FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Floors for Horse Stables.

As long as we can remember, the question as to the best floors for horse stables has been discussed. We have tried clay and ordinary dirt, but they did not prove satisfactory. Holes would be dug almost daily by the forefeet, the wine would gather there, and unless great care was taken to fill them up and to smooth over the soil daily and wash horses' feet, scratches would follow, and probably what is commonly called quarter-crack result, which is likely quarter-crack result, which is likely permanently to injure the animals. Sand and even sawdust have been recommended, but as they were clearly not desirable, we never tried either. We began with plank flooring, were dissuaded from using it, but have re-turned to it, and found it preferable to the others. We prefer hemlock, a double two-inch plank, with the front part kent well covered with straw at all part kept well covered with straw at all times for the fore-feet, and at nights to be well-bedded with straight rye straw. aloes. We have found no disadvantages from the flooring; the teet have not suffered, so far as we can discover. Some object to the planks, first, because they are hard, and others that they be-come slippery, and the horse is liable to fall and strain himself in getting up; but, if we re memoer rightly, the plank roads were

means. not objected to on account of their hard-ness or slopperyness; and as to slipping, if the flooring is a little inclined the water is carried back, whence a sli ht gutter, also inclining somewhat, either removes it from the stable on the outside, or it is allowed to pass under the floor through small holes in the gutter. But where these arrangements have not been made, a covering of sifted coal ashes over the floor will pre-vent the slipping. We have known floors in stalls to be made of boards or planks turned up on an edge, which is about as hard as anything can be; also, of flagstones, mortar, and even of asphaltum, all which we should suppose might prove injurious to the animal, the dawn of historic times. but we have never heard that they were. Hemloek planks, laid as we have mentioned, will prove, take all the cir-cumstances into consideration, about as satisfactory as anything that can be substituted, and far n ater and not more expensive.—Germantown Telegraph.

Household Hints.

The best meat requires the simplest preparation.

Never mix or place on the same dish. meats or vegetables that are unlike in flavor.

To boil meat, when the meat is to be eaten, plunge it in boiling water, so as to sear the outside and retain the juices.

To make soup, when the object is to extract all the juices from the meat, cut up in small pieces and put on in cold dead and decaying insects. water.

To roast meat properly, the air must have free a cess to it. This is the rea-son why meat roasted before an open fire is more palatable than that roasted (baked) in a close oven.

Cheap utensils, of whatever kind, get out of order easily and usually cumber the kitchen, and annoy everybody who has anything to do with them. In all things relating to cookery the best is the cheapest.

In building or choosing a house to live in, take care that the kitchen is roomy, and has plenty of sunlight. tration at a house in the suburbs of Waco, Texas. The lady was startled dark kitchen is an abomination, and a cramped kitchen increases the labor of housekeeping one half. Let the kitchen by a crash, and entering the room where be supplied with all modern conveniences, even if the parlor suffers in consequence

Neatness is the first virtue in the kitchen. The dishes of a careless cook all have a mixed flavor, as if cooked in The general rule is to cook one not. long and slowly, with an even heat, so as to reach every part. Frying ought to be the last method for cooking Broil, boil, roast, stew or bake in preference.

Some Interesting Facts.

A peculiar substance has been found by Protessor A. Seacchi in the lava which issued from Vesuvius during the year 1631. He supposes it to be a new metal, and gives it the name vesbium. the antiquity of the custom, or would find much meaning in the statement 'hat it must have been not merely one of the first steps in the decoration of the person, but one of the first achieve-In Prussia one person in every four hundred and fifty is insane. A Berlin scientist attributes this large proportion to intemperance among the lower class,

ments when that decoration began to assume the shape of art, however rudely. It seems to have been pracand to educational cramming in early years among others. ticed by the more uncouth barbarians as far back as we have any record, and Some two years since, according to a

foreign medical report, a girl of seven-teen received a severe fright, which, within a few days thereaf er, resulted in a total loss of her hair. None has grown since, and she remains completely bald. always to have been a fushion with most of the islanders of the southern half of the globe, with whom it is a sot of aspiration toward the pictoral. Captain Cook, speaking of the people who met him at Adventure bay, says A small quantity of the essential oil of aloes was recently exhibited in Edin-burg. It is believed to be the only specimen in the world. The oil exists they wore no ornaments, unless we consider as such, and as a proof of their love of finery, some large punctures o only in very minute quantity in alces but two fluid drachms having been ridges raised on different parts of their bodies, some in straight and others in curved lines." obtained from five hundred pounds of

