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AT THE END OF THE JOURNEY.

Fold the hands gently, press the eyes closely,
Speak every harsh word softly and kindly;
Hands that are pulseless, eyes that are sightless,
A weary wayfarer is dead.

Care dull of hearing, lips mute and relentless,
The temple to last message has fled;
Feet that were weary are resting forever—
Its an accident to be dead.

Pause, then, as we come to the end of the journey;
Whether a soul life forever has fled;
Speak softly, stand lightly, where lifeless Death rests
Envelope and embrace my dead.

Then fold the hands gently, press the eyes closely,
And meekly pillow the head.
Last words have been spoken, last message given,
And last adieu waved to our dead.
—John Wentworth in Good Housekeeping.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

With the Suggestion That There Is a Good Deal in Watching the Oven Fire.

I knock at the door this time with my hands covered with dough. My way of making bread seems so easy that I shall give it for the benefit of those who find breadmaking a troublesome business.

First comes the yeast, of course, and this is made as follows:

Peel two or three large potatoes, and boil them in sufficient water to scald one tablespoonful of flour. When done pour the potatoes and water over the flour, and mash all together. Stoop a small handful of hops in a small dish and add the hot water to the mixture, or you can use the hops in a small muslin sack and boil with the potatoes if you prefer. Do not make it too strong of hops, or else yeast will be bitter. Add a teaspoonful each of salt, sugar and ginger if you have it handy, although the latter ingredients are not absolutely necessary.

Have the mixture about as thick as ordinary cake batter and run it through a sieve or mash it fine to remove all the lumps of the potato, and when lukewarm add one good yeast cake (dissolved), or one-half teacupfull of good yeast stock, and set it in a warm place to rise. Always prepare the yeast the day before you wish to bake.

When you are ready to proceed with the bread making. In the evening remove one-half the mixture to a stone or glass jar, and set it away where it will keep cool but not freeze. To the remainder add sufficient lukewarm water and flour to make the desired "rising sponge," and set this to a warm place to "rise."

You can mix your bread before breakfast if you desire to have it out of the way early in the day. Sometimes I boil potatoes on bread baking days and use the potato water for making the bread, and often throw in a spoonful or more of the mashed potatoes just a teaspoonful of salt. This makes the bread moist and spongy. The bread thus made will also be coarse-grained, but it pleases the palate as long as it lasts.

If you wish a fine-grained bread, to please the eye as well as the palate, put a teaspoonful of sweet milk, a generous lump of butter and a teaspoonful of salt in the first mixing and knead it well. Set it in a moderately warm place to rise, but do not at any stage let it get too hot, as it ruins it to hurry it with forced heat. Always take care to keep it covered closely with a large stone dish.

When sufficiently light mold into small loaves, set it aside to rise slowly, and bake before it gets too light and spongy.

If you wish to make Graham bread take the desired amount of the rising sponge and mix to a stiff dough with Graham flour instead of white, and add one teaspoonful of molasses or brown sugar and a lump of butter the size of a walnut to each two medium sized loaves, mold it into small loaves as the first mixing and set it away to rise. It will rise much slower than the white bread. Always put a little butter over your loaves when you put them in the pans and again when you remove them from the oven, and you will have a crisp, delicious crust.

Now that is the whole story, and it should all be told before dinner time. When you are to bake again commence as before with the yeast, but to save work have boiled potatoes for dinner, and the boiling water, with two or three potatoes dropped into the flour, will do as well and save extra work. Proceed as before, except that it is not necessary to use hot water when reserving the stock, which must be done occasionally or the yeast will get lazy. To this potato and scalded flour add when sufficiently cool the contents of the yeast jar, and by reserving you will have the freshest kind of "new yeast." When the yeast gets "lazy," as it will after several renewals, discard the contents of the yeast jar entirely and proceed to make fresh yeast as at first directed.—St. James' Gazette.

Rheumatism and the Heart.

Rheumatism does not affect the bones themselves, but the fibrous tissue that envelopes the joints, the gelatinous tissue that grows in the joints and sockets and insures easy, noiseless movements. Now the pericardium, or the bag which inclosses the heart, and also the fibrous membranes of the heart, are nearly identical in nature and composition with this joint tissue, and there is a very strong bond of sympathy between them. For this reason rheumatism is apt to run into heart disease, and especially is it liable to leave the patient with the foundation of valvular heart disease well laid.—Herald of Health.

