FARM NOTES.

How to Have a Cool Cellar.—Some useful hints are given by the *Rural World* with respect to keeping the cellar cool during hot weather. It says:

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The wamer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air in the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in the hottest weather. If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves, and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept, there will be no danger of its becoming tainted.

The Fruit Cure.—One or two pounds of fresh, ripe fruit daily eaten by most persons would make doctors' visits less frequent, says Green's *Fruit Grocer*. There seems to be a cleansing action to good acid fruit, and especially to the apple and grape. Children and the young should be allowed all they wish. In Delaware doctors sometimes send certain patients in the peach orchards and tell them to eat all they want. Wilson, the ornithologist, suffered with a chronic malaria, which his medical adviser could not cure, and he cured himself by eating wild strawberries. The Editor adds that he was once cured of malaria by going into a vineyard and eating grapes every day for a week, all he wanted, several pounds a day.

Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, thinks that the sooner dairymen get out of the "rut" that milk is all alike, pound for pound, or that there is such a thing as a special cheese cow, the sooner the dairy business will be put upon a paying basis. While the butter performances of cows are published broadcast, the yields of these special cheese cows are notably withheld. The weight of milk daily is vaunted abroad, but the pounds of cheese it made, is conspicuously absent, simply because it isn't there in great amount. The butter yield of standard milk is a test of its cheese-making quality.

For Foot-Rot in Sheep.—A Vermont flock-master of much experience says that the best method of doctoring sheep for foot-rot is to wet the feet of every sheep in the flock, sound or lame, thoroughly with kerosene or coal oil, and put what sulphur you can take in the thumb and finger between the hoofs of each foot. Keep them in a dry place for twelve hours. Repeat this operation in about two weeks, and you will have no more trouble.

When the pigs from an old sow fail to grow as fast as their companions from young sows it is an unmistakable indication that the old mother is failing and should be sent to the pork barrel. While the old sow is doing well, don't dis card her unless there is a certainty that she can be replaced with something better.

It is just as proper to keep rick milk separate from that of an inferior quality and secure for it an extra price as it is to assort other articles on the farm. If dairymen would make it a point to sell milk of the best quality only they could secure a class of customers who would not object paying an extra price for it.

The hens will soon begin to molt, and will lay but few eggs during the process, which requires about three months. Old hens and early pullets begin to molt earlier than the late pullets, but all of them should have their new feathers complete before November.

One of the best garden implements is the rake. If used frequently on the young weeds it saves hoeing later in the season. By raking between the rows of plants once or twice a week but little labor will be required, while much benefit will be imparted to the crops.

It is more difficult to procure fresh eggs in summer than in winter in the market. During summer many eggs found in out-of-the-way nests are added to those in the basket, with the chances in favor of a portion of them being stale, while in winter the hens are confined to yards and lay in the poultry-house.

The best remedy for field-mice is to encourage the owls. For fear of damage to pigeons and poultry the owl is sometimes driven off when it appears. Its natural food is field mice, and it will never disturb birds as long as the mice can be had.

As the potato beetle is now busily at work it should be the aim to use paris green as soon as they appear on potato vines, in order to destroy as many of the beetles as possible. Every one that is destroyed lessens the number another year.

An open well will soon be the resort of toads at this season, and if covered the work of so doing cannot be done too carefully. The curbing of the well should be laid in cement; and extend two feet above the top of the ground, upon which heavy boards should be fastened if a pump is used.

"Mamma, if you had three twins, what would you call them—troublets?"
"Yes, dear, I think I would."

Peach Cake.—Bake three sheets of sponge cake as for jelly cake; cut nice ripe peaches in thin slices, prepare cream by whipping, sweetening and adding flavor of vanilla, if desired; put layers of peaches between the sheets of cake; pour cream over each layer and over the top. To be eaten soon after it is prepared.

Hard Lines.—She—"Last night I dreamed we were at Saratoga and stopping at one of the finest hotels."
He—"Don't talk that way. Money is so scarce nowadays that we can't afford even to dream of going to Saratoga."

Small Luxuries Wished for by Some Refined Women.

Curious, isn't it, what queer ideas some women have of luxury? Probably most men suppose that all women think alike on the luxury question. If asked, they would very likely say that to women luxury with a big L means horses, laces, diamonds and nothing to do. This is looking at it entirely from the outside and taking a general view of it; a wrong way to judge, for there are many details to be considered. Doubtless to many women horses, laces, diamonds and nothing to do does mean luxury; but not to all, for all women do not think alike on this question.