Among people of paler face, the sail-A process has been patented in Ger-many whereby a fur-like material is produced from feathers in combination with other textile substances. The proors have almost a monopoly of the cus tom. Some older man of their number becomes an expert in the matter, and they submit themselves to his skill. The "saucy ship" that is stippled over the heart of the man before the mast, is duct can be used for a variety of purposes, such as rugs, carpets, and some articles of clothing. Features, other-wise valueless, can be utilized by this carried by him almost as religiously as a pledge of faith; he adds to it the flag and shield, the name of his "girl," a heart pierced with darts, anchors and The hats of natives of British Colum-

bia are adorned with figures resembling tattooo marks. Dr. Dally has discov-ered that these marks all have a definite cables, verses and mottoes and legends, all drawn in red and blue ink, with a precision of which, while his open shirt meaning, being, in fact, records of events which have taken place in the betrays it, he grows prouder every day as an ornament, aithough first assumed as a badge of loyalty to all that is dearlives of the wearers. Each individual thus displays his history upon his head. est to him. A remarkable discovery was lately made in the region of the Pyrences. In

Nowhere is tattooing to be seen done in the complete manner in which it is exhibited by the natives of the South a cave of the paleolithic or "old stone" p riod there were found teeth of the sea islands. There it is & mark of poverty, almost a disgrace, if a young man cave bear adorned with drawings, some has not undergone the operation in more or less elaborate style. There are tattooers whose profession it is, and who of which represent human beings covered with long hair. These rude pic-tures must date thousand of years before do their work with a delicacy, and one might almost say with a beauty, sur-passing belief. It is the habit there A horse recently captured in the

Tattooing.

We doubt if the owners of those rough

ands that follow the work of tattooing 'on board ship" to-day know much of

wilds of Turkes an was found to be for severa, young men to unite and go through the affair together, companion exceedingly sensitive to cold, having no ordinary coat. This unique speci-men of the equine breed now figures at the Zoological gardens at St. Peters-burg, where it is comfortably habited in an otter shin index ship making it more endurable, and, by means of the rotation of the victim, ome rest and relief being found during the process, which is both painful and tedious, owing to the absorption of the The pitcher plant of Borneo has been

coloring matter and the irritation of the infinitessimal punctures, It found to be a natural insect trap, in-curving ridges effectually preventing occupies two or more months, and sometimes costs as much as two thousthe escape of any creeping insects which may enter. In order to safely reach the and dollars of our money. When half done, the workman pauses for his pay; prisoners thus entrapped, a species of black ant ingeniously perforates the stalk of the plant and tunnels upward to the pitcher, providing in this manif it is not ready, work on the delin quent ceases, and he goes about, the re-proach of all his world. A number of ner a highway by means of which ready access is had to a sumptuous fare of fine needles and a little mallet are the tools. The young men who go in robust and hearty, come out the skele-

tons of themselves, but proud and happy Bird Flies Through a Pane of Glass. their new possession-a suit silken lace, as one might describe it, in the best instances, drawn over the A ball fired from a pistol or rifle at a pane of glass will cut a clean hole through the pane the size of the bullet, swarthy and shining skin, hidden only by the "lava-lava," or breech-cloth, wrought with fine meshes and all sort cracking the pane but breaking out no pieces except the one before it. This curious principle is made use of in of exquisite interlinear tracery, with such nicety as to carry the thing near marine and other gunnery ships when near together, using very small charges the region of art, and to make it very different from the crude anchors and of powder which causes the ball to crash in a ship's timber, while with a heavy charge it would cut a hole only the size of itself. This attribute of prourrows in general use in the forecastle lecoration, or from any of the quaint designs which the early Portuguese sailors learned of the sailors of the East jectiles has received a very curious illusand Farther Ind.

