

Christmas Memories.
Christmas trees are burning tonight,
And the glowing embers fall:
Lines of rosy, flickering light
Steal along the dusky wall.
Now is hushed the noise of day
In that dreamy magic glow;
Memory takes her silent way
To the land of Long Ago.
Ah me, what sweet visions rise
From that past that never dies!
Dear, dear faces, loving eyes,
Fill my heart with tearful sighs.
Stay with us, sweet visions, stay;
Never, never, pass away:
Through each cloud and smoky day
Keep your tender watch for aye.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Notes for the Household.
POR CORN BALLS.—Take three quarts of popped corn, boil half a pint of molasses about fifteen minutes; then put the corn into a large pan, pour the molasses over it, stirring briskly until thoroughly mixed. Then, with the hands, make it into balls of the desired size.

VINEGAR CANDY.—This candy is recommended for colds. Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a cupful of vinegar, half a cupful of water, half a tea-spoonful of butter. Season with lemon. Mix the sugar, water and vinegar together, boil until the candy is found to be brittle, by dropping a little in cold water. Then add the butter and lemon.

THE TURNIP AS A 'GREASER.'—In baking buckwheat and other griddle cakes, a piece of fat meat as a 'greaser' is by many thought to be indispensable. Those who are of this opinion will, on trial, soon learn that a turnip divided in two answers the same or a better purpose, as the odor—the most unnecessary part of cake baking—comes from the greaser in contact with the hot iron, whereas, with the turnip, very little of this is perceptible.

FRUITS PICKLES.—Half peck green tomatoes, cut fine; large head of cabbage, six large green peppers, six onions all cut fine, four tablespoonsful of salt, four of ground allspice, three of cloves, half a pound black mustard seed, two quarts of vinegar. Boil all together two hours; half an hour before taking off the fire, add two spoonfuls of sugar. The vegetables to be boiled half an hour in water, and drained before putting in the spice and vinegar.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Crush and roll several handfuls of Boston or other nice crackers; put a layer in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish; wet this with a mixture of the oyster liquor and milk, slightly warmed; next put a layer of oysters; sprinkle with salt and pepper and put bits of butter upon them; then another layer of moistened crumbs; and repeat until the dish is full; let the top layer be of crumbs thicker than the rest, and beat an egg into a little milk and pour over them; put bits of butter thickly over it and bake half an hour.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Pare, core and cut the apples into small pieces; put them into water with a little lemon juice to keep them white; after a short time take them out and drain; weigh and put them in a stew pan; if for present use, half a pound of sugar will be sufficient for each pound of apples, but if for keeping, double that quantity will be necessary; add to it a stick of cinnamon and the juice of a lemon; put the stew pan over a brisk fire and cover it; when the apples are pulped stir the mixture till of the proper consistency, and then put the marmalade into pots.

Poisoning Fall Cattle.
If the fall grain is in danger of jointing, it should be pastured without delay. It is often a great help to the wheat or rye, to turn sheep or calves upon it. These eat down luxuriant growth, and tread the soil firmly about the roots. If no other stock are available for this purpose, cows may be let into winter grain fields.

Cure for a Self-Cooking Cow.
A subscriber sends a method of preventing a cow from sucking herself; this is simply to fasten to the horns a long, sharp-pointed stick by means of strong pieces of twine. The pointed stick should extend about a foot outside of the horns. This simple contrivance prevents the cow from reaching the teat when disposed to suck herself. The stick should be removed as soon as it is evident that the cow has lost the inclination to suck herself, which will be after a short time.

Fattening Fowls.
Fowls, to be palatable and tender, should be fattened quickly. From eight to ten days is sufficient. Place the birds in a roomy coop in some out-building where they will be free from draughts, and in a modified light. The morning food should be given as early as possible, and should consist of good, sweet, yellow corn-meal mixed with one-third its quantity of heavy wheat middlings; mix with boiling water, and in the water should be the chandler's scraps sufficient to make the water quite greasy. To every two quarts of feed, every other day mix a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal before the water is poured on the feed. Let it stand covered up; after being mixed for twenty minutes, then feed. At noon use the meal, leaving out the middlings; and in its place put all the table scraps you can get, and some finely chopped cabbage. Use the charcoal only in the morning feed. At night feed corn that has been boiled until it has swollen twice its natural size. Every other day add to noon feed a little buckwheat (in grain). Give water after each feed. Warm sweet milk is best if you have it to spare; give during the day, but always give water for drink at night. Do not feed anything for at least twelve hours before killing, and let the last feed be soft food; and if you would like a nice gamey flavor to the meat, let it contain a good proportion of chopped celery. Fowls fed in this way fatten very rapidly, and their flesh is tender, juicy and tempting.

