

Useful to Know.

FOR A COLD.—Many a deluded child has been cured of a cold by this means. Take a cup of brown sugar and put it in a saucer to make candy, but instead of adding water to it to dissolve the sugar, put a little tea made by steeping thoroughwort. This will impart a bitter taste, which is not unpleasant to the child after the first mouthful, and is really a good remedy for a "tickling in the throat."

AN EXCELLENT SOUP.—To make an excellent soup allow four pounds of beef to two and a half quarts of water, one small onion, one carrot, and a small head of celery. Let these boil for four or five hours. Three quarts of an hour before dinner strain this soup, salt it, and add a heaping teaspoonful of macaroni, broken in bits; let this boil slowly. Add any other seasoning you like. For some cases a pinch of curry powder improves it.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.—A Montreal firm has invented and patented a machine for cooking by electricity. It consists of a saucer pan isolated by non-conductors that the bottom forms the positive pole of the current. The negative pole is attached to a movable point which travels in circles over the bottom of the pan underneath, distributing the heat over the whole surface and with sufficient rapidity to avoid burning a hole through the pan at any one point.

THE RIGHT WAY TO BRUSH VELVET.—The art of removing lint, dust and light matter adhering to velvet consists in the proper mode of managing the brush. Take a horse hair brush, not too soft, but having the bristles elastic, and returning at once to their original state after being pressed aside—hold firmly under the palm of the hand in the direction of the arm, and with the bristles downward, and pressing them first into the substance of the velvet, then twist around the arm, hand and brush together, as on an axis, without moving them backward or forward. The foreign matter will thus be drawn up and fluffed out of the flock without injury to the substance of the velvet; and the brush must be lifted and placed in a similar manner, or gently part required to be brushed. By this means velvet will be improved instead of deteriorated, and will last for years.

BAKED SHAD.—Reduce to crumbs the inside of a loaf of bread, heat in a saucer pan some fresh butter the size of an egg, chop the quarter of an onion and add to the butter when it begins to bubble. When this begins to brown add the bread and stir well till thoroughly hot through. Season rather highly with pepper and salt. Stir through it a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, remove from the fire, and add immediately two well-beaten eggs. Stuff the shad with this dressing and sew it up. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, and a little water; put a few thin slices of breakfast bacon in the baking pan and lay the fish upon them. Pour a little hot water into the pan and put into a hot oven, laying a few more slices of bacon over the top of the fish. Baste very often, and when done remove the bacon, sprinkle with a little melted butter in which chopped parsley is mixed, and serve in a platter on which the fried shad roe is arranged about the fish in a nest of parsley.

HOW TO APPLY THE SODA REMEDY IN BURNS AND SCALDS.—A saline lotion, or saturated solution of the bicarbonate of soda in either plain water or camphorated water, if applied speedily, or as soon as possible, to a burned or scalded part is most effectual in relieving the acute burning pain, and when the burn is only superficial or not severe, removing all pain in the course of a very short time, having also the very great advantage of cleanliness, and, if applied at once, of preventing the usual consequences—a painful blistering of the skin, separation of the epidermis, and, perhaps, more or less of suppuration. For this purpose all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint, or a piece of gauze, or blotting paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded part, and to keep it constantly wet with the soda lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time. When the skin part of a limb, such as the hand and forearm or the foot and leg have been burned, it is best, when practicable, to place the part at once in a jug or pail, or other convenient vessel filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be washed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the saturated solution, and kept constantly wet with it, the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold. What is now usually sold as bicarbonate of soda is what is commonly used, and recommended, although this is well known to vary much in quality, according to where it is manufactured.

Diseases Among Livestock.

Like in the human race, epidemics among livestock are frequent and destructive. They come nobody knows how or whence; and pass away nobody can tell why. History records so many of these, and all we remember enough of them, and that is useless to dilate upon them. This being so, it is hardly to be expected that beasts will escape similar visitations. Yet some people seem to expect this, when an epidemic breaks out among the beasts of the field it produces about as much commotion in a community as the plague of cholera among humans. Every sort of resource is had to counteract it. County conventions are held; legislatures appoint commissioners to investigate the distemper and find out a remedy or a preventative; impracticable laws are demanded, and the whole agricultural community exercises as to what is to be done for their safety. Suddenly the epidemic vanishes; the discussion as to the causes which produced it, filling newspapers and periodicals with a mass of speculation which not one person in a hundred ever reads, as suddenly comes to an end. All seem willing to let bygones be bygones and drop, *non est, non est*, the all absorbing question.