Russian Scandal.

it occurred saw lying on the floor a small It occurred saw lying on the noor a small bird hawk fluttering in death, while near it lay a little bird dead, and which it had evidently just dropped from its talons. The hawk in making the dive after its prey had misceleulated and struck the window. And how comes the eurosity Now that the "fifteen puzzle " craze as about passed into oblivion, another interesting game and one less perplexing and more simple holds the boards. It is called "Russian Scandal" and is very popular with evening gatherings of young people. In this game one member of the company writes a short window. And now comes the curiosity. In the center of the pane of glass was a hole through which the hawk had come in, and seemingly smaller than the bird itself, while the pane though cracked was unbroken in any other

Bells and Their History.

Bells are of very ancient origin. They are mentioned as worn on the high priest's robes (Exodus x viii 38). The prophet Zachariah (xvi, 20) speaks of "bells of the horses," which were prob-ably lung on the bridles of war horses

ably hung on the bridles of war horses to accustom them to noise. Bells were use i by the Greeks and Romans in private houses and in camps and garrisons. The hour of bathing at Rome was announced by the sound of a bell. The priest of Proscripine, at Athens, rung a bell to call the people to sacrifice. According to Pliny, the mon-ument of Porsenna was decorated with bells. Sheep-bells of bronze were used in ancient Italy, and are yet preserved in ancient Italy, and are yet preserved in the museum of Naples.

In the museum of Naples. Bells were brought into use for churches by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the year 1400. They are first mentioned in England by Bede, toward the end of the seventh century. Chings or page of balls ere of one Chimes, or peals of bells, are of an-cient date, the first chimes introduced

into England having been put up at Croyland Abbey, in 960. In the cathedral of Limerick, Ireland, is a chime of beils about which an af-fecting story is told. They were made by an Italian for a monastery in Italy. A revolution swept the land; he became a retugee and an exile; the monastery was destroyed; the bells were carried off. After many years of wandering, he came to Ireland. As the vessel which carried him sailed along the placid Shannon the sunset chimes rang out from the cathedral, and he recognized the sweet sounds. They came from the belis which he had made. He leaned against the railing of the deck and listened in silent rapture to the well-known, long-unheard music. The boat reached the wharf; the sailors spoke to him, then touched him-he was dead. His spirit had departed while listening to the ravishing sounds.

Some writers say that the cus om of christening bells was introduced by Pope John XIII, who occupied the ontifical chair from 965 to 972, and who first consecrated a bell in the Lateran hurch and gave it the name of John the Baptist. But it is evidently of an older standing, for there is an express prohibi tion of the practice in a capitular of Charlemagne, in 789.

Pope John IX. ordered bells to be rung as a defense against thunder and lightning, in the year 900. All the bells Europe were rung in 1456, by order Pope Calixtus III., to scare away of Pope Calixius III., to scatched to Halley's comet, which was supposed to be in some manner identified with Mohammed II., who had just taken Constantinople. The comet left, but Mohammed stayed.

It was an ancient custom to ring bells for persons about to expire, to notify the people to pray for them, from which arose the name of "passing bells." It was supposed that the sound of the bells drove away evil spirits. The wealthy were induced to bequeath property for the support of favorite bells, which were to be rung at their funerals. During the thirteenth century, large elis began to be cast. The "Jacqueline" of Paris, cast in 1300, weighed 15. 009 pounds; one cast in Paris in 1472, weighed 15,000 pounds; the bell of Rouen, cast in 1501, weighed over 36, 000 pounds.

