As to our dinners and cookery-a century ago merchants and the middle classes generally dined at three o'clock; "society" an hour later; but the artisan's chief meal still hung back at one o'clock. Where a Frenchman ate-and still eats-more bread than meat, the Englishman naturally give himself greater, perhaps, because a more northerly latitude in the matter of flesh. Our strictly island cookery, then as now, was simpler, admitted of less disguise than the French; and few cosmopolitans will, even in these modern days of wide and electric travel, withhold the suffrage of their palates from the London chop or steak off the ever multiplying grid, or cry oh! at the roast beef of England, except, indeed, it be in the chorus of Fielding's

beyond a couple of joints and some assietts volantes, presumably sisting of vegetables and (Yorkshire?) puddings; followed by a dessert of cheese or fruit, according to the season. The philanthropist praises, enigmatically, the "whiteness" of the butcher's meat, which for all that, was not so nutritive as that of Paris. Careme, no mean judge, thought differently; but the so-much-vaunted roast beef, the idol of the English, was easier press, no doubt, was that it was not so tough. The vegetables, fruit and saiads were tasteless, and cabbages. turnips and spinach near London tasted of the coal smoke which filled the air. Game, too, although abundant at thirty miles distant from London, was eaten on the spot in the country; that of Picardy being preferred in the capital; and we can quite believe it when we see the way in which the English farmer of the present day still allows himself to be driven to the wall by the fowls, eggs, dairy produce and vegetables and fruits of the Continent.

Our dinner furniture included "round-handled, two-pronged steel forks for carrying solid morsels to the mouth with the left hand, directly after each such morsel was cut with the right, which was constantly armed with a knife, and that knife broad and round-pointed, for use like a trowel, in taking up sauces, etc." For the Englishman did not ply his good knife and fork by awkwardly passing those nations, and could thus be detected tries of the world wheat flour is the anywhere in Europe before he opened his mouth, at all events, to speak. The constant use of knife in the right hand, however, suggests to the ethnologist milder social manners in race which could tolerate the custom without the price of a pound loaf in Chicago 25 per apprehensions it would naturally evoke in a country where another and a lethal "use of the knife" was more common. - Westminster Review.

A LONG-HEADED BUILDER.

A number of mechanics were con gregated about the stove of a certain from whisky to shoe-strings.

"How much are you charging a carpenter.

"Three dollars," replied the carpen-

"If you will work for a dollar a day, said Mr. Butternnt, "I shall be happy

to engage you." The carpenter did not reply in words, but opened one eye very wide, that Mr. Butternut might observe and

study any thing of an emerald tone contained therein. "What are you getting per day at plumber who was smoking a corn-cob

pipe, that couldn't freeze and burst on "Four dollars!" responded the plumber, as he gave the pipe-stem a faucet

twist, to screw it more firmly into the "I will give you one dollar and thirty-three cents per diem," said Mr But-

"I must decline," replied the plumber. "I plumb for the health of my clients, never for my own. If I accepted your rates, I should certainly burst, Mke a four-dollar zine boiler." Mr. Butternut then turned to a stone

"What wages are you asking?"

"Three dollars per day!" "I will give you one."

"I could not work for that figure !! you furnished the cement and every thing else. It would pay me better to stay at home and lie on the Persian couch," replied the stone mason.

Mr. Butternut left in despair, and went to a lumber-dealer, a brick man, and several others trading in building materials, and offered them all one third of the price asked.

They each and all refused; and when one of them asked him to explain his nickel-plated, full-jeweled assurance, he replied:

"I am going to build a ten-thousand-

dollar house.' "I see," said the dealer, brightening up a little; "an excelent idea."

"And when my ten-thousand-dollar house is builded, it will have cost fifteen thousand dollars."

"And then?" asked the dealer in

building materials. "And then," replied Mr. Butternut 'my ten-thousand-dollar house that cost fifteen thousand dollars will only be worth five thousand dollars, ground and all. And I only want to get every thing for a third of its actual value, that I may come out even."-Puck.

are you so silent?" "Don't ask me. scarcely twenty words in the last hour. "Deevil." But that was considered so to him the Book of books. If, on the You will Save 25 per cent I can not bear the gloomy quiet. Why bad that he was promptly released. do you not speak? Why do you not talk?" "Because, George I was "Because, George, I want fame. I am a woman, and I am trycesco Post.

ANTIQUITY OF BAKING.

cient Egyptians and Hebrews. The origin of baking precedes the prehistoric ancestors, as early as the plainest common sense principles in stone period. From the shape of loaves airing their houses. it is thought that no ovens were used structions to "make ready quickly and oppressive with dampness. three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes upon the hearth." Lot entertained two angels by giving them unleaven bread. The mere mention of unleavened bread shows that there were two kinds of bread made even at that time.