In the common course of things we must expect to be visited by these epidemics. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, according to their nature, will get sick and die, entailing a loss which all who own beasts must submit to. And when an epidemic assails them, it is useless to discuss whether it came from abroad or is indigenous, or where it originally appeared. The first consideration should be to study its diagnosis and apply a remedy. It must be remembered that there are losses and misfortunes in every business. Livestock ailments cannot at all times be avoided or controlled.

The California wine production, as measured by receipts at San Francisco, has risen from 3,364,697 gallons in 1879 to 7,000,000 in 1892.

The Tamany Chief Discourages Gravelly on Irish Settlers in America.

John Kelly, the noted New York politician, lectured at the Academy of Music, Phila., on Thursday evening of last week on the subject: "Early Irish Settlers in North and South America," for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation. His audience was large and demonstrative and included many who had been present at the Irish Convention. He was introduced by Wm. F. Harty, the ex-chairman of the Democratic city committee, who took occasion to say some pleasant things in honor of the orator and of the Rev. Father Barry, the rector of the Visitation. Mr. Kelly was received with a warm burst of applause, which was acknowledged by a grave bending of the head. The speaker would have been recognized at a glance by any one familiar with the pictures of him in the columns of the "Morning Star" and a dignity of presence, however, that the pictures do not indicate.

He opened a ponderous volume which had been reposing upon a music stand and remarked that his lecture contained so many figures and historical references that he felt obliged to have the aid of a pair of black-rimmed eye-glasses upon his diminutive tip-tiled nose and began his theme in a deep, rich voice that hardly changed in tone to the end. He maintained a surprising gravity and made but one little allusion to a joke. The lecture showed deep and wide historical research. At one point, the speaker said, who thinks that he can distinguish the names of the Irish in the history by an O or Mac is starting blindfolded on his way. Thousands of the Irish, he said, driven from their own country by oppressive laws, from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present day, found a refuge in the new world. Many of those who came here Anglicized their old Irish names or so modified them as to virtually make them new. The Irish, he said, were among the first and the staunchest supporters of the colonies in the war for independence. The Irish settlers here have sprung many of the most distinguished statesmen, Governors and Presidents in the history of the country.

Shoes From the Human Skin.

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The interest in the Tewksbury Alms-house investigation is on the increase. The Green Room at the State House was crowded with the public looking for some new sensation, and if anything new is presented one day the crowd of spectators increases the next. The question of tanning human skins was made prominent. Christian Muller was recalled and testified that he tanned and dressed human skins two years ago, and kept them again, if he saw them. He said to Governor Butler: "That is a piece of one I tanned you have in your hand." "The pieces cut up for shoes were also tanned for money," the Governor said. "I propose to break up this industry."

I gave that piece from which the shoes were made to a Mr. Donaldson on Washington street; don't know the number; the skin was brought to me by a student, the witness concluded. Mitchell Wing testified that he worked in the store of Edwards & Brackett, this city. He has seen human skins from the tannery of Messrs. Brothers; received a bundle of human skin from Robert Faunce; sent them to Muller's and had them tanned; got them back and gave them to Mr. Faunce. Robert Faunce was called and testified that he was house sergeant at the New England hospital for Women in Springfield, Boston, in East Weymouth, and gave them to Rufus Ward, Chief of the force. Frank E. Havenin, a sailor, and a former inmate of the Alms-house, testified that he had seen the nurses and night watchmen in the hospital at Tewksbury bend and jump upon patients who had soiled their dresses. The first trial was of a kind which made me "escape from there," witness said, "as I was afraid of my life. Some of the patients' rooms were filthy in the extreme. I know it because I had to clean them. There were two bathtubs in the kitchen, one of which was used as a cesspool, the other was empty water, which had been used to wash sores on patients. At night, when the water was shut off, patients when they asked for water were given a drink from this tub."

A very simple method and an improvement upon the Rarey system of training vicious horses was exhibited at West Philadelphia recently—and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "balking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about that many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, then secured back of her neck. It is claimed that no horse will kick or jump when this secured, and that a horse, after receiving this treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for a horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse, which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blackthorn to be drawn upon him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.—Indiana Farmer.

The Daily Jewish Gazette is the title of a new Jewish newspaper published in New York. It is the only Jewish daily printed in the world.

Old Items.

A steamer is not strictly a steamer when she's aground.

How to make a tall man short—Rob him of his purse.

The moment a drummer feels himself insulted he is unfit for the business.

Southern strawberries thus far have required one pound of sugar to the berry.

Vital Questions!

Ask the most eminent physician of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quelling and allaying all irritation of the nerves and cutting off all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep away? "Some form of Hops!"

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women?"

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, etc., etc.?" and they will tell you "Mandrake or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable. And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ailment can possibly escape or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or sensitive child to use.

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, nervous and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from exerting pains of Rheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Eructation, flatulency, belching, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all the ills that afflict the human system, every one should have a bottle of this medicine in their homes.

Coal mining in Austria coast, in 1881, 167 lives and 204 men seriously injured. Two thirds of the deaths were due to falls of rock.

The returns in the election in Fayette county for a successor to N. L. Dukes gives Hugh J. Gilmore, democrat, 2,380 votes; John S. Moser, Republican, 1,468 votes.

The Bradford Argus considers it certain that by next fall the Susquehanna River will be navigable from Nanticoke, Luzerne county to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county. Two steamboats have been put in running order for the coming season.

Millerton and New Bloomfield, Perry county villages, prohibit ball playing on the public street.

Millintown has also lost an "old land mark" in the shape of an old log house built 120 years ago.

A Millin county woman is the proud mother of a baby which, at the age of 8 weeks, weighs 27 pounds.

Enemies of the Currant.

There are two—the Worm and the Borer. The first, which has lately become very prevalent and destructive in denuding the bushes of their leaves, makes its attack soon after the leaves are of full size. The insect begins its work by laying the eggs soon after the leaves appear. The best remedy, as we have said in the white hellebore, in the powdered state which should be dissolved in hot water, a teaspoonful of the powder to an ordinary bucket of water and applied with a sprinkler. Some sift the powder over the bushes in the morning when the dew is upon them; but the dust is liable to be inhaled, and it is it produces distressing coughing. A second application may be necessary.

The borer is a different insect, and works in the stem, passing through the pith from bottom to top. The moths appear early in June; the eggs soon hatch, and the worm at once bores through the wood to the center, feeding as it progresses upon the pith. Its presence in the stem may be known by the yellowish appearance of the leaves. The best remedy is to sprinkle the bushes as soon as the moth makes its advent, with whole oil soap and water, about a pound of the soap to four or five gallons of water, repeating it once or twice.

The currant worm does its work rapidly in consuming the leaves, and they must be attacked the moment they show themselves. A single day's operations, unchecked, will lay havoc. A plentiful supply of coal, which may also be dissolved in water. They multiply rapidly, and when not all disposed of, enough may remain to do much damage.

SPEER'S P. J. Sherry.

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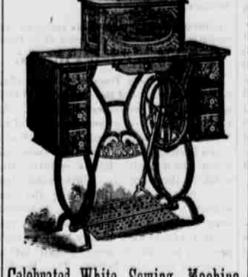
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Celebrated White Sewing Machine.

New Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

New Home Sewing Machine.

Household Sewing Machine.

Estey Sewing Machine.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

Singer Pattern Sewing Machine.

Attachments, best Sewing Machine Oil, and Needles for all sewing machines. Sewing Machines and millinery patterns. Liberal discount made for cash. Every machine purchased from me is warranted to give good running order for the next five years of charge, and thorough instructions given by the best lady operator in this part of the State, free of charge. Examine my stock of machines before purchasing.

NAVAL Agents Wanted for BATTLE, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Army, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish and Game Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Indian Bureau, U.S. Land Office, U.S. Patent Office, U.S. Post Office, U.S. Revenue Service, U.S. Signal Corps, U.S. War Department, U.S. Navy Department, U.S. Marine Department, U.S. Army Department, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish and Game Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Indian Bureau, U.S. Land Office, U.S. Patent Office, U.S. Post Office, U.S. Revenue Service, U.S. Signal Corps, U.S. War Department, U.S. Navy Department, U.S. Marine Department, U.S. Army Department, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish and Game Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Indian Bureau, U.S. Land Office, U.S. Patent Office, U.S. Post Office, U.S. Revenue Service, U.S. Signal Corps, U.S. War Department, U.S. Navy Department, U.S. Marine Department, U.S. Army Department, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish and 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