

Recipes.
EGG SANDWICHES.—Butter thin slices of bread, lay over slices of hard boiled eggs, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover with another slice of buttered bread.

TO KEEP CRANBERRIES DURING THE WINTER.—Put them in water, keeping it cold but not allowing it to freeze. Change the water several times through the season.

TO MEND CHINA.—Make a cement of gum arabic water mixed with plaster of paris into a smooth paste. If put together neatly and carefully only a very fine white line will show.

TO CLARIFY MOLLASSES.—A very good way is to heat it over the fire, pouring in one pint of sweet milk to every gallon of molasses. The impurities must be skimmed off as soon as they rise to the top, and before the molasses boils.

MIXED SANDWICHES.—Chop fine, cold ham, tongue and chicken, mix with one part of the meat, half a cupful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of mustard, the powdered yolks of two hard boiled eggs, a little pepper, spread on thin buttered bread.

CHEESE STRAWS.—Mix two ounces of butter, two of flour, two of bread crumbs, two of grated cheese, and half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper mixed. Roll the paste out thin, cut in strips, lay on a sheet of buttered paper, and bake ten minutes. Let cool.

ROLL JELLY CAKE.—One cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water, two eggs well beaten, one and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one and one-half cupful of flour. Do not stir much after adding the flour; bake in a quick oven. When cool, spread on jelly and roll.

VIRGINIA BISCUITS.—4 ozs of butter put into a quart of lightly sifted flour; and a teaspoonful of salt, and milk enough to make a dough. Knead and work until the dough is light and free from stickiness, then roll it out as thin as paper. Cut it into square crackers, prick a fork, and bake in a moderate oven.

CHEESE JELLIED.—Grate three ounces of Parmesan cheese, whip two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and mix with a tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in a small teacupful of water; when stiff stir in the cheese, season with pepper, salt and mustard. Fill little cases, grate cheese over the top, and set on ice to harden.

Too many farmers entertain the erroneous idea that potatoes stored in pits early in the season should be covered lightly until late in the fall. Pits covered in this way will be easily wet through the covering, and the sun will also heat down to the potatoes, which will prevent their keeping well. In many cases of this sort matters are made worse by a heavy covering of manure in the fall, without extra covering of straw or earth, which is liable to heat through the entire pit. Potatoes stored in pits should be left until cooled off before covering. If left until morning, and a thick covering of straw put on, and not less than ten inches of earth, this to be followed by a covering of manure or another light covering of straw and earth in the fall, they usually keep in fine condition. When the weather looks stormy a pit may be covered till near the top with earth, and two wide pieces of boards nailed together roof-shaped placed on the top.

As a remedy for cut worms, Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the Iowa Experiment Station, thinks that if early ploughing cannot be employed it is best to plough very late in the fall, the later the better. When cold weather comes on in the fall the worms go a few inches below the surface and shape for themselves earthen cells, in which they spend the winter. If the ploughing be done after these cells have been formed, the freezing and thawing of winter and spring will destroy many of the worms, and many will be picked up by insectivorous birds. The cut worms are nearly always worst on ground ploughed in the spring.

There is a burden of care in getting rich—fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them. —Matthew Henry.

One Thing at a Time.
"Early in life," relates a gentleman who has now spent many days in the service of God and his fellow-men, "I learned from a very simple incident a wholesome lesson, and one which has since been of incalculable benefit to me."
"When I was between twelve and fourteen years old my father broke up a new field on his farm and planted it with potatoes, and when the plants were two or three inches high he sent me to hoe it. The ground of that place was hard to till; it was matted with grass roots and sprinkled with stones. I hoed the first row, and then stopped to take a general look at the task before me. Grass as high as the potatoes was everywhere, and looking at the whole from any point it seemed a solid mass. I had the work to do all alone, and as I stood staring at the broad reach of weedy soil, I felt a good mind not to try to do anything further then with it."
"Just that minute I happened to look down at the hill nearest my feet. The grass didn't seem just quite as thick there and I said to myself, 'I can hoe this one well enough.'"
"When it was done, another thought came to help me: 'I shan't have to hoe but one hill at a time at any rate.'"
"And so I went to the next and next. But here I stopped again and looked over the field. That gave me another thought, too. I could hoe every hill as I came to it; it was only looking away to all the hills that made the whole seem impossible."
"I won't look at it!" I said; and I pulled my hat over my eyes so I could see nothing but the spot where my hoe had to dig.
"In the course of time I had gone over the whole field, looking only at the hill in hand, and my work was done."
"I learned a lesson tugging away at those grass roots which I never forgot. It was to look right down at the one thing to be done now, and not hinder and discourage myself by looking off at the things I haven't come to. I've been working ever since that summer at the hill nearest my feet, and I have always found it the easiest way to get a hard task accomplished, as it is the true way to prepare a field for the harvest."

The Ordinances of 1784 and 1787.
At the close of the Revolution it was agreed that the States having unsettled western possessions should cede them to the federal government. In 1784, Thomas Jefferson presented to the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, Virginia's deed of cession of all her territory northwest of the Ohio; and, as chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, he submitted a plan for the government of that tract and of any other that might be ceded within certain limits. This is known as the "Ordinance of 1784." It declared slavery should not exist in this area after the year 1800; but this section failed of adoption, as it required the vote of all the States.
In 1787, a committee of the last Continental Congress reported to that body, at New York, "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio." It is to be remembered that the Mississippi river was then the western boundary of the United States; so the territory included in this "Ordinance of 1787" was that now embraced in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. This ordinance provided for the immediate abolition of slavery in that territory, but contained a provision for the return of fugitive slaves; so the Southern States offered no opposition, and it was adopted.