Tarring Fences and Shingles.
We note, says an exchange, that the old controversy about tarring or painting shingles and fences is being revived again, on the principle, we suppose, that as an old generation passes away the new one wants to learn wholly for itself what it wants to know, and that some people are still resorting to it. It ought, however, to be generally known by this time that tar is not moisture only, but heat and moisture, either or both, are the agents in the decay of woody matter. Most persons seem to think it is moisture alone, and hence all that is required is to coat the wood with some substance that will keep the water out. To be sure, they know that heat, when it is up to what we know as the boiling point, will destroy wood, but they seem to forget that even when not burning heat is destructive only in a less degree. Any black substance, therefore, which attracts heat, though it may keep out the other destructive element, water, adds to the destructive agencies at work on the wood, and should be avoided wherever durability is an object.

It needs no understanding of these laws, however, to know that tar or any black substance tends to rot wood away much faster than wood that has had nothing at all done to it. A fence tarred and exposed to the full sun, as any observer knows, soon crumbles away. In a few years the fence is like an overdone pie crust. And then all know how long a mere whitewash fence lasts. Yet there is no preservative character of good account in lime. Every rain goes through it into the wood, but it is the white color, which rather turns away the heat than attracts it, which is in that case the great agent which preserves it so long.

In all discussions as to the preservation of wood by paints or coatings, therefore, we see that the color of the washes or paints is an important point in the argument. As for tar, it is the very worst thing that could be used where there is exposure to the sun. Under ground, or where there is no heat for it to attract of consequence, it is another matter, and does possess more or less preservative power.

A "Savage" King.
In view of the probability of war between Abyssinia and Egypt, this description of the king of the former country, which is generally looked upon as inhabited by barbarians, will be read with interest: King John of Abyssinia, although only in his thirty-eighth year, has already proved himself a man of an ordinary caliber, both as a soldier and as a sovereign. He has three defeated and all but destroyed the invading forces of Egypt, while at the same time making head against the disaffection of two powerful vassals, who have since made submission and accepted commands in his army. Among his immediate retainers is the Ras Varenia, the conquered chief of the Amhara province, who seems quite content with his position at the court of his conqueror. A traveler, who spent some time with the king in his camp at Ambachura, describes him as short in stature, with small hands and feet, but perfectly proportioned and possessing great strength and endurance. His finely cut profile, delicate mouth and chin, and almost feminine features, set off by striking enough in a barbaric African chief. "He is grand to see on his beautiful charger," continues the narrator, "bearing his spear and shield, bareheaded and barefooted, with all the great toe of each foot in the stirrup, which is merely a silver ring. He is a splendid shot, and very fond of firearms. His demeanor is extremely simple, being entirely devoid of the baneful and vanity that distinguish most 'savage' princes; and he is naturally of a studious disposition, well read in the laws of Ethiopia, and of remarkable temperance and piety of life." King John's ceaseless activity and wonderful capacity for business recall the popular descriptions of Frederick the Great, to whose personal habits his own are in some points closely akin. He rises every morning at three, and reads the Psalms of David by candlelight for two hours. Then comes church, after which he holds his court of justice for several hours, often before taking food. The rest of the day is divided between state affairs and the native sport of *gobaska*, a sort of javelin throwing, like the Moorish *deji*. The evening hours are spent in study, and by nine he is in bed, as he fits such an early riser. The king's ordinary dress is the simple native *kuaric* or white blazer, with a crimson stripe along the left side. These are the symbolic colors of the Abyssinian church, the white typifying the innocence of our Savior, and the crimson His atoning blood. The king professes great friendship for England, and has placed a translation of the queen's letter to him in every church of his kingdom.