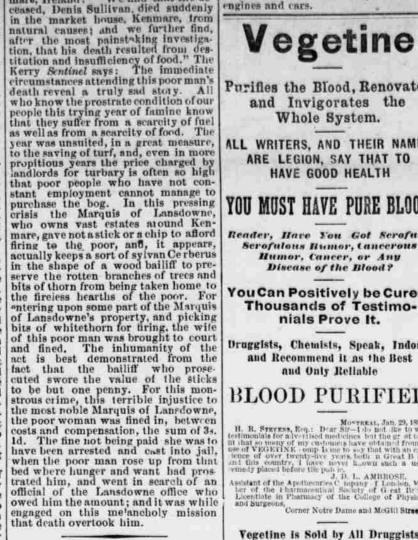
The great bell of Moscow, cast by or-der of Empress Anne in 1734, weighed 193 tons. It remained suspended only until 1737, when it fell, in consequence It remained suspended only

of a fire, and remained partially buried in the earth until 1837, when it was raised, and now forms the dome of a chapel formed by excavating the earth underneath. Some deny that the bell vas ever suspended, while others insist that it was, and that, when in mo-tion, it agitated the air of the surrounding country for forty miles. The great bell of Burmah, at a temple

in the environs of Amarapoora, weighs 260,000 pounds. Klaprath states that in member of the company writes a short story on a slate making it as full of incident as he can. He then goes outside the door and calls one of the world. It weighs 1,700,000 pounds. outside the door, and calls one of four times greater than the great bell of story aloud once, very distinctly. After the great bell of Westminster, England. The finest bell in England was the great Tom of Lincoln, considerably older than St. Paul's. Its elevation gave it an horizon of fifty miles in every distory to him as exactly as he can re-member it. The third person tells it to rection. Its note was like the chord of A upon a full organ It fell from its a fourth, and the fourth to a fifth, and support and was destroyed. On the largest of three bells placed by Edward III. in the Little Sanctuary, so on till each one of the party has had



engines and cars.



Chicago has a policeman who can speak the English, German, French, Polish and Welsh languages. He can club a man in five different languages in less time than it takes an ordinary oliceman to make a common arrest in hog Latin .- Rome Sentinel.

Governor Smith, of Wisconsin, has issued an order establishing the uniform of the United States army as that of the national guard of Wisconsin.

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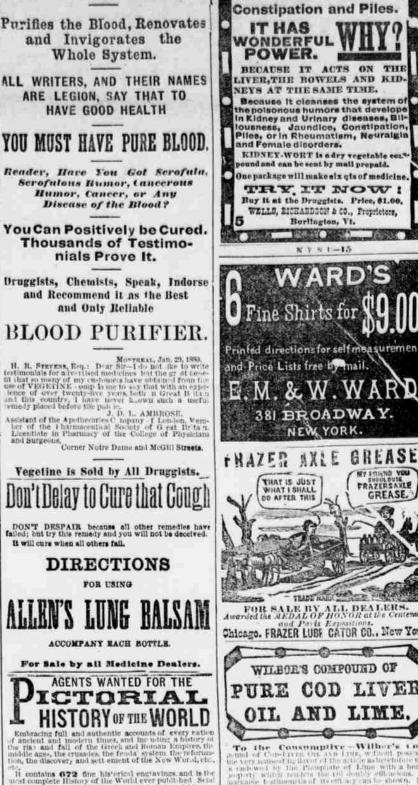
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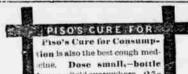
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PERMANENTLY CURES

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

KIDNEY DISEASES,

tom has become general after churning since its projective force was sufficient to wash the butter with cold brine of to projuce the effect of a slowly moving greater or less scrength, not only to pistol ball. wash it once, but twice, if the first washing does not remove every trace of buttermilk.

An exchange says that white-oak firkins soaked for two days in sour milk, when washed out and soaked one day in strong brine, and then rubbed thoroughly with sait make the best vessels for packing butter.

The secretary of the Royal Agricul-tural society, of England, advises to stop the churn when the butter is the size of a pin-head, draw off the butter milk and water, and repeat this waterbath until no buttermilk remains. In this he differs from many dairymen. who churn until the butter reaches the size of wheat grains.