Rye as Fertilizer.
Prof. Budd, of Iowa, is reported to have said at one of the recent conventions: "Even turning under dry straw or anything to make vegetable mould in the soil is of more value than most commercial fertilizers." An Ohio man made the statement that "one of the best and cheapest fertilizers is rye ploughed under as soon as the heads appear." He had used it for a number of years with best results. Mr. Maywood, of New York, said he had repeatedly brought up poor pieces of ground by sowing rye; and about June 1, or just before the heads appeared, turning it under; then sowing corn and turning that under. The next year he could grow almost anything on that land.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHURCH NOTES AND NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The First Presbyterian Mission in Japan Over Thirty Years Ago.—Dr. Hepburn and His Fitness for the Work Given Him to Do.
Only thirty years ago the American Presbyterian church resolved to establish a mission in Japan, and the first American missionary to that country, Dr. Hepburn, entered on his duties in October of 1859, when he was joined by Mr. Brown, the first agent of the Dutch Reformed church of America. Townsend Harris, the United States consul, had been instructed by the secretary of state, Mr. Marcy, "to do his best by all judicious measures and kind influence to obtain full toleration of the Christian religion, and protection of all missionaries who should go there to propagate it."

Mr. Harris was in full sympathy with these instructions, and succeeded in convincing the Japanese negotiators that the Jesuit system, which interfered with state affairs, as formerly practiced, was not the Christianity he represented. Success having crowned his efforts, on the first Sabbath of August, 1858, he invited the naval officers and resident foreigners to assemble for worship at the consular residence, formerly an idol temple, which was the first Protestant service publicly held on shore, in Japan, for more than two centuries. It was an appropriate expression of gratitude to God for further opening the way for Christian missions. A fitter man than Dr. Hepburn for the peculiar service required in this new field could not have been found. Consecrated to the mission cause in early manhood, with six years' experience among Chinese, skillful and successful in professional practice, with a quiet manner and unflinching faith, and with a companion of like spirit, he entered upon this field as the sower of the first handful of Gospel seed, and remains there still to aid in gathering its wonderful harvest. Very little could be done for a time in the way of direct missionary work. Months and years were required to win his way into public confidence. From the first a watch was set upon his every movement. Of his two men servants, one, the most useful, was known by him to be a government spy, and everything done in his house was reported. But there was no effort at concealment, and this openness and frankness were his safeguard.

THE FIRST SERMON.
On one occasion, after his rented temple had been cleansed of its idols, and rooms fitted for occupancy, while unpacking and arranging his goods he received a visit from the official, who made a demand for his Chinese books, which he refused to deliver up, and would have appealed to the United States consul, but the demand was not pressed. While making their inspection, a picture of the crucifixion was found, which some friend in New York had sent Mrs. Hepburn. This discovery was thought at first a mishap, but instead of confiscating the contraband picture, to the surprise of its owners, the men were curious to know the significance of the two thieves, who they were, etc., which led to an explanation of the whole transaction why Jesus was crucified, what brought him into the world, and why Christians worshiped him. This was the first Christian sermon ever preached by an American missionary to a Japanese audience. And what has the Gospel wrought since then!—Christian at Work.

American Bible Society.
The seventy-third annual report of the American Bible society of New York city shows a remarkable array of facts. There were printed during the year 343,225 Bibles, 525,450 Testaments, 125,420 Scripture portions and 353 volumes for the blind, making a total of 994,448. This total, with what it received from abroad, made the final total 1,453,357 volumes. There were distributed from the bible house 1,005,774, and 434,681 from foreign depots. Among the chief issues abroad were these:
At Constantinople, 5,000 Bibles and 4,000 Testaments in Armenian and 23,000 portions in Armeno-Turkish; at Beirut, 16,000 Testaments and 42,000 portions in Arabic; at Shanghai, 8,200 Testaments and 25,000 portions in Wenti, 3,000 Testaments and 190,500 portions in Mandarin, 6,000 portions in Shanghai Colloquial and 9,000 portions in Canton Colloquial; and at Foochow, 1,000 portions in Foochow Colloquial—making in all 298,300 volumes; at Bangkok, 2,500 portions in Siamese were distributed; at Yokohama, 2,092 Bibles, 27,408 Testaments and 31,850 portions in Japanese; at Bremen, 5,000 Bibles and 23,185 Testaments in German, and at Lodiana, India, 1,000 portions in Gurmukhi. The income of the society from all sources amounted to \$499,823, while the expenditures in the manufacturing department reached \$305,733, and the disbursements to foreign agencies and various foreign missionary societies amounted to \$161,439.—New York Observer.

Methodist.
The membership of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Scotland is only 4,809.
The Colorado Methodist conference, recently in session at Colorado Springs, embraces sixty churches, with 6,488 members and 783 probationers. The value of church property is \$773,887. The collections for missions reached \$5,025.
The report of the Primitive Methodist Sunday School union of England shows that there are 4,232 schools in the denomination, this being an increase of 48 over last year. There are 62,083 teachers and 430,614 scholars.
The annual report of the council, giving the statistics of the Scottish church, states that the membership of the church for the year 1887-88 amounted to 82,932, as against 84,789 for 1886-87, showing a decrease of 1,850.

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