American Superstitions.
The following superstitions, handed down by tradition, are yet fervently believed in many parts of America. White specks on the nails are luck.—Whoever reads epitaphs loses his memory. To rock the cradle when empty is injurious to the child. To eat white a bell is falling for a funeral causes tooth-ache. The crowing of a hen indicates some approaching disaster. When a mouse gnaws a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. He who has teeth wide asunder must seek his fortune in some distant land. Whoever finds a four leaf trefoil (shamrock) should wear it for good luck. Boggar's bread should be given to children who are slow in learning to speak. If a child less than twelve months old be brought into a cellar he becomes fearful. When children play *zoozoo* on the outside it forbodes the approach of war. A child grown proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than twelve months old.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Porridge socials are the latest stir in Canada.
Speak little, speak truth; spend little, pay cash.
How to drown a cat? In the water pitch her.

A ditch in time saves the whole crop sometimes.
The lamplighter has bright prospects before him.
Drink never changes, but only shows our nature.

The Church of England requires \$58,000,000 a year.
A lie is a desperate cowardice; it is to fear man and brave God!

A clock pendulum is bound to keep time if it has to swing for it.
The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.

There are thirty-eight points in this country for every carriage on wheels.
All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not honesty and good nature.

It takes but little time and space to turn man's laughter into man-laughter.
To have respect for ourselves guides our morals; to have a deference for others governs our manners.

According to the last census there are 184 men in France over 100 years old, and 2,618 between 95 and 100.
If evil com-munications corrupt good manners, the oyster must be a bad fish, for he's brought up with a rake.

Be the room ever so dark,
And the girl ever so dear,
No fellow can speak
With her big sister near.

Pat—'Do you buy rags and bones here?'
Merchant—'We do, surr.' Pat
—'thin, be Jahers, put me on the shelves!'

'This is a high-handed outrage,' as the boy remarked when he found that his mother had put the cookies on the upper shelf.
That was a smart youngster who, hearing his mother remark that she was fond of music, exclaimed: 'Then, why don't you buy me a drum?'

There are in Nebraska 111 Congregational churches, with 71 pastors and 3,121 members, of whom 483 were admitted during the past year.
A sentimental young man thus feelingly expressed himself: 'Even as nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins.'

The sisters of charity in the United States numbered, at a recent enumeration, 1,679, in charge of 106 establishments.
Did you ever notice the fact that a tramp who claims to be a trader, but who can't work at it, in the winter is a brickmaker, and in the summer a lumberman or ice sawyer?

When we are out of sympathy with the young, then I think our work in this world is over. That is a sign that the heart has begun to wither—and that is a dreadful kind of old age.
Panperism is steadily increasing in Germany. In 1875 one person in every 181 in Berlin was a pauper. Now, one person in every seventy-four. But the emperor's army is as powerful as ever.

A long housewife article has been written on 'How to make a rag rug.' It is a long process. The quickest way to make a rag rug is to knock 'a' letter out of the rug and put 'a' in the middle.
A very old lady, on her deathbed, in penitential mood, said: 'I was a great sinner more than eighty years and didn't know it.' An old darkey woman, who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed: 'Lors! I knowed it.'

John Randolph in the Senate.
An old-time politician, writing in the *Atlantic* of noted characters whom he met in Washington in the last century, thus serves up John Randolph of Roanoke: John Randolph attracted the most attention on the part of strangers. He was at least six feet in height, with long limbs and an ill-proportioned body and a small, round head. Claiming descent from Pocahontas, he wore his coarse, black hair long, parted in the middle, and combed down on either side of his forehead. His small, black eyes were expressive in their rapid glances, especially when he was engaged in debate, and his high-toned and thin voice would ring through the senate chamber like the shrill scream of an angry vixen. He wore a full suit of heavy, drab-colored English broadcloth, the high, rolling collar of his surtout coat almost concealing his head, while his skirts hung in voluminous folds about his knees; and the white leather tops of his boots. He used to enter the senate chamber wearing a pair of silver spurs, carrying a heavy riding-whip and followed by a favorite bond, which he crunched beneath his desk. He wrote, and occasionally spoke, in riding-gloves, and it was his favorite gesture to point the long, index finger of his right hand at his opponent, as he hurled forth tropes and figures of speech at him. Every ten or fifteen minutes while he occupied the floor, he would exclaim, 'Time, more portier!' and the assistant door-keeper would hand him a foaming tumbler of Whitehead's potent malt liquor which he would hurriedly drink, and then proceed with his remarks, often thus drinking three or four quarts in an afternoon. He was not chosen in his selection of epithets, and as Mr. Calhoun took the ground that he did not have the power to call a senator to order, the irate Virginian pronounced President Adams 'a traitor,' Daniel Webster 'a dangerous sinner' and Edward Livingston 'the most contemptible and degraded of beings, whom no man ought to touch, unless with a pair of tongs.'