There is no country in the known world where valuable ringworms have been so numerous as in Ireland or have been spread over so large a surface. No part of the hair is wholly free from the marks of volcanic agency, and it may be truly called the abode of subterranean fire. Volcanoes is dwarfed into insignificance by the twenty volcanoes of Ireland, all of them larger.

If one will take the trouble to look up the history of the men in this wonderful country of ours who have gained fame, amassed wealth and made their way from poor boys to millionaires, it will be found that with few exceptions they have received pretty far back early, and their styles have been helpful to them in many ways.

An angel dressmaker has alighted with her two feet on Fifth avenue, New York, and is promising business women tailor made gowns at prices from $35 to $100. If she can arrive on average that fee she won't rip at the seams her fortune is made.

Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who first introduced into this country (from Germany) the kindergarten method of teaching the children, is still living in Boston at the age of 87 years, and retains much interest in educational matters.

It Is Easy to Secure an Education.

Aside from its value in other ways, there is no doubt that a liberal education adds much to one's pleasure in life. Those who secure the lack of early advantages have good reason for regret—or regret, but not for discouragement, since it is never too late to learn so long as one has a desire for knowledge. Biography is full of reports of men and women who before death smoothed its pillow which they began in middle life, or even in old age. After the labor-lines grown up among so many women the first period of comparative leisure they have ever known. Hours are spent in the tranquil afternoon of life feeling their cause for knowledge, for in such case they will seek it and find great pleasure in so doing.

To one who desires knowledge for itself the way is always open. The door of the school may be closed and text books forbidden to others but the spring from which the scribes of the text books get their supply is always at hand, especially to those fortunate enough to live in the country. The great map of the heavens is spread out for the taker at hour or vacation as well as for the astronomer. The flowers of the field are as accessible to the farmer's wife as to the great botanist. And wherever begins the study of any of the sciences at their source is sure to find help in all cases of unexpected places.—Lewiston Journal.

Where Blondes Are Found.

To blonde, if she is to be found in any numbers, must be looked for outside of the nation's metropolis. The fair faced and light haired American woman of today is either a product of the village and the country than of the eastern cities where population is densest. There are blonde girls in abundance on the east side of New York, where the Germans congregate; there are some, too, on Murray Hill, of aristocratic lineage, and in Harlem, where many Swedes live, there are numbers of light haired girls, but altogether they form a comparatively small percentage of the city's inhabitants. The real stronghold of the blonde is in the west and northwest.

There are many blondes in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the offspring of Scandinavian parents, and they abound in Nebraska and in southern Illinois, where large colonies of Germans have settled. There are multitudes of fair haired girls in eastern Pennsylvania, the daughters of the Pennsylvania Dutch, and in Delaware, in Kentucky, in Baltimore and in Philadelphia they are not rare. But very generally in the east, and especially in the large cities, brunette women greatly outnumber the blondes, as they do in fact the world over.—A. B. Kaelin in Epoch.

The Wife's Name.

Time was when ladies desired nothing better than to be rid of the name which they had inherited. But all things are topsy-turvy now, and the custom of women taking their husband's name is undergoing considerable modification. Miss Arabella Stuart, which she marries Mr. Talking-horse, becomes Mrs. Stuart-Talkinghorse; when Mr. Malaprop woos Miss Partington, to the altar, she becomes Mrs. Partington-Malaprop. It is very pretty and very independent, but she is puzzled about the decisions and what will happen to their names when the custom becomes common—if ever it does become common. Miss Partington-Malaprop, married to young Mr. Stuart-Talkinghorse, would be Mrs. Partington-Malaprop-Stuart-Talkinghorse, which would be worse than the Brylgnon-Chandos-Temple-Nugent-Grenville of the late Duke of Buckingham. But there seem to be such difficulty. In Belgium, where every married man takes his wife's name in addition to his own, the children are known just as himself in by the paternal name only. There is something to be said for the custom from the genealogist's point of view, but the modern woman does not care about genealogy. She wants to assert herself.—London Queen.

A Cheap Flower Stand.

A little model comes from the plazza of a northern country house. It was made by the house carpenter, and has been repeated in different heights for various corners. It holds the brass hooped water buckets, in the cover of which lies the coconut, or metal, or silver dipper. This convenient supply of fresh drinking water is a marked feature in the northern home, and there is a peculiar charm and feeling of health and purity about it.

