

DOMESTIC.

"DELICATE FEELS" are particularly for breakfast, which usually means abundance from substantial fat, is the death of many journalists as well as other persons, whom journalists should teach to know better. Because the old-fashioned "hog and hominy" is the worst place, and there would be a falling off in the death rate hereabouts as well as astonish the keeper of the streets—so much better would people be able to stand their vile emanations. In short, editors should teach the people in these latitudes, that in one way or another, every full grown man and woman, and every youth, requires about one quart of some kind of fat daily, as a portion of his diet, and if not taken as food, the time is hastened when it has to be as a medicine, to simply prolong—it may be for a year or two—a miserable existence with consumption or other fatal disease in consequence; "dyspepsia" and loss of fat being commonly the first symptoms. A journalist, or any other person in this latitude, who does not take a day's proportion of fatty food to maintain bodily temperature, will soon find himself growing lean, his system will live upon its internal fat, that which is distributed throughout the bodily tissues of healthy persons—and he will shortly begin to have dyspeptic symptoms, on account of the deficiency in his food to maintain healthy nutrition.

To Wash fine Janna, knitted woolens.—Dissolve crude borax in water, a lump as large as a thumb to each quart. Boil the borax, and cool it off until it is about the temperature of river water in the summer. Add a little liquid ammonia, less than a teaspoonful to a quart. If the articles are very soiled, dissolve a little soda, more or less rapidly, in the water, and stir it up until it is dissolved. Do not rub the flannel, nor wring it, press it—a potato-masher will do as well for this as anything else. Rinse it in water of the same temperature. While soapy suds are being wrung out, clean by shaking them in a pillow-case, with plenty of dry wheat flour and pulverized borax. Rub the worst spots in the flour as if it were water.

CHOCOLATE PIE.—Make plain cup cake and bake in washington-pie plates. Lay the cake thick enough to split. After splitting, spread one half with a filling made as below, place the top piece on, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. The cake should always be fresh. Filling: One square of Baker's chocolate, one cupful of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, one-third of a cupful of boiling milk. Mix scraped chocolate and sugar together, then add very slowly the boiling milk, and then the yolks of two eggs, and simmer ten minutes, being careful that it does not burn. Flavor with vanilla. Have fully cold before using.

TRUCKY CONQUERERS.—Chop very finely or pound in a mortar the remnants—freed from fat or bone—of a roast or boiled turkey. Chop a piece of butter the size of an egg; chop together a little onion and sprig of parsley and add to the butter with a large tablespoonful of flour. When well cooked put in a cupful of strong stock and seasoning of pepper, salt, a little lemon juice and sherry, and the turkey, set away to cool, and when cold mould into small rolls; dip into a beaten egg, then into cracker crumbs, and fry in hot lard. Serve heated under a pile of French canned peas made very hot and seasoned with butter.

TO MAKE RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Take three quarts of raspberries, pour over them one quart of good cider-vinegar; let stand twenty-four hours; pour off the juice; take the same quantity of fruit again, and so on the third time; then to one quart of juice add one pound of crushed sugar, put it in a stone jar, put the jar in a pot over the fire with water and let it boil two hours; then take it out; when cold bottle and tie up the mouth (not cork) with white paper, sticking a few holes in it. It will be ready to use at any time.

PIKE-PART OF MUTTON.—Take any lean mutton cut in small pieces, wash out any fat or gristle, boil it down into a nice broth. Then take out the meat. Wash a teaspoon of rice nicely and boil it for a little while in the broth, until it begins to look transparent. All transparent, it is well off. Then take a mutton chop or two take out the bone, cut in dice. Boil the whole together, with a whole onion and a little pepper and salt, for a quarter of an hour. Serve with mashed potatoes. The same recipe does for beef, chicken, turkey or rabbit.

SPICED BEEF.—Take three or four small slices of pork cut in a light brown; then lay in your raw beef in one piece; let it brown a little both sides; then cover it with water, and let it stew over a moderate fire for five or seven hours, and water as it boils away, so that there will be enough left when you do to make a gravy. About half an hour before it is done salt to your taste and add one teaspoonful whole allspice and good-sized stick of cinnamon. When done, take out the meat and thicken the gravy with a little flour smoothed in water.

DIPHTHERIA.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of sulphur in a glass of cold water; gargle the throat six or eight times a day. Cook salt pork in vinegar and bind on the throat; when the perspiration comes on soak the hands and feet in just as hot water as the patient will bear, with a tablespoon of baking powder thrown in. Rubbing the limbs and body will assist greatly in throwing off the disease; the simple sulphur remedy is very effective in common sore throat.

