

finish his work. It is impossible for the Saints to become weary or dissatisfied with him, so long as God approves and sustains him, and manifests His power and wisdom through him. And when men set themselves up to judge him, and to judge his associates, and the Twelve Apostles of the Lamb, upon whom rests the responsibility of bearing witness of Jesus Christ unto all the world—when men set themselves up in judgment against these men, and condemn them, they that condemn will be condemned. The measure they mete out will be measured back unto them, heaped up, shaken together, pressed down and running over, until they shall be destroyed, root and branch, unless they repent. This is my testimony to you, and I bear it in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Master. I have told you but the truth. It is here recorded in the word of God, and we cannot depart from it. I am a stickler for the word of God; I am a stickler for the law of Christ. I believe in it, and I do not believe we can depart from it and be safe. Here is the temporal guide for us—the means of instruction, counsel and admonition; but the spiritual guide is the Holy Ghost. Men must have the Holy Spirit, that they may understand the truth, and that they may withstand the temptations of the adversary when they come upon them. Therefore, let us be humble; let us sustain the organization of the Church as God has established it, and not depart from it in the least degree. Pray for those that need your prayers, that they may be sustained; that Zion may prosper, this Gospel be carried to the ends of the earth, and every honest soul under heaven have the privilege of hearing the sound thereof and being gathered into the fold of Christ, and of being saved eventually with everlasting salvation and exaltation in the kingdom of God, which is my prayer. Amen.

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

In the interesting course for waitresses, recently finished at Pratt Institute, special attention was called to various points that go far to make or mar the success of entertainment. Stress was laid upon the necessity of providing for a supply of fresh air and the maintenance of a moderate temperature. Great pains should be taken in the symmetrical laying of the table, always keeping in view the comfort of the guests. The silver—knives, forks and spoons—should ordinarily be ranged at sides of plates, in the order in which they are to be used, beginning at the outside. Sometimes, however, the dessert silver is laid at the top of the plate, though it is considered ostentative to have more than enough for four courses on at once. One carafe may be provided for every two people, and filled with water or claret. Salts and peppers may be individual or one for every two. If several kinds of wine and mineral water are used, the glasses should be placed in uniform order, with the one to be used first on the outside. Seats for the guests should be placed regularly, and far enough out from the table for the guests to be seated without moving them. Lamps or candles require arranging so as not to interfere with any guest's range of vision. If candles are used, they should be lighted for a few moments, then extinguished and trimmed, when they are ready for

re-lighting just before dinner is announced.

Two styles of dinners are in vogue, the English and the Russian. In the former, the joint is carved at table, or carved beforehand, and fastened with silver skewers. In the Russian style, the guests are permitted to help themselves, except for game. In serving the guests in the first course, the lady on the right of the host takes precedence; then the rest in regular order round the table. The following courses may commence in a different place, or follow the same order. Plates for vegetables and large dishes are passed in the hands of servants; but small dishes on a tray. Plates should be removed with the left hand, and re-placed with right. Before dessert are relishes, salt and pepper, and everything not to be used is removed. The finger bowls on plates are served with dessert.

While everything is supposed to have some use in the wise economy of nature, the baleful cigarette has so far stood for unqualified evil. Recently, however, comes word that even cigarette ashes may be utilized as a fertilizer for palms. But, unless the incinerating process can go on without the direful necessity of a man at the further end, most housekeepers will cheerfully leave the nourishment of their precious palms to something less deadly to the human species.

Orange cups of china made to represent orange leaves and blossoms, and set upon a plate also simulating the leaf with a spray of orange bloom, are among the spring novelties in china.

Some points furnished by a house decorator in regard to the peculiar effects given by different colors, are, that yellow is an "advancing" color; therefore, a room fitted up in yellow, will appear smaller than it really is. Blue, on the other hand, gives an idea of space and coolness, while green and red make very little difference in regard to size. Green needs sunlight to develop the yellow in it, and make it seem cheerful. Various tones of yellow are substituted for sunlight; but while they are all right for a hall or vestibule, or to lighten a dark dining room, they should not be used where one reads or works. The reason assigned for this is, that yellow does not absorb light, but is a strong reflector, and these reflected rays are trying to the eyes, as well as brain disturbers. For the work-room or library, coffee color is said to be the most soothing color. If a ceiling is to be made higher, it must be left light, that it may appear to recede; while deepening the color gives it an effect of closeness, which is desirable if room is small and the ceiling very high.

Bouillon is never served in soup plates. Lacking bouillon cups, small teacups answer very well.

In making estimates for serving a number of guests, a caterer calculates that eight loaves of bread and two and one-half pounds of butter will make sandwiches for fifty guests, and five quarts of chicken salad, requiring five four-pound loaves, will serve the same number. Fifteen pounds of lean beef will make bouillon enough to serve each one with half a pint. Three-quarters of

a pound of chocolate will make fourteen quarts of that beverage; while two pounds of finely ground coffee and nine quarts of ice cream will also amply provide for a half-hundred.

When that pestilential fellow, the Croton waterbug, or one of the 5,000 species that hail him cousin, insists upon forcing upon you his most unwelcome attentions, make no delay in makeshift expedients, but invest in a trap made especially for his delectation. What matters it that he is of ancient lineage—as old as the hills, in fact—for are not fossil remains of roaches occurring in abundance in the early coal formations? You don't want him, and the sooner he is exterminated the better. This has been no easy matter in the past, for Sir Roach has been unusually well endowed with roach sense that keeps him out of the way of the housekeeper or from over-indulgence in fruit products intended to disagree with him. Kerosene will rout him from his fastnesses with wonderful celerity, but alas! his favorite abode is too near the fireplace or range to make the application of kerosene a profitable venture. Burning gunpowder is a favorite remedy in Germany; but what housekeeper would thus be willing to take her life in her hands?

Pyrethrum powder he scorns, never being more than temporarily incapacitated for business after a free application. A tree frog is said to clear an apartment over night, but tree frogs are not to be had for the asking in this great metropolis; so, back we go to the trap, which, although long used in England and on the continent of Europe, has but recently made its appearance here. It is already used by government departments, by the leading steamship companies, bakeries, hotels, hospitals, restaurants confectioners and public institutions, while the housekeeper is just beginning to recognize its worth. The various traps are all constructed so that the roaches are easily invited into them, but once in cannot afterward escape, while their destruction is inevitable.

The per capita consumption of tea and coffee in the United States as compared with that of Great Britain, has been estimated as follows: United States, tea, 1.16; coffee, 9.50; Great Britain, tea, 4.62; coffee, 0.89.

In a leaflet recently issued by the committee of the queen's commemoration fund in behalf of the Queen's Jubilee Institute for nurses, a royal tribute is paid to the efficient work done by these nurses for the poor. "Experience," it says, "shows that the visits of the nurses to poor homes result in much more lasting good than in merely helping the patient back to health. Wives and daughters are shown what nursing really is, they learn a little elementary sick cooking, and sanitary precautions against the spread of disease, are taught. Cleanliness both of the person and of the surroundings of the patient, which may be ordinary to some, but which is new and extraordinary to many, is insisted on, and the example set is not forgotten when the work of the nurse ceases. The good, moral influence, too, of sympathetic and devoted women to the houses of the poor, cannot be overstated."

A point worth remembering is, that while alcohol may be used freely in