

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

How Laces May be Cleaned.

The cheap laces, such as Oriental, Fedoras and Egyptian, are often cast aside as useless when once soiled, but they may be washed and done up as good as new if a little care is taken...

Recipes and Hints.

To make paper stick to a wall that has been whitewashed, wash in vinegar or saleratus water.

When clothes are scorched, remove the stain by placing the garment where the sun can shine on it.

Always hang a broom up when not in use. Put an ordinary, small-sized screw eye in the end of the handle if no better way suggests itself.

Remove the seeds and fill large green peppers with cooked tomato pulp and mixed mushrooms seasoned with butter and salt, and bake in a hot oven.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be.

For roasting turkey make the stuffing of four ounces of finely minced sausage meat, four ounces of slightly dry Vienna bread soaked in milk and pressed dry...

To polish glass and remove slight scratches rub the surface gently, first with a clean pad of fine cotton wool and afterward with a similar pad oiled with cotton valvet which has been charged with fine rouge.

Hominy muffins are nice for breakfast. Beat a pint of cerealine to a smooth paste, adding one-half pint of flour with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder...

In buying table linen the finer, smaller the pattern the longer it will last. When table cloth is half worn, or part use as doilies, the best parts may be cut into table napkins...

If Mrs. B. will try this South German potato soup she will find it excellent; and as it requires so little time in its preparation it will be a valuable addition to her book of recipes.

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SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The cave animals of North America, according to Professor A. S. Packard, comprise a total of 173 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

A communication to the French Academy of Sciences by Mons. C. V. Zenger, has called attention to the simultaneous occurrence of brilliant auroras and meteoric showers, suggesting a probable connection.

The importance of microbes to the growth of plants has been practically demonstrated by M. Laurent, who obtained only one-fourth as much buckwheat from sterilized mould as in soil containing bacteria.

A new method of cure has been recently and successfully tried by a physician in Thuringia. He made the experiment of letting several of his phthisical patients pass the night in the open forest in hammocks, covered with cushions and plaids.

A German engineer named Henckels has invented a ventilating window-pane which admits fresh air while preventing a draught. Each square metre of glass contains five thousand holes, which are of a conical shape, widening toward the inside.

The new device has already been adopted by many of the German hospitals.

In the new organ now being built by Messrs. Willis for Canterbury Cathedral, the electric current is also employed as a transmitter of power from the fingers of the organist to the pipes, which will be 120 feet above him.

This is no new application of electricity, for the same thing has been done in past years. But the system employed is new, and is the invention of the builders of the organ.

Mahogany is being rapidly introduced into every part of India, where it promises to thrive. The seeds sown have germinated remarkably well, a single pound planted in green-houses in the southern districts having yielded between three and four thousand plants.

It is thought to be quite probable that the world may some day look to India instead of to America for its mahogany, as well as for its quinine. The eastern product of the latter has already become so extensive and of such superior quality that the cinchona bark exports to the United States of Colombia are said to have diminished fifty per cent. within five years.

In some of the great sawmill establishments of the West, six foot circular saws are run 760 revolutions to the minute. Running at 750 revolutions to the minute, the teeth of the six foot saw are traveling nearly three miles a minute.

Six foot saws have been driven at as high rate of speed as 880 revolutions to the minute. In Michigan, a few years ago, a Canadian company geared up its mill to run its six foot saw 850 revolutions to the minute.

A sawmill at Paducah, Ky., which had a seventy-six inch saw and steam feed, cut one day 10,571 feet of one inch oper boards in about twenty minutes.

In this trial the saw made no sawdust; each tooth tore out a strip of wood about one-quarter of an inch long. Michigan sawyers have boasted of a mill dropping sixteen one-inch sixteen-foot boards a minute, but this seems like an exaggeration.

The Largest Hay Market. New York is the largest hay market in the country, and yet only a few thousand of the millions of bales which are brought here annually find their way out of the city.

The supply does not exceed the enormous demand for city consumption. Outside of a few thousand bales which go to Brooklyn to make up the deficiency of the Long Island crop, the 2,500,000 bales which reach New York every year are consumed on Manhattan Island.