A part of a beam, not too heavy, forms the support; a round of cross wood the top. This round may also form the base, or the legs may be of separate pieces. It makes a solid, firm stand, for the large tub of hydrangea, or the less luxuriant geranium or begonia, besides the steps. Paint it green of cool.

If needed in sitting room or library, use stained paint, of the stain of walnut, oak or cherry. Put a covering of plush or felt over the top, and a deep furniture network fringe around the circle, and it is a drop, handsome stand for a bronze or china ornamental figure or large lamp.—House-wife.

To Prevent Train Robbery.

The best suggestion to prevent train robbery that we have yet seen comes from George W. Dorlivier, of this city. His plan is to have rockets provided in all cabins and baggage cars, and even in locomotives. Then, in case of the stopping of a train, the first thing for a messenger to do would be to fill the rocket receptacle and shoot off these warning signals. In this way the whole country for miles around would be aroused, and the escape of the robbers would be almost an impossibility. If to this the express company would add a general reward for any train robbers, then the chances of these criminals getting away would be very slight.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Last Time but One.

Anyone of the danger incurred in attending a funeral in cold weather, they tell a clever man of the nineteenth century. He was near his eightieth year when some one met him at the funeral of some celebrated personage whose remains he had accompanied to the cemetery. "You here, dear master?" a friend exclaimed, "are you not afraid of getting ill?" "In effect," he replied, "I think it will be the last time I shall come to the cemetery as an amateur."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Eggs at Easter.

Easter as a festival day is celebrated in various ways by people of different nationalities and religions. Our readers over the sea have many and fine observances which we have never accepted, but everywhere eggs form a prominent part of the feast. And while the custom of giving eggs is said to have arisen with the Persians it is now adopted by Jews, Hindoos and Christians.—Good Housekeeping.

Four parts of washed pipe clay and one of purified tartar, intimately mixed and made into a liquid by adding water, is a formula for a polish for silverware and plate glass, given by the Horological Review, which adds: The best agents for cleaning silverware are all substances which owe under the head of carbonates of lime, such as precipitated, not prepared, chalk, burned hartshorn, etc. Precipitated chalk is used as an impalpable powder mixed with water will make a cold cream which will remove tarnish from silver or plated ware without scratching the most highly polished surfaces.

The biggest dentist's fee on record is that paid to the sinews of Hydrocost, who paid $500 rupees, equal to about $1,150, for the extracting of two teeth.

Lost and Recovered.

The reporter was just an note before start, or two. Then, I am terrible, that although was you and so proud, and well, wonderful, to say the least. It was told by the captain of the first passenger steamer that ever plied the turbid waters of the Oklahoma. The sweet lady had one sickness, the captain's cross and the plot home. On this trip up was an old northern gentleman and his wife. The fireman was sitting forward resting, being an elegant pair of gold rimmed, genuine pebble spectacles. All at once a dark blonded, microphic and the spectacles disappeared.

In mid working of his loss until his return, supposing them gone, and useless to trouble the captain, he sat down to the book. Well, the trip was made, the parties separating, and the boat laid up a week and started out on another trip, but this time without either couple as passengers. Just about night the lady and husband were sitting in the same seat occupied by the gentleman and he lost his spectacles on the former trip. Alongside a fence and caught a fine sick rat and covered it away. The lady was sitting on the other side. After sitting down into her lap, and lo! there were the lost gold rimmed spectacles. They had become fastened to the lock, and the last book pulled them out. Sorry for the spectacles. They were sent to the owner, and the captain still has his bottle of Gaseka, in which was a five-dollar bill.

Now comes the other part. The lady who lost her sat—a very fine one—bought a common one at a secondhand from the factory store kept at Silver Springs, until her return to civilization. She came back on the same boat, the same glass was handed with her in like position, without knowing or noticing it, however, until the rat and switch were about to become entangled in the lock again. She frantically clinched both, and beyond a scratch or so passed in safety; but lo! again, on looking in her lap, there lay her fine silk rat lost coming up. All lost and finally recovered on the same lock.—Palatka Herald.

How Louisa Got Her Sheep.