The art of baking was carried to a high perfection among the Egyptians, who are said to have baked cakes in many fantastic shapes, using several kinds of flour. The Romans took up the art of baking and public bakerles were numerous on the streets of Rome. In England the business of the baker was considered to be one so closely affeeting the interests of the public that of digestion than the French, being in 1266 an act of Parliament was passed regulating the price to be charged for bread. This regulation continued in operation until 1822 in London, and until 1836 in the rest of the country. The art of making bread has not yet reached seme countries in Europe and Asia. In the rural parts of Sweden no bread is made, but rye cakes that are baked twice a year and are as hard as flint. It is less than a century ago that bread was used in Scotland, the Scotch people of every class living on barley bannocks and oaten cakes. Owing to the fact that bread is sold very cheaply in Great Britain, the bakers of that country are a poorly paid class of laborers. For years the employers made use of child labor to such an extent that parliament in 1863 passed a law making it a criminal offense to employ a young person under the age of eighteen years to work in a bakehouse between the hours of nine p. m. and five a. m. As most of the work done by bakers is in the night, this statutory law in Great Britain virtually prohibits child labor in bakehouses. In all counprincipal material for making bread, although rye is used largely among the peasantry in some parts of Europe. The price of bread has always followed the market price of wheat very closely. and a recent rise in wheat advanced the

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

cent. - Chicago News.

Constant and Rapid Growth of the Peoples Using It.

In an article, "The Future of the English-Speaking races," Mr. Gladstone computes that the habitual speakrural store that sells every thing, 000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last one hundred years, that they will num-"How much are you charging a day, now?" asked Mr. Butternut of a the rate of increase, seven times in a century, they will include 840,000,000

of people by the year 2000. The increase during the last century as, of course, been due chiefly to the growth of the United States. Since 1787 our population has been multiplied twenty times, while that of the British kingdom itself has only a little more than doubled. We have increased from about 3,000,000 to more than 60,-300,000, and England, including all the British isles, has increased from 14,present?" asked Mr. Buttermit of a 000,000 to 35,000,000. In other words, while this country contained only onefifth of the total of English-speaking people a century ago, it now con-

tains three-fifths. The increase during the next century. as computed by Mr. Gladstone, must also be in the United States in chief part. If the present rate of growth, about 3 per cent. annually, should continue, our population 100 years hence would be 700,000,000, or nearly twice the present population of China. Even assuming the gradual fall of the ratio of increase to 2 per cent. a year, it would be more than 550,000,000, and by the year 2000 out of the 840,000,000 English-speaking people in the world more than three-fourths would be in

the United States. Mr. Barham Zincke, a well known writer, astonished the world in 1883 by sstimating that in 100 years from that ime the aggregate of the English-speaking races would be 1,000,000,000. Of these he gave the United States 800,-100,000, estimating our rate of increase at 2 per cent. annully, or a doubling of he population once in every twentyive years. That would be four-fifths of the whole, while England itself would aave only 70,000,000, or a very insigifficant part of the English-speaking population of the world. Another computation, by a continental writer, estinates our population a century hence at 700,000,000, or ten times the number that can reasonably be estimated for the

British islands. Whether the present rate of increase n this country continues during the text century, or whether it falls from 3 to 2 per cent, or even lower, there is no nuestion that here is the great seat of he English-speaking race, and that England itself and all its English colonies will steadily decline in relative importance, until they become so far inerior in numbers and power as to be

completely overshadowed. -N. Y. Sun. not in the habit of using profane words. nothing to do but to study .- S. S -"Wildred," said he, while his When a gang of Scottish boys in one larynx quivered with tremulous of Mr. Black's novels suspended one pathos, "have I offended you?" "No. of their number over a stream with depends on the attitude of his soul to-George, you have not." "Then why the threat that he would be dropped ward the Book divine. If he believes therein if he did not "say a swear," "But, darling, think, you have spoken the worst thing he could think of was reads and studies it as such, it will be

—A German statistician figures up and will hardly read it at all. There is a vast difference between these two ating to make a record."-San Frun- 50,000,000 people and has wrought \$10,- titudes of the mind and heart.-N. Y. 000,000,000 worth of destruction.

MOISTURE IN HOUSES.

How Thousands of Dollars Worth of Wall Papers, Etc., Are Ruined. It is stated that the sudden change of the weather recently from cold to period of history and is involved in the warm and damp, has caused thousands obscurity of the early ages of the hu- of dollars of damage to wall papers man race. Excavations made in Switz- and others articles in houses. Of erland gave evidence that the art of course it has, and it is so simple bemaking bread was practiced by our cause many people do not study the

One evening lately, people went to at that time, but the dough was rolled bed with a hunt for extra blankets beinto small round cakes and laid on hot cause of the sudden and severe chill stones, being covered with glowing in the atmosphere. When they rose ashes. Bread is mentioned in the book in the morning their bedrooms, parof Genesis, where Abraham, wishing lors, dining rooms, etc., were yet to entertain three angels, offered to "fetch a morsel of bread." Baking is while the outside atmosphere had sudagain referred to where Sarah has in- denly became not only warm, but hot

Inconsiderate people open their windows and doors because the weather was warm, forgetting the excessive moisture in the atmosphere would rush in with the warm air and swiftly deposit itself on the cold walls, furniture, etc., and penetrate wall papers. curtains, bedding, and every thing within reach that presented a surface colder than the air that carried it into the house.

