THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A SMALL quantity of turpentine added to stove blacking will make the stove easier to polish.

IF HORSES are rubbed, morning and noon, with a handful of smart weed, the flies will not trouble them in the least through the day.

A PEOPLE generally will be glad to know that charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a small piece of cold charcoal on the burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on for an hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

VIENNA CHOCOLATE.—Mix three tablespoonsful of grated chocolate to a paste with a little water. Let no lump remain. Put in a chocolate pot one pint of new milk and one pint of cream or a quart of milk, and set it into a kettle of boiling water. Have ready the well beaten whites of two eggs. When the milk or cream is boiling hot stir in the chocolate paste; let it boil two or three minutes, stirring constantly. Then stir in the white of eggs and serve hot.

GREEN TOMATO PRESERVES.—Eight pounds small green tomatoes (pierce each with a fork), seven pounds sugar, the juice of four lemons, ginger and mace mixed, one ounce. Heat all together slowly, and boil until the fruit is clear. Take it from the kettle in a perforated skimmer, and spread upon dishes to cool. Boil the syrup until thick, put the tomatoes in your jars and pour it over them hot. Keep in a cool, dry place. These are particularly nice, and taste much like foreign preserves.

A CORRESPONDENT of an exchange paper states that he fed his horses skimmed milk and that he has known cases where it was of great benefit and was an economy. He says that a pail of it three times a day will keep a work horse in better condition than will four quarts of oats. Of course this sort of ration would render less water necessary. Three pails of ten quarts each would give twenty-four quarts of water, as milk has of solid matter 20 per cent. only (one fifth), and 80 per cent. (four-fifths) of water. So thirty quarts of milk would give the twenty-four quarts of water.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

THE use of chloride of potassium is recommended in Germany as a means of increasing the growth of wool in sheep. The fact of the "yolk" of sheep containing a large proportion of this chemical led some German chemists to make experiments with a view of proving whether the supply of this material would promote the growth of wool; and the result has proved that, by administering chloride of potassium in the proportion of one part of chloride to nine parts of salt, the production of wool may be increased and its quality improved, while the general health of the animals is at the same time benefitted. Experiments are being made in order to ascertain the proper quantities to administer.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

THE COMPLEXION.—It will no doubt be of great interest to many ladies to know that "magnesia," (an article used by many as a toilet powder in the firm belief that it is harmless) is pronounced by chemists to be very injurious to the skin. Used for any length of time it dries the cuticle, and causes the face to become rough and scaly. For the benefit of those who many have been induced to use magnesia we append the following simple but efficacious remedy: One ounce glycerine, one-half ounce cologne spirits, six and one-half ounces orange flower water. Apply to the face morning and night. As a toilet powder is almost a necessity, and as many of the preperations in the market contain magnesia, as well as other injurious ingredients, ladies would do well to apply the following simple and convincing test before using. To a teaspoonful of the ...ected powder add the juice of a ... mix slightly, and if effervesOnsues the powder is dangerous, ... its use should be avoided, as it will ultimately injure the skin, and destroy the beauty of the complexion.

USEFUL HINTS.—Keep fresh lard in tin vessels.

Keep yeast in wood or glass.

Keep preserves and jellies in glass.

Keep salt in a dry place.

Keep vinegar in wood or glass.

Keep meat or flour in a cool, dry place.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat and fish.

Lard for pastry should be used hard, as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen jar, closely covered in a dry, cool place.

In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone plunge in boiling water at once.

Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking. It is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter, salt and pepper to taste.

To prevent meat from scorching during roasting, place a basin of water in the oven. The steam generated prevents scorching and makes the meat cook better.

Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

You can get a bottle or barrel of oil out of any carpet or woolen stuff be applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot or liquid of any kind.

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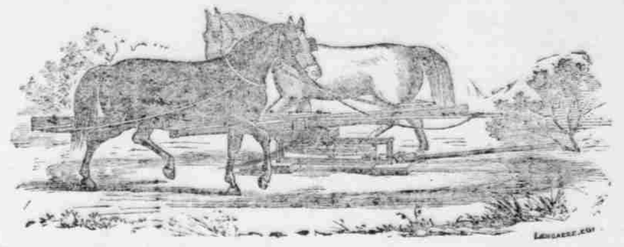

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WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-42-76.-tf.]