The revival meeting at the First Methodist church was called a sweet meeting, and was conducted by Abe Mellon. The preacher said in the course of his talk:

"My wife's sheep were worn out and she said, 'Abe, I ought to have some sheep; I am ashamed of my fan.' I answered, 'Louisa, you shall have them.' I hadn't a cent, but I crawled up in the stable loft and said, 'Oh, Lord, Louisa needs some sheep, please give them to her. Don't you know you said, "Seek first the kingdom of God and all things shall be added." Now, Lord, we have sought, please give Louisa some sheep.'

"I went out on the street and met Del Richmond. He said, 'Why, Mellon, Abe, I've got religion since I came to the pound.' And I said, 'Thank God, Del, I have got it thirty-six inches to the yard and 16 ounces to the pound.' He said, 'Abe, when you were in the grocery business I got owing you thirty-five dollars.' I exclaimed, 'Thank God-whose?' He continued, 'Did I ever get a cent?' I better sense up. I said, 'Del, what have you got?' He said, 'A half cup of wheat growing.' I asked, 'Will you give me a mortgage on that?' He said, 'I will.' We walked up to the lawyer's office and fixed up the papers. Then I stepped into C. D. Parker's and said, 'C. D., what is this worth?' He answered, 'One hundred cents on the dollar.' I said, 'Give me some shoes for Louisa.'

"Did you ever notice how a fellow will march home about Christmas with the strings of a pair of shoes hanging over his finger? They are for his wife, about nine for five. That's the way I went, and Louisa hasn't been out of shoes since. Ask for what you want."—Dallas News.

Fading.

In a small town of northern Vermont the inhabitants are noted for their early marriages. An unmarried young woman who has passed her twenty-fifth birthday is universally regarded as an "old maid," and a young man who has reached the same age in an unmedled state is pronounced a confirmed bachelor, and the young people themselves appear to accept the current opinion.

One handsome young fellow, twenty-six years old, was a great trial to his mother, a loquacious, energetic farmer's wife. As she lamented to a summer boarder, "it did seem as if Hiram was possessed to stay single," no matter what she could say.

"Ain't likely," she would add forlornly, "that any girl will be taken up with him after a year or two, when he's settled down an' begins to look old."

Hiram himself was not given to sentiment, and furthermore was quite unconscious of his own attractions. He showed the summer boarder some beautiful photographs of himself which had been taken the previous winter to please his mother, and remarked gravely:

"Mother was set on havin' 'em, an' I jest wanted to see if I was n't likely to get any better lookin'. But mow that winter I was I was beginnin' to fade, so I had 'em took right away."

The contrast between the speaker's youthful appearance and his words was almost too much for his hearer.—Youth's Companion.

Critical Compliments.

It was in the cars, where sooner or later he who listens can hear everything from declamations of passion to the quarrels of hate, the weightiest affairs of the nation to the lightest gossip of the frivolous. Two women were chatting together of a funeral which they had been out of town to attend.

"Yes," one of them remarked, "I don't know when I've been to such a sweet funeral."

"No," the other responded, "nor I."

"Didn't you think that was a beautiful selection from Scripture?"

"Yes; beautiful."

"And those two hymns; weren't they appropriate?"

"Yes; them couldn't have been anything more appropriate."

"Well, the corpse chose 'em all."—Boston Courier.

How to Succeed.

The fact that success is mainly due to kind work has been expressed in many different ways, but one of the best was that recently employed by a very successful "business" or commercial man. He was talking with a companion, a rather lazy fellow, when the latter exclaimed:

"I declare, Jack, I can't understand why you always succeed in selling so many more goods than I do!"

"I'll tell you why it is," replied Jack, "it's because I do. He's a trade secret, and you weren't given to agree."

"Of course I wouldn't do such a thing!" was the answer.

"Well, then," said Jack impatiently, "I succeed because when I'm after business I wear out the soles of my shoes more than you do out of my trousers."—Youth's Companion.

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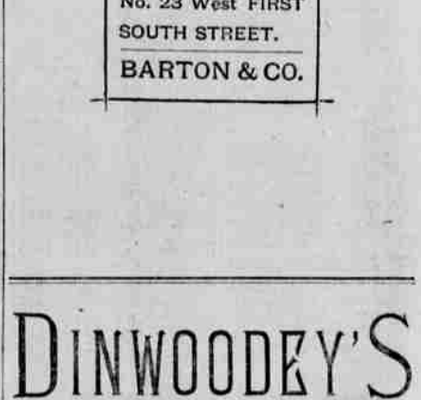

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