Of course the moisture loosened and discolored paper; made curtains as limp as a washrag; made bads damp and musty, and generally spoiled every thing that water could spoil; but al could have been avoided by following the plain common-sense rule of not opening houses suddenly to suddenly changed atmosphere, carrying an excessive quantity of moisture.

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will "sweat"-at least that is what it is commonly called. The pitcher does not sweat, because it is not porous and can not sweat; but the cold water in side of it chills the outer surface. and as soon as the outer surface of the pitcher becomes cooler than the atmosphere in the room, the moisture of the air will be precipitated upon the pitcher in drops.

This simple illustration should teach all housewives to avoid suddenly opening rooms in a house when the outside atmosphere is warmer than the temperature of the rooms and full of moisture. In all such cases the wall paper, furniture, etc., being cooler than the outside air will speedily have the moisture of the atmosphere precipitated upon them, and it will require days to restore the house to the dry condition

that is essential to health. There are no arbitrary freaks in the laws which govern the atmosphere surrounding us, and there is nothing abstruse in mastering them. Warm, damp air will ever precipitate its moisture in houses or elsewhere whenever it comes in contact with any thing chilled by a cooler atmosphere, and that is the whole story. The only thing to be added is, that when people have thus ignorantly or negligently allowed their houses to become damp, they should light fires and dry them as promptly as possible.—Philadelphia

SELECTING TURKEYS.

How to Pick Out Prime and Tender Birds Experienced marketers know that prime food of all kinds looks well while uncooked; this is specially the ease with poultry: it is carefully plucked without defacing the skin, which looks soft and clean, and shows layers of yellowish fat and light-colored or whitish flesh beneath. When poultry is dressed with the head and feet on, it is easy to select the best; the eyes will be full and bright, and the skin and joints of the feet soft and pliable; in stale and poor poultry the feet are dry and stiff, the skin hard and discolored in spots, the eyes dull and sunken, and the flesh dark under the skin, almost purple in very poor birds. When there is any greenish discoloration of either flesh or skin. especially about the rump and vent, the poultry is upon the point of spoiling. The odor of good birds is perfeetly sweet and clean. If birds have not been properly fasted previous to killing, the undigested feed in the erop and intestines is apt to impart a disagreeable smell to the entire bird. especially in warm, damp weather; they should be shut up without food for at least a half a day before killing. but should have water to drink. When they have not been fasted they may be rawn as seen as they are killed and plucked, but there is an objection to this method, especially in summer; the action of the atmosphere upon the cut surfaces, which are exposed by the withdrawal of the entrails, favors rapid decomposition, and consequently the poultry will not keep in good condition as long as it would if no air could penetrate to the interior; therefore, if poultry has been drawn, and gives forth the least unpleasant odor. it should not be used. Reject that which has a thick skin and long hairs, ecause it will be too tough for roasting; a male bird which is plump and and full-breasted, with yellowish fat and white flesh showing under the thin skin, and smooth feet and legs, will be excellent, either roasted or baked. Hen turkeys are smaller and shorter, of less fine flavor, and better suited for boiling or boning. Young turkeys are tender and delicate, but of less intense flavor than full-grown

-No man is kept from study by lack of time; yet no excuse for a failure to study is more common than that of lack of time. A man who studies all the time than there is; and if there were more time, he would use it. But th man who refuses to study because -It is said the boys in Scotland are has no time, would not study if he had

birds. - Housewife.

Times. -What the Bible will be to one's soul it to be the Word of God, and devoutly other hand, he is a caviler or a skeptic, And considerable Time by placing your be will not be charmed with the Bible, Orders for Type, Presses, Material, Inka, Independent.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel beforehand ian to amend it afterward,

A Tremendous Sensation A Tremendous Sensation of the barbon of the hard sears agone to the sight of one of our modern express train hizzing along at the rate of sixty miles a four. Just think how our grandfathers would ave stared at such a spectacle! It takes a goo as to astonish people now-a-days, but some one marvelous cures of consumption, wrough y br. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have sated wide-spread amazement. Consumptio at last acknowledged curable. The "Golde edical Discovery" is the only known remed in the History of the work of the complete of the first time—which, be a mind, is not when the lungs are nearly goo it will go right to the seat of the disease an ecomplish its work as nothing else in the work in.

Nothing keeps a man from being rich lik hinking he has enough; nothing from knowl-dge and wisdom like thinking he has both.— eneter.

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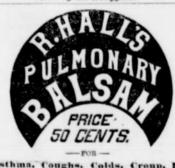


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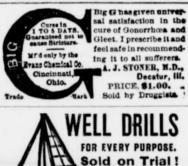
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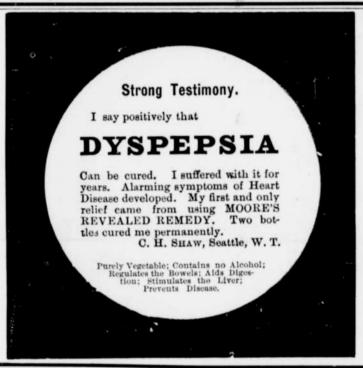
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