About a quarter of a century ago the counties along the Hudson River, south of Albany, were able to furnish the city with all the hay it needed, and twenty-five barges made weekly trips for forty weeks of the year to fetch the crop to market.

Now it comes from every part of the State, and Ohio and Indiana are called upon to help supply the demand. Hay comes from even as far west as Kansas.

As the hay-growing district gradually widened further West the carrying business fell into the hands of the railroads, and then the commission men made their appearance. There are now about twenty-five large commission dealers who handle hay exclusively, and a host of smaller dealers who either buy it and bring it here or handle it in connection with other produce.

When the hay reaches this city it is classified into grade No. 1, grade No. 2, and grade No. 3. The average price is \$15 per ton. It is not usually weighed at this end, but is sold by the weight marked on each bale at the time of packing.

The street railway companies insist upon having it weighed here before they buy it. Over \$16,000 worth comes in every day.

Stealing a Cannon. There must be some clever thieves in Russia. It might be supposed that a large cannon was about as hard a thing to walk away with as Mark Twain's white elephant; but apparently it is not so difficult to leave such little articles around loose in the country of the Czar.

The Odessa correspondent of the London News writes: A singular and audacious theft was perpetrated a few days ago at Sebastopol. The time-gun, which is fired every day at noon and again at sundown, after which no foreign vessel may leave the harbor, was stationed on the land-spit on which Fort Paul stood during the Crimean war.

The time-gun was a brass cannon of considerable weight, and, along with its limber, was the other evening carried bodily away by thieves. The police have failed to recover the gun, the disappearance of which has subjected the port authorities to an amount of banter on their lax protection of the city defences.

Financial Ability. "Do you know, Dumley, if Robinson is a man of any financial ability?" "I imagine not, or he would occasionally have money in his pocket. I never asked him for a dollar yet that he didn't say he hadn't a cent in his pocket."

"Then what I've heard must be true?" "What's that?" "That he is a man of remarkable financial ability."—New York Sun.

HEALTH HINTS.

The best promoters of health are fresh air and sunlight. A simple remedy for neuralgic headache is the juice of a lemon taken in a cup of black coffee.

Changes of dress from thick to thin should always be made in the morning, as then all the vital forces are in full play.

Almost all bites and stings being acid in their nature, the cure is an alkali. Spirits of hartshorn is the best household remedy; next comes saleratus or lye from wood ashes.

For warts, corns and other indurations of the cuticle, nothing acts more satisfactorily than a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and glacial acetic acid, applied in repeated layers with a brush, night and morning.

It has been shown by actual experiment that the water which streams down the inside of the window of a closed sleeping-room is so impregnated with the noxious exhalations of the sleepers that one drop is sufficient to poison a rabbit.

It is said that a solution of picoparine, two grains to the ounce of water, injected into the tooth cavity will cure neuralgia caused by bad teeth. From an eighth to a quarter of a grain seems sufficient to check the pain in the course of an hour.

Water cannot satisfy the thirst which attends cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and some other forms of disease; in fact, drinking cold water seems to increase the thirst and induce other disagreeable sensations; but the thirst will be perfectly and pleasantly subdued by eating a comparatively small amount of ice, swallowing it in as large pieces as practicable and as much as is wanted.

M. Ginjeot states that of all measures applied locally to boils, the best results are obtained from tincture of iodine. He paints the boil with a thick coating, and sometimes a single application is sufficient to cause the inflammation to subside; it is better, however, to make the application several times a day for several days. He does not recommend the early opening of boils, but if evacuation of pus be necessary antiseptics should be used.

Dead Beats. There are 10,000 boarding houses in this city, writes the New York correspondent of the Troy Times, and yet hardly one out of 100 has got rich at it. Keeping boarders is a slavish life, and those who make a living at it may be considered doing well.

One of the greatest burdens to which this class is subject is the "dead beats," who abound in that great city. There are probably at the present time 5,000 persons living at boarding houses who have for years got along without paying.