A writer in the New York Star relates the following incident:

A group of women were talking together the other day, when one of them started the question, What is your idea of luxury? Without a moment's hesitation a very bright woman answered: "The possession of something I don't own." A silence had fallen on the group when the question was asked, but this answer was received with applause. And then they entered into detail. They were all clever, refined women, but none of them owned distended purses. They generally wore pretty gowns, stylish hats and neat gloves and boots, but as a whole they did not swathe themselves in lace, nor did any of them own horses; there were not more than a dozen diamonds among them all, and they were none of idlers, nor did they wish to be.

One of them, noted for her extreme neatness of dress, said that her idea of luxury meant clean linen twice a day and a Russian bath once a week. She declined to say how often she indulged in clean linen; but no member of the group had ever seen her when her ruches at neck and wrists were not immaculate, nor when there was the tiniest speck on her snowy petticoat. As to the russian baths, she said that she managed to take two a year. instead of fifty-two. They are expensive luxuries to a woman of small means who has her own bathtub wherein she may splash by the hour without extra charge.

The next woman, who was the envied possessor of a magnificent quantity of hair, said that she wanted a maid to take care of it; that would be luxury to her. The care of her hair required time and strength, and quite exhausted her. But she met with no sympathy: She was promptly told by all the women present that if she could acquire so much hair without a maid she did not need one, and should be willing to undergo any amount of fatigue to be able to possess her "crown of glory." The unlimited supply of clean linen and the baths appealed to every woman present, but they seemed to think that women with hair did not need a maid to take care of it, only women with scant hair needed one to brush and shampoo, and so improve what little they had.

Woman number three said that her idea of luxury was having plenty of pocket money; not money for household expenses, nor for gowns, boots and bonnets, but money to spend on little things. For instance, if she went into a shop and saw anything pretty—a picture, vase, scarf or glove box—she would like to be able to buy it without stopping to ask; Can I afford it? And without stopping to say, I will give up such a thing that I need for this that is so beautiful; I must have it. She cared neither for diamonds nor horses, but she did enjoy spending money, and spending it on pretty things: It was hard for her to pass by all the beautiful things in the shop windows, but her limited purse compelled her to do so more than half the time.

SHE MET WITH SYMPATHY.

The next woman said that she wanted a maid all the time. Shoe buttons were troublesome; dusty dresses played havoc with her temper, neck ruches were refractory, and mending kept her nerves in a constant state of irritation. She said that she could face a great and terrible trial with calmness and courage, but that these little things made her quail. She openly confessed her cowardice in these matters, and said that she wore a pair of shoes until all the buttons were off and then put on another pair, and so on until all of her shoes were buttonless; and so on with mending and brushing. She did not care anything about that stitch in time that saved nine; she never had the time until she was reduced to a state of almost nudity, and then she devoted a day to putting things to rights, and it was equal to a surgical operation.

This woman met with a great deal of sympathy; there are very few women who enjoy these small details of toilet; they put up with them because they must, but there is hardly a woman who would not have a maid if she could. There are, of course, a few examples of total feminine depravity who have declared against maids; but such cases are rare, and they are generally women who are rich, but too stingy to part with sufficient money to pay a maid. Often, too, the strong minded declare themselves quite independent of any such help; they would scorn to have done for them what they cannot do themselves. But the average woman dearly loves to have a maid; it is such a relief to get rid of one's back hair.

There was another woman who said that her luxurious soul would only be satisfied with an opera box; she was passionately fond of music, and she desired an opera box for every operatic performance during the season. And yet another woman wanted a saddle horse. She did not care for driving, it was tame work; but she liked the excitement of a swift canter three or four times a week.

These are modest luxuries enough, but they represent the ideas of the average woman of refinement. All women do not crave diamonds; they are baubles, and do not add materially to one's comfort; they excite the envy of other women, however, and that is why they are sometimes worn.

Prof. J. Wiesner has pointed out that the moistening of a plant increases the transpiration of its leaves and accelerates the flow of its sap. This effect is beneficial if the soil is sufficiently moist to supply the increased demand of the roots, and injurious if the ground is very dry. The foliage of plants, therefore, should be watered when the roots are quite well supplied with moisture.

The annual literary prize of 25,000f instituted by the King of Belgians, will, for 1885, be granted to the author, (Belgian or foreign) of the best work on the means of popularizing the study of geography and developing it in the different educational establishments. The works of competitors must be sent to the Belgian Minister of the Interior before January 1.

The discovery of a vein of natural coke at Los Cerrillos has quickened speculation among geologists. This coke, which has all the appearance of artificial product and burns clear and bright, is found in a vein three feet thick between a stratum of bituminous and of anthracite coal. None of the theories respecting its formation which have not yet been published appear to be quite satisfactory.

Robert Paolo considers that the glaciers of the Alps were developed during a period of a lower mean temperature than that of the present, and that they are retreating not so much, however, by cosmic or telluric causes as through meteorological changes depending partly on the prolonged action of men on the earth.