The further shrinking of Tulare lake, Cal., reveals a prehistoric settlement, with stone buildings, and clear tracks of irrigating canals, bordered with trees.

The Starry Dippers.

There are three groups of stars which form a fancied resemblance to that utensil commonly known as the dipper.—One of these is in the constellation of the Little Bear, another in the Great Bear, and the third, in Sagittarius, called the Lower Bear, has attracted more than ordinary attention from the fact that the pole star, or star nearest to the stationary point in the northern sky, is the last in the handle of this dipper.

The dipper of the Great Bear is composed of seven bright stars. A line drawn from the last two stars in the bowl of the dipper in this constellation passes nearly through the north star, hence these two stars have received the name of 'the pointers.' As the pole star is the guide of the mariner on the trackless ocean, and the forlorn hope of the bewildered traveler on the limitless prairie, these stars possess an interest which attaches to no other of the suns which night reveals in the heavens.—Both the Great and Little Dipper are visible every clear night in this latitude, sometimes above the pole, and at other periods below it, but never sinking below the horizon.

The Milk Dipper in Sagittarius, like other constellations of the zodiac, is visible only a part of the year, being most conspicuous during the summer months. The sun enters this constellation in December. The early navigators directed their courses by the Pleiades, or seven stars, probably from their being easily recognized. But as they were visible only at certain seasons of the year, they were abandoned for the more reliable guide of the polar star when observation had pointed it out as the center about which the stars appeared to revolve.

Besides its usefulness and beauty as seen by the unaided eye, the constellation of the Great Bear, Ursa Major, presents many objects of interest when viewed through the telescope. The middle star in the handle of the Dipper, called by the Arabian astronomers Mizar, is a double star, the two having a period of revolution about the common center of both of about sixty years. This star can be observed to be double by a common spy glass. A small star, seen near to Mizar with the naked eye is not physically connected with the stars in the Great Bear. The inhabitants of the earth, familiar only with the phenomenon presented by one sun, can have but a faint idea of the appearance presented by two suns, as is the case with Mizar, rising and setting, both appearing in the sky at the same time, or one alone causing day and the other below the horizon.

In the Great Bear there are two singular nebulae or cloud like patches of light, one of them with two bright spots in the center, the other of an oval form with a white nucleus. Although so interesting to the inhabitants of the northern latitudes, both from its usefulness and its being always visible, yet it is never seen by those residing south of the equator, and although they rejoice in beholding the constellation of the Great Bear, even it has contributed less to the safety of navigation and the extension of commerce and civilization than the Great and Little Bear which constantly adorn the northern sky.

The Rural French Peasant.
A traveler in France does not think very highly of the average peasant of that country, saying all that a French peasant lives for may be summed up in three words, 'to save money.' He is hard-headed, avicious, piteously practical. He is crafty, cautious and conservative. I am sorry I can not give him a better character, but habit and tradition have made him a simple machine, callous at heart, utterly devoid of sentiment and feeling. His morals, in practice at least, are as rigidly correct as any Puritan's, for he knows very well that immorality is apt in the long run to prove expensive. He pays religiously and punctually every sum he agrees to pay; he exacts with equal rigor and punctuality every centime that is coming to him. He never goes over twenty miles away from home during the whole course of his life, unless it happens that military service calls him with other conscripts to some distant town. As for politics, what does he care for empire, monarchy or republic? Each of them, he says, makes him pay the same taxes, and do the same military service. It is a hard, cut and dried existence he leads year in and year out, yet he never complains so long as each passing day sees fifty-centime pieces added to his miser's stores. He glories in his blue blouse, such as his father and grandfather wore before him, and his sons will wear after him. He lives to a green old age; he toils on up to almost the last days of his long, laborious life, and then some fine day, followed by a double file of other peasants in blouses and bonnets, he is carried into the village church, which probably saw him only too seldom during his lifetime; a few prayers are mumbled over him, and he is laid to sleep beside his progenitors in the country churchyard.

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