JOINT CURE.—Take one quart of butter-milk one teaspoon of flour, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of molasses, a little salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one egg (beaten of course). Stir in Indian meal, but be sure and put in too much. Lay in a tin in any oven, and tolerably quick. If it is not first-rate and light it will be because you make it too thick with Indian meal.

TAPIoca SOUP.—Make a good beef soup with two pounds of meat and bone and two and a half quarts of clear water, simmering for four or five hours, and adding one onion, some parsley and carrots. Put in a very little salt. Let the stock when done get cold. Take the fat off the top and reheat the soup, putting in a tablespoonful of tapioca to a quart of stock. Season to taste and add a few drops of lemon juice.

MONDAY'S Pudding.—Cut the remains of a good cold plum pudding into finger pieces, soak them in a little brandy and then cross-batter in a mould until full. Make a custard with pint of milk and five eggs, flavoring with nutmeg or lemon rind; fill up the mould with it, tie it down with a cloth and boil or steam it for an hour. Serve with a little of the custard poured over, to which has been added a tablespoonful of brandy.

BOILED starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

From the photographs of the comet which has recently disappeared in space, Dr. Henry Draper infers that the hypothesis of the presence of carbon in the constitution of such bodies receives corroboration, and he adds, with apparent caution, that a part of the spectrum may be due to other elements.

A very useful kind of varnish, according to the Scientific News, has been made known by M. Leon Vidal. It is excellent for producing an imitation of ground glass, and it will doubtless be found available for other purposes. The formula is as follows: Doubtless, 18 parts; mastic, 4 parts, ether, 200 parts, and benzole, 90 to 100 parts.

The phylloxera has spread to a great extent in the peninsula of Austria.

AGRICULTURE.

THE CARE OF COMB HONEY.—The following is good advice on the subject from one of our most successful comb honey producers: "Filled sections or boxes that have been removed from the hives, should be examined every few days. If the combs show signs of rotting, the honey must be fumigated with sulphur. Care must be taken not to give them too much or it will damage the honey, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will be, of course, on the size of the room or box you are using. It requires but very little of the fumes of sulphur to destroy life either animal or vegetable. Fumigation will not destroy the eggs, so it may be necessary to give them a dose, after all the eggs have had time to hatch. By close watching you will be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. They are very small by first, but you will notice their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of a nearly liquid substance on the cappings or around the edge of the combs of the partly-filled cells. Comb honey is a very valuable article, and it should never be allowed to stand where the sun will shine directly on the combs especially when behind glass. The cappings will soften in a few moments and keep the honey from getting a dark appearance. The object should be to keep the honey as white and clean as possible all the time. Comb honey will bring two or three cents more per pound, when once and while the size of the same quality in solid or discarded packages."

As eastern tourists in Nevada had been spinning success in their mining, when they returned to their old mountain, an assayer remarked to a clerk, "where did this package of brown paper come from?" "It's just a sample, sir, sent by the Filipe Co. to see how they like it. It's too coarse and heavy for us to use." "Ah, well," replied the honest druggist, "do not waste it; put it in the window and sell it for fly paper."

OXIDATION.—I cleaned tools and implements are liable to rust in a very short time. The best way to prevent this is to dip them in the oil of sweet almonds. Oxygen enters up or burns upon iron, steel, and all but the precious metals, more or less rapidly, and the rust, as it is called, is a compound of iron and oxygen. In the consumption of wood, oxygen unites with the carbon of wood to make carbonic acid gas. It unites with the metal to make an oxide of the metal, and oxygen enters into the metal until it forms a coating impervious to the air. In the case of metals in common use we call it rust. Iron rust is an oxide of iron. To prevent the corroding effect of oxygen on polished implements the surface must be protected. Boiled linseed oil is excellent for this purpose. Copal varnish will answer the same purpose. Iron and steel implements are kept from rusting by being oiled with a half ounce of camphor gum in one pound of oil of sweet almonds. Skim, and mix in enough black lead to give the lard nearly a normal gray tint. Rub it over the polished implement, and after twenty-four or forty-eight hours rub off with a woolen cloth. The implement will keep bright for months. If our hardware men and dealers in fine cutlery would take this precaution on many rusty implements, they would be in the market. No purchaser wants a rusty knife, bayonet, saw or hoe.