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COOKING BY THE SUN.—A very old friend in a new dress appears at the Paris Exposition in the form of an apparatus for cooking, in which neither gas, coal, wood, nor other fuel, and not even electricity, is employed for the purpose. The only agency used is the heat of the sun, the solar rays being concentrated by means of condensers, reflected by means of radiators until sufficient heat is engendered to boil an egg, and even to cook a small loaf or piece of meat. The idea of thus utilizing the solar rays is as old as the sun itself, but it has not hitherto been brought to such practical perfection as to place this source of heat within reach of the public at large. Whether the story of the destruction by Archimedes of the Roman fleet anchored in the harbor of Syracuse by means of the heat reflected from a number of mirrors be true or false, the very fact of the story having been circulated is proof of the existence of a desire to make use of such method of focussing the heat of the sun's rays on any particular object. Only a few years ago the proposal was revived by a Frenchman, who offered his government a plan for destroying an enemy's fleet by means of burning mirrors at a distance of a mile. These are instances of the destructive efforts of man's genius. Less ambitious, but more useful, have been the attempts of Professor Ericssen to drive a steam engine by vapor produced entirely by concentration of the sun's rays on a boiler of water; and now there is exposed to view at the Paris Exhibition an apparatus for cooking by the same agency. Experiments on a small scale have been made with perfect success, but the duration of sunshine even in *la belle* France is so uncertain as to prevent the hopes of any practical benefit being derived from the clever invention. In England, where a week of unclouded sunshine is an unheard-of phenomenon, the apparatus would be still more useless. But in tropical England, in those portions of the British empire which lie under the equator, in the West Indies, in Fiji, in India, in parts of Australia, and in Africa, the intense heat of the sun's perpendicular rays might be turned to practical account as a substitute for the undesirable consumption of fuel, adding its heat and smoke to the overladen atmosphere.

THE WEED NUISANCE.—Weeds will assert their rights whenever there is a chance, and if not checked will monopolize the entire farm. Cultivation, in a general sense, is the best exterminator. But weeds should not be removed and thrown away—burnt in piles as farmers do; they should be made a source of profit, or at least to pay for their "grub," by adding them to the manure heap. Some may say that the seed of the weeds retain their vitality in the manure, and when the manure is spread on the earth, these weeds may grow and give us a word of trouble. We have heard this objection over and over again; and many either burn their weeds or cart them to some waste hole for fear of this. On the other hand, we like to see the manure heap cared for. It is a sign of a strong arm and a vigorous intellect at the head of affairs. And, even at the risk of encouraging weed seeds once in a while, we would rather preach the doctrine of throwing everything into one common receptacle for all vegetable and animal refuse, than aid in the waste of good material which we so often see.

Even where there is likely to be much objection from weed seeds in a manure heap, provided the vegetable refuse is likely to be valuable, the seeds may be destroyed by composting. The warmth of the decaying mass causes the seeds to sprout; and if the whole mass is turned over once or twice, so as to give air enough to all the seeds in time to germinate, all the objectionable matter may be destroyed. We fear far more from ugly roots of vile creeping weeds in the manure-heap than we do from bad seeds; but even these may be pretty badly worried by a stirring over of a mass a time or two before using. But this requires labor, and how much labor can be made profitable will always be a question before the saving of waste material, however valuable in the abstract it may be.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN DAIRYING.—What we wish to impress upon the minds of all dairymen is that under all circumstances, the only chance of profit in a dairy must be from liberal feeding, to produce a uniform and abundant flow of milk, and when a dairyman makes up his mind that he cannot afford to feed liberally, he had better sell his cows at once, and get out of a losing business. We know a man with twenty cows, who watches the condition of the pasture, and the thrift and the yield of his cows, and adds extra feed in barn, at once, on any appearance of falling off in milk; and the consequence is that his animal yield of milk is fifty per cent. more than many of his neighbors, while the cost for the extra food is not one-third what he receives from the extra yield for the season. Do not be afraid to trust your cows with a few quarts of grain per day. They will pay for it every night.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

THE London *Farmer* has the following: "A capital plan of protecting horses and cattle from the tormenting attacks of flies in hot weather is to wash their coats in the morning with a decoction of walnut leaves, the peculiar smell of which effectually keeps the would-be marauders at a distance. The decoction is said to have the further power of destroying any eggs that may have been already deposited in the skin."