Shopping for Friends.

BY HELEN MARSHALL NORTH.

"Just send me word when you wish any shopping done, Cousin Lucy," says the city cousin. "I can get so much better material for the same money in the city, and it would be a real pleasure to serve you."

The country cousin accepts the offer in good faith, and when she has an invitation to a grand wedding reception in the quiet town, and finds several purchases necessary in order to complete her toilette, she writes a letter to the city cousin a few days in advance, engages her dress-maker for a definite time, and quietly sits down to await the coming of the desired articles.

To the busy city home comes the missive. "What a bother!" says the summer cousin. "Here is enough shopping to last an entire day. Everything must be sent by Saturday at the latest. My dress-maker is coming this morning. The annual meeting of the City Missionary Society is appointed for to-morrow. There are two receptions down for the next day, with Susy's graduating exercises, and Cousin Kate and her family coming in the evening. What shall I do? I thought the week quite too full before."

"But you told Cousin Lucy to send to you at any time," protests sensible John, the masculine city cousin. "Don't blame her for accepting your cordial offer of assistance."

"No, no," says the kind-hearted, busy woman. "The fault is all my own. When I was at the farm last summer, Cousin Lucy was hospitality personified. No self-denial was too great for her; indeed she never thought of personal inconvenience if only we were happy. And I shall get every article named in this letter, so far as possible, if it takes two days to accomplish it. Next summer I will frankly explain to her some ways in which she could make the errand a comparatively easy one.

"In the first place, Lucy does not consider that the sample of silk, which is like the party dress of five years ago, and which she wishes to match in velvet, was an unusual color even when it was new, and its exact counterpart in velvet could then have been found only at certain places where, as the advertisements say, 'high-class novelties are kept.' It is quite possible that I might visit every shop in the city and find no five year-old velvet of that particular shade. It was not in the market a second season, and very likely never will be again. The ribbons and gloves which she wishes to complete the costume are equally hypothetical purchases. The old-fashioned blue brocade, one of whose tints she wishes to match for Aunt Huldah, presents the same difficulty. That particular shade of blue has not been in the market for fifteen years, I am sure.

"The item of gloves is another perplexity. Lucy is very particular as to fit, but she simply writes, 'Send me two pairs; size five and three-fourths.' Now one marker's five and three-fourths glove is equal to the six of another. If she had but sent an old glove, or indicated the size worn in a particular make which she had tested, it would have been a great help.

"Aunt Ruth adds that she would like a china bowl to match the set, 'which I have seen so many times that I must be able to recall it readily.' I know that the pretty set from which we used to drink Lucy's fragrant tea is white with a band of blue and one of gold, but the precise width of the band, the tint of white, and the shade of blue I could never tell in a wilderness of bowls of every conceivable shape and design.

"Then, again, Lucy leaves me to use my own judgment as to prices, but I am quite sure that she has in mind some wonderful bargains in gloves and velvets which I showed her last summer, and she will be disappointed that I have to pay regular prices simply because I have no time to look up bargains, unless they happen to stare me in the face, as my own did. And if it chances to be a bargain day at Wood's or Jenning's, the time and car fares necessary to an investigation would overbalance any difference in price that might or might not result.

"Now if she had said, 'I ought not to expend more than fifteen dollars for the velvet, but you may use twenty dollars for a superior article,' or, 'The tan gloves are to be kept for nice wear, and should be the best of their kind, but the dark ones need not be of the finest quality,' I could have suited her much more easily and in much less time.

"She asks for a line of samples of spring woollens. At the large houses it is against rules to cut samples after ten o'clock in the morning. Where I am known they would be given me as an especial favor, which I do not always care to accept. I shall doubtless be asked to leave my friend's address, and be told that samples will be sent from the regular mailing department. From experience I know that in most cases the salesman forgets to report the order, and the address might as well be thrown into the North River. Lucy would be much better served if she would write two or three concise, definite letters stating her wishes as to price and desired line of shades, enclose a stamp, and send to the leading houses in the city, for which no address other than the firm name would be necessary. She could then select two or three samples which seem desirable, send them to me, and I could tell by looking at the piece whether it would be a suitable purchase for her.

"But the point which I shall especially emphasize is the matter of time. Had these orders come to me three weeks ago, when I was making similar purchases, it would have taken very little extra time to fill them. And if she can but anticipate her needs for a few weeks ahead, especially in the matter of unusual things, it would be a real pleasure to procure for her some of the dainty, pretty fancies that do not get so far inland as her secluded home, but which would delight her beauty-loving soul.

"It seems ungracious to suggest it, but if Lucy had only sent a check covering the probable amount of her purchases, it would have been a great convenience just now. I have several bills to meet to-day, and immediate use for all the ready money in my pocket-book