APPLIES, in addition to being a delicious fruit make a pleasant medicine. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half; while boiled apples require five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on a table is baked apples. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coffee or bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constitutional derangements, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectively than most of the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute them for pies, cakes and sweet-meats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total amount of sick bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

For a number of years we have been advising farmers who keep bees to plant basins in every available place for the purpose of furnishing pastures for the bees. Honey gathered from the flowers of any of the numerous species of basins or Indens—as they are known by both of these common names—is equal in quality to that obtained from the wild clover, and there is no good reason why the farmer should not provide pastures for his bees as well as for his cattle. The European basins come into bloom at an earlier age than our American species, and produce honey in greater abundance, and for this reason are preferable for supplying the bees with honey; but all the species are excellent for this purpose.

A PRACTICAL stock grower advises his brother farmers not to be in a hurry to destroy any animal that may break a leg, for means of plaster of Paris (and plaster) and some bagging strips, the limb may be set and supported until the fractured bones unite again. His plan has been, both with calves and sheep, to wind feed of bagging about the broken limb, plaster over with calico, and mix with a thin paste, wind another over that and apply more plaster, the leg being fastened by splints of wood until the plaster sets. The animal would limp around for a few days, on three legs, but recovers without blemish.

POTATOES should be harvested as soon as they are ripe; otherwise the tubers may start into a new growth. They are much more apt to be affected by the "rot" if left long enough in the soil. If "rot" is a "case" which is a fungus growth, makes its appearance, the vines should be burned as soon as the potatoes are dug, as the spores are thus destroyed in vast quantities.

When an orchard requires fertilizing it best to do this all over the ground and apply manure only near the trees. This produces a large growth of roots close to the trees, for roots grow where the soil is rich. Orchards need lime and ashes more than manure, and soon produce healthy smooth bark.

A stiff wisp broom is better to remove dust and dirt from a horse's legs than a curry comb. Many horses with thin skins, are exceedingly nervous and restive in the hands of a careless groom, and this nervousness often degenerates into viciousness.

Keep your hands moving and pick your cotton as rapidly as possible, but do not pick on wet days. It makes a great difference. Cotton picked wet never can make a good sample. Better to let it dry in the pot where it will regain its natural color and freshness.

MANY a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows those of his own barnyard to rot to waste.

The adulteration of butter is systematically carried on. It is done by mixing powdered soapstone in the butter. The adulteration cannot be detected by the taste or the eye.

Cows should be milked at least twice each day, and at regular hours. The stipplings contain most of the cream, or butter, and this a poor milkier rarely obtains.

In this country, green corn fodder, properly grown and fed, yields the greatest amount of milk and flesh, for the same expenditure, of any other crop grown.

Dr. Ochsleiger, of Danzig, has found that sulphate of sodium is a remedy of great value in the treatment of nervous headache, especially if given in a dose of one gramme in the beginning of an attack. It usually produces drowsiness, and after a few hours the patient wakes up refreshed and free from pain. It, however, often fails to produce this effect in cases dependent on anæmia.

Silk neckties can be washed in rain-water, to one pint of which add a teaspoonful of white honey and one of hartshorn. Do not squeeze but let them drip, and when nearly dry press between folds of cloth.

HUMOROUS.

SMITH, JONES AND THE EDITOR.—Jones rushed into the office of the Weekly Standard on the other day. There was a wild look in his eye and a copy of the Standard in his hand. "Did you put that piece in here?" he demanded of the editor, pointing with trembling finger to a paragraph stating that salt scattered about the yard would kill fowl. "That," said the editor, inquiringly, stopping in the midst of his editorial and laying down his pen, "is your own article, is it not?" "Yes," said Jones, "that's what's the matter," said Jones, "and you may stop my paper right off—do you hear?" "Oh, yes, certainly," said the editor, "but you must first pay for it." "True," said Jones, "but that's just what's the matter," said Jones, "and you may stop my paper right off—do you hear?" "Oh, yes, certainly," said the editor, "but you must first pay for it."

COOKING CONSTITUTION.—Every Time. A man, or even a piece of machinery that does its work right every time, is, we think, very correctly judged "valuable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind and which does so every time. Messrs. Jones and Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: "We have used your 'Three Dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the last winter." "Dear Sir, I will use your medicine hereafter."

BALTIMORE people have great presence of mind. When a man fell dead the other day, it was proposed to call a coroner. Said a man, "Hold on! Call two. This is a very melancholy occurrence, but we must first make the best of it, and then call the coroner." "Why, yes," said another, "it's too coarse and heavy for us to use." "Ah, well," replied the honest druggist, "do not waste it; put it in the window and sell it for fly paper."