They are very adroit in shifting around, and when driven from one house find some other victim. These dead beats also infect the hotels, and a popular landlord said that he could not get rid of a set of fellows who snaked in and got their meals. The art of beating is carried to great perfection in this city, and is indeed often practiced at the clubs, where, if a man can keep up his dues, he can sponge drinks or get the barkeeper to "hang it up." Among the worst beats at the first-class hotels are the foreign gentry, who bring letters from the nobility and who want to get into society in order to marry a fortune, or, if that be impracticable, to play as far as possible the foreign confidence game.

It is said that an English visitor has just got home, leaving every man in the club (where he got an introduction) his creditor. He did not even spare the steward. Another dangerous class to hotels is found in the elegant and fascinating ladies who come in a dashing way with lavish display of dress and diamonds and are prosecuting claims for imaginary estates.

Arsenic for the Complexion. L. T. S. writes: "Is it safe to take arsenic for the complexion?" It is not at all safe; in fact, arsenic will not improve the complexion, except at the expense of health. For many years the public has been complaining about arsenic in wall papers and dyes used for articles of clothing. When people are made sick by these causes, how much more terrible must be the illness caused by taking arsenic into the stomach.

Anyone who uses arsenic for the complexion does it at a deadly peril. Some of the physicians of this city recently have been treating women for some unknown disease, which they were not able to diagnose. Finally they found that their patients were secretly taking arsenic for the complexion. Their eyes were puffed out and their face had a deathly pallor, such as is caused by poison from minerals.

The Mania for Medicine. There are 1,010 medicines in the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and in most communities there is one man who has tried every one of them before discovering that there never was anything the matter with him. The taste for strong drink is a mild, innocuous, feeble inclination, compared with the raging mania for "taking medicine" when once it gains a perniciously active hold upon a man.

There are not many really sick people in the world, and if it wasn't for the man who delights in dosing himself with anything that has a long name and an almanac attachment, there wouldn't be half enough pain on the rocks of picturesque America to hide the landscape.

A Boy's Great Grit. Recently two boys, brothers, one of eleven and the other ten years of age, were playing on the banks of the river at Utica. They proposed to take some wood home to their mother, and while gathering it lifted the dry branch of a tree and uncovered a rattlesnake, which bit the eldest boy in the finger. The youth, feeling the venom entering his veins, called on the younger brother to cut off the injured member. The latter asked: "With what?"

"With this thin flat stone," replied the intrepid youth, picking up one and placing his finger on another flat one. The brother took the stone and hammered away, and after some time succeeded in mashing off the finger, thus saving the life of the heroic boy, who stood the horrible torture with great fortitude.

Sixty feet of solid salt has been struck at Port Huron, Mich.

Spreading Eye Diseases.

To mention a few of the modes of eye disease contagion, I have to speak, in the first place, of towels, says a writer in the Medical and Surgical Journal, especially of that abominable institution known as the roller-towel, which has been used so much in asylums where forty, fifty or more children use the same towel, whether they have granular lids or not. True, in a great many of these cases the existence of granular lids was not known; but even in cases in which the existence of the disease was evident, the ignorance or carelessness of the persons in charge has allowed transmission by means of towels to be one of the most frequent sources of contagion.

As a carrier of the contagion, the house fly plays an important role, especially in cases of young children who are not able to protect themselves against the visits of this little animal. Attracted by the sweetish odor of the discharge, it will settle upon the eyes of children affected with the disease, especially infants, and carry the contagion in its claws to the other eye or the eyes of the sleeping infants.

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LYDIA'S PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated Troubles and Weakness so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND. It is a Powerful Purifying and Invigorating Medicine. Great Healing Powers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

Rheumatism and Catarrh Can be Cured. CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 28, 1886. PARDEE MEDICINE CO.

GENTLEMEN:—Nearly all winter I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism. I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, but after taking it for a time the pain became more intense, and I was alarmed and feared the remedy was making me worse.

Less than One-half the Amount Cured. John C. Heron, of 404 1/2 street, Rochester, has been troubled for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and about the heart.

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