Butter must be packed while perfectly fresh. Immediately after the fination working it should be put away in the fresh. packages

Mr. X A. Willard expresses the belief that "ropy" milk is due to weeds, bad water and had treatment to cows, and Professor Englehart once said he knite

knew it was a weed. Dr. Leffmann has known it to stop when cows were changed from good to bad water, and as for weeds the disease appears at all times

A Canada correspondent recommends when butter will not "come" placing a small piece of fresh butter in the churn, will cause the globules t · gather If that fails, the best way is to place the cream in a vessel and put that vessel in another containing hot water on the top of a stove. Bring the cream to a temperature of about eighty degrees, then churn.

Napoleon.

"I was educated," he said. "at a military school. Everyone said of me, shaped toward two opposite sides from the mouth. The edges of the ribben-like body are servated or provided with nu-*That child will never be good for any-thing but geometry.' I had chosen a little corner of the school grounds where merous little lips, by means of which the creature propels itself forward. It I would sit and dream at my ease, for I have always liked reverie. When my can also propel itself from one place to another by a teculiar spiral movement. The Venus' Girdle, with its magnificompanions tried to usurp possession of this corter, I defended it with ail my cent colors, is a most beautiful object. might. I already new by instinct that my will was to override that of others, Various attempts have been made to keep them in aquariums, but they surand that what pleased me was to belong to me. I was not liked at school. It takes time to make one's self liked; and vive for a few days only. They are at-tacked by the other animals in the aquarium, and have such a ravenous

rakes time to make one's self fixed; and even when I had nothing to do, I always felt vaguely that I had no time to lose. I entered the service, and soon grew tired of garrison work. I began to read novels, and they interested me deeply. I even tried to write some. I often let myself dream in order that I wight to the venus' Gircle is seldom found quite entries but it scema to care little for a myself dream, in order that I might myself dream, in order that I might afterward measure my dreams by the compass of my reason. I threw myself into an ideal world, and endeavored to find out in what precise points it dif-tered from the actual world in which I lived. I have always liked analysis, and if I were to be seriously in love, I should analyze my love bit by bit. I cosquered, rather than studied, history. I did not care to retain, and did not re-I did not care to retain, and did not re-tain, anything that could not give me a new idea; I disdained all that was useless, but took possession of certain results which pleased me."—Mnie. De

Remusat. It is stated that France now calls into action the enormous amount of 1,100 000 horse power, representing the effort of no less than 14 000 000 men-that is, in fact, a population actually greater than that of the workmen of the whole country.

The rapidity with which birds In the manufacture of butter the cus- ily can be estimated from this fact, doing this he walks away and carries the slate with him. The person to whom the story was read, summons another of the party and narrates the

in an otter-skin jacket.

Words of Wisdom,

To despond is to be ungrateful before-hand. Be not looking for evil. Often the story narrated to him privately and solemnly outside the door. When thou drainest the gall of fear while evil is passing thy dwelling. I don't like to talk much with people

out comes into the room and nar-rates the story to the whole company. who always agree with me. It is amus-ing to coquette with an echo a little The original is then read from the slate. a uile, but one soon tires of it. and it is quite curious to notice how it The old lady who believes every is altered in the course of transmission.

calamity that happens to herself a trial. and every one that happens to her triends a judgment, is not dead yet. He who thinks no man above him-

but for his virtue, nor any below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in the wrong place.

A thirty we are all trying to cut our names in big let ers upon the walls of this tenement of life; twenty years later room makes the difficulty of remembrance the greater. we have carved it, or shut up our jack-

No humility is perfect and propor-tioned but that which makes us hate our-elves as immortal-the humility Peter the Great, of Russia, was a mona ch of large views but invincible prejuaices. He loved his country, and long d to see it take a higher place in Europ an that kneels in the dust, but gazes on the A mon often needs his anger-as

well as his other passions-to blast away the obstacles to his path; but the ing in mechanical labor. To forward this end he visited in disindiscriminate use of his nitro-glycerine is dangerous and destructive

Venus' Girdle.

foot or so of its substance.