What do we know about St. Jacob's Oil? It is the best of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer, that we are reliably informed, that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony, and spent a mint of money to get relief from Rheumatism, in desperation bought some and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Rheumatism he ever heard of.

LASTEST AGONY.—It is difficult to keep all the agonies of this agonizing period in mind; but if you wish to be considered "intense" it is absolutely necessary that you should receive by mail a packet of hankerchiefs from your best girl. This signifies: "I have a cold, and I need a handkerchief." "I will come!" (if them) that's dear to me.

Vegetine The Best Medicine. GENERAL DEBILITY. PREPARED BY DR. J. R. STEVENS, Boston. Your very valuable medicine, "Vegetine," saved the sight of my little daughter, saved her from blindness, and restored her to her life. Very gratefully, Mrs. J. J. SIMMONS.

Vegetine, GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION. Eruptions of the Skin. Chronic Sore Eyes, and General Debility. Read what Dr. Stevens says: "I have used 'Vegetine' in my family for eight years and cordially recommend it as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the ailments of the system, and I think it has given general satisfaction. Very respectfully, DR. J. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

WITH SUCH BENEFIT. Dear Sir,—I have been using your valuable medicine, "Vegetine," for several years, and I think it has given general satisfaction. Very respectfully, DR. J. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine. PREPARED BY DR. J. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is sold by All Druggists. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Sir William Hamilton said: "On earth there is nothing great but man." Thanks Sir William; he thanks awfully. Now, what have you to say Mrs. Livermore?

REMARK ABOUT BACHELORS.—Dear Sir, I have been using your valuable medicine, "Vegetine," for several years, and I think it has given general satisfaction. Very respectfully, DR. J. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

ABOUT every month I take a dose of "Vegetine" Pills, and I always enjoy excellent health.

THOMAS of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ONE swallow does not make a summer, but," says Swifts, "it imparts a pleasant warmth."

STARCH COLORED; he would; the old man said they could they would. No cars.

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She laid her cheek on the easy chair back against his head and murmured: "How I do love to rest against you, head, Augustus!" "Do you?" said he, "because you love me?" "No; because it is nice and soft." Then he lay and lay and thought and thought.

At a state dinner given by an African King last year, some boxes of American sugar-coated pills furnished the dessert. This was when the King was a little green, but he can't be fooled now.

Some girls have dead loads of luck. When Miss Dangle got scared by the cow and climbed the fence she had the next horse on and six gentlemen were looking.

What are the effects of different kinds of intellectual work on the cerebral circulation? This question M. Gley, a French physiologist, has attempted to answer by experiments made upon himself. When he applied himself to a subject which he had a difficulty in understanding, thoroughly, he had, therefore, to concentrate all his energies upon it, the rhythm of the heart was far more accelerated than when he took up some matter with which he was well acquainted.

THE GREAT KIDNEY CURE. FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

MINUTE REMEDY. Only requires minutes not hours to relieve pain and cure acute disease. RADWAY'S Ready Relief.

Febrile and Ague. FEVER and AGUE cured by 50 cents. There is not a malarial fever, but Malaria, Biliousness, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers, and all other fevers, cured by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CAUTION. All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arsenic, hyoscyamine, and all other poisons, should be used with the greatest care, and in very small doses, relieve the patient during the first stages of the disease, but during the second stage, if repeated, may aggravate the disease, and another dose may cause the patient to die.

THE ONLY MEDICINE. IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM. THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS. WHY ARE WE SICK? Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisons accumulate in the system, and the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT. WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, URINARY WEAKNESSES, AND ALL OTHER URINARY AFFECTIONS.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOPS, RICH, MANDRAKE, AND OTHER PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS. ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS, BLOOD, LIVER, URINARY ORGANS, NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS.

1000 IN GOLD. Will be paid for any case that will not cure or will, or for anything more of the kind.

INVEST your Earnings. In the stock of the Denver Land and Improvement Company. Profitable gain from two per cent. per month. No personal liability. No stock to be held. No interest to be paid. No dividends to be received. No risk to be taken. No loss to be incurred. No trouble to be taken. No expense to be incurred. No time to be wasted. No money to be lost. No effort to be made. No work to be done. No pain to be endured. No sorrow to be felt. No grief to be known. No shame to be felt. No dishonor to be done. No reproach to be given. No blame to be cast. No censure to be given. No punishment to be given. No penalty to be paid. No fine to be levied. No imprisonment to be suffered. No death to be feared.

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