one suffers, speak a word of sympathy. Tell neither of your own faults nor those of others. Have a place for everything and everything in its place. Hide your own troubles, but watch and help others out of theirs. Take hold of the knob and shut, without slamming the door. If the door squeaks, apply the drop of oil at once. Never interrupt any conversation, but watch patiently your turn to speak. Look for beauty in everything, and take a cheerful view of every event. Carefully clean the mud from your feet on entering the house. Always speak politely and kindly to servants. When inclined to give an angry answer, press your lips together and say the alphabet. When pained by an unkind word or deed, ask yourself "Have I never done an ill an need forgiveness."

Ideas of a Future State and Ghosts.

With the progress of time men's ideas about some future state began to grow more definite and more consistent. Instead of the corpse we get the ghost, instead of the material underground world we get the idealized and sublimated conception of a shadowy haud, a world of shades, a realm of incorporeal disembodied spirits. With the growth of the idea in this ghostly nether world there arises naturally the habit of burning the dead in order fully to free the liberated spirit from the earthly chains that clog and bind it. It is, indeed, a very noticeable fact that wherever this belief in a world of shades is implicitly accepted, there cremation follows as a matter of course; while, wherever (among savage or barbaric races) burial is practiced, there a materialistic creed of bodily survival necessarily accompanies it. To carry out this theory to its full extent, not only must the body itself be burned, but also all its belongings with it. Ghosts are clothed in ghostly clothing, and the question has often been asked of modern spiritualists by materialistic scoffers, "Where do the ghosts get their coats and dresses?" The true believer in cremation and the shadowy world has no difficulty at all in answering that crucial inquiry; he would say at once, "They are the ghosts of the clothes that were burned with the body." The gossipy story of Periander, as veraciously retailed for us by that dear old grandmotherly scandal-monger Herodotus, the shade of Melissa refuses to communicate with her late husband, by medium or otherwise, on the ground that she found herself naked and shivering with cold, because the garments buried with her had not been burned, and therefore were of no use to her in the world of shades. So Periander, to put a stop to this sad state of spiritual destitution, requisitioned all the best dresses of the Corinthian ladies, burned them bodily in a great trench, and received an immediate answer from the gratified shade, who was thenceforth enabled to walk about on the principal promenades of hades among the best dressed ghosts of that popular resort.—Cornhill Magazine.