" Hats Off."

skies.

common mechanic at various trades. This pretty creature is found in the He sent, also, numerous young men Mediterranean, where it attains the ex-traordinary length of five feet, the of promise to great cities in other countries, to acquire skill in the mechanical breadth being only two inches. The mouth of the Venus' girdle is in the cenarts, and to become teachers of their countrym n. ter of the body, occupying a compara-tively small space. The body is ribbon-

But, while honoring all well-trained mechanics, he had a rooted contempt for lawyers. It puzzled nim to understand how they occupied high positions in England and France. They multiplied quarrels, he said, and fattened on the life-blood of others. Vexed at the high esteem in which they were held elsewhere, he vented his wrath in the memorable threat:

a curacy. If only there is plenty of in-

Lawyers Under Peter.

"I am thankful I have only two lawyers in my empire. When I return mean to execute one of them."

A Madrid musician, offended by a fellow pianist, challenged him to play the piano with him until either of them should be compelled by fatigue to desist. The duel lasted forty-eight hours with-Owing to its great length and tenuity, the Venus' Gircle is seldom found quite entire, but it seems to care little for a out either antagonist resting or taking the slightest nourishment. One of them played, among other pieces, the "Mis-erere," from "Trovatore," over 150 times, and was beginning it again, when he fell dead from exhaustion. The other was on the verge of lunacy.

An usher in a New York church caused a sensation one Sund+y even-The following tre the dates at which ing recently. As the pastor entered the pulpit he was shocked by a sudden Congress has adjourned in previous presidential years: 1832, July 16; 1836, outburst of mirth in the choir gallery. July 4; 1840, July 21; 1844, June 17; 1848, August 14; 1852, August 31; 1856, August 18 and August 30; 1860, June 25; 1864, July 4; 1868, July 27; 1872, June 10; 1876, August 15. Two young persons, wearing ulsters and Derby hats, had been shown to seats. The usher was surprised when only one of them removed his hat. He waited some time for the offending head

> Two boys at Grand Island, Neb., were successful in making their father believe

tary mirth of many in the congregation, the largest ever shorn in the country.

Westminster, are these lines: all have heard it, the last one to go "King Edward made me thirty-thousand

weight and three; Take me down and weigh me, and more you shall find me."

On the famous alarm bell called Roland, in a belfry tower in the once pow-erful city of Ghent, is engraved the sub-There is no necessity for any intentional

oined inscription, in the old Walloon or cident in the tale it will be lound that it is almost impossible for the person who Flemish dialect: "My name is Roland; when I toll there is

last heard the story to repeat it exactly as the first one gave it. The little fuss that is made in entering and leaving the And when I ring there is victory in the

land!" The bell known as the Liberty bell, which, on the fourth of July. 1776, an-nounced the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in Puiladelphia, has upon it the following inscription, taken

from Leviticus, xxv. 10: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." history. He saw clearly that progress could be made only by the introduction of new industries and by skillful train-ing in m chanical labor. Amsterdam, not less than a thousand guise the older nations of Europe, made h mself thoroughly acquainted with creates a din that is almost intolerable their forms of industry, and worked as a to strangers.-Golden Days.

The Effect of Coffee.

Dr. Richardson, the eminent English

scientist, refers to a statement that coffee is an unhealthy beverage, that it keeps up constant irritation of the stomach, and brings on depression of spirits, etc. There was a great deal of truth in that statement, says the doctor, as coffee cannot be taken in excess with out producing dyspepsia and irritation. but molerately used it is an invigorat-ing, healthfui and wholesome drink, bringing a man's best energies into play.

bringing a man's best energies into play. The quantity taken, however, must not be large, and should be good. Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, another cele-brated scientist, says: "The nervous-ness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the directing compared coffee the digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic de-rangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Cocoa and chocolate is [neutral in its pyschic effects, and is really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks."

Sawdust is not a very marketable commodity. If we except the manu-fac ure of dolls, there are few uses to and building blocks, etc., out of sawdust. This artificial wood, it is claimed, can be

and cheap

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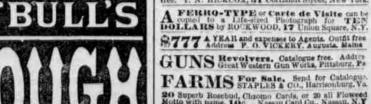
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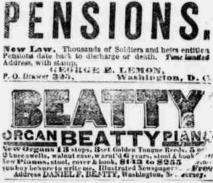
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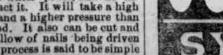


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