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Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

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The place we hold forth Isaac Lacey's old Stand, Where the best kind of bargains the cash can command;
THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP VARIETY STORE is our full name,
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Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., June 4, 1878.-3m.

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GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [3-27.-'72.]

The History of Ear-Rings.

JEWELS IN THE EAR WORN SINCE THE EARLIEST AGES—ANCIENT EAR RINGS.

The nothing new under the sun principle applies to the custom of wearing pendants from the lower part of the ears as well as to many other things. It appears to have taken its rise in the earliest times among the nations of the East. The prophet Isaiah reproaches the daughters of Zion with being too lavish in ornaments of this description, and several parts of the Scripture make allusions to the spoil of ear-rings, etc., which was dedicated to the Lord. This trinket, of rings and jewels, appears to have been as much worn by men in those days as by the same sex that now lays almost undisputed claim to them. It would seem that the ornaments had been used for idolatrous purposes previous to this time, since Jacob, in the injunction he gave to his household, commanded them to put away "the strange gods which were in their hand and all the ear rings which were in their ears." These earrings, or jewels, worn by Jacob's household had probably been consecrated to superstitious purposes, and worn as a sort of amulet, for it is known that rings, whether in the ears or nose, were first superstitiously worn in honor of false gods, and probably of the sun, whose circular form they were designed to represent; and, indeed, rings and vessels among the heathen nations oftentimes had the image of the sun, moon, etc, engraved upon them. The Prophet Hosea speaks of the women of Jerusalem as indulging in the lying vanities of rings devoted to the idol deities. The Roman ladies of olden times used ear-rings of pearls and of precious stones, and not unfrequently, like some of the North American Indians, they had three or four of these ornaments pendent to each ear, which, unlike the Indian trinkets of the present day at least, were of immense value. The Moors of Africa were also noted for the use of the same ornaments. Many of the busts of the heathen gods have been found to have ear-rings, or holes pierced in their ears for that purpose. Some investigators of antiquity have considered this to be characteristic of the busts of divinities, but this opinion does not appear to be well founded, as there are many well known statues of models which have the ears pierced. The fine bust of Canova, in the Villa Borghese, which is offered to a statue of Hercules, has only the right ear pierced.

LAY A FAINTING PERSON DOWN.—Says a physician in the *Health and Home*: "It is surprising how everybody rushes at a fainting person and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep the head erect. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or other fit fall into the recumbent position, death is more imminent. I have driven a mile to-day while a lady, fainting, was held upright, found her pulseless, white, and apparently dying, and I believe if I had delayed ten minutes longer she would have died. I laid her head down on a lower level than her body, and immediately color returned to her lips and cheeks, and she became conscious. To the excited group of friends I said, 'Always remember one fact—namely, fainting is caused by want of blood to the brain; the heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the natural amount of blood to the brain; and hence the person loses consciousness because the function of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain, and instantly the person recovers.' Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is still under the influence of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation, and the supply to the brain is diminished, as compared with the recumbent position the heart's pulsation being equal. If, then, you place a person in a sitting position, whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive blood, while, if you lay him down with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the head by the mere force of gravity, and, in fainting, is sufficient quantity to restore consciousness."

HOW TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.—Take off the dust with a soft cloth. Make a lump of dough with a little flour and water, and rub the wall gently downward, taking the length of the arm at each stroke and in this way go round the room. As the dough becomes dirty cut the solid part off. In the second round commence the stroke a little above where the last one ended, and be very careful not to cross the paper or go up again. Ordinary papers cleaned in this way will look fresh and bright, and almost as good as new. Some papers, however—and these the most expensive ones—will not clean nicely; and in order to be certain whether or not a paper can be cleaned it is best to try it first in some obscure corner, which will not be noticed if the result is unsatisfactory. If there are any broken places in the wall, fill them up with a mixture of equal parts of plaster of Paris and silver sand, made into a paste with a little water. Then cover the place with a little piece of paper like the rest, if it can be had. When the room is newly papered a few yards of the paper should be preserved for repair. If there are any spots of grease on the walls mix some fuller's earth with gall and cold water and spread this on the spot. Pin a little blotting paper over the mixture, and leave it for three or four hours, then brush it off carefully, when in all probability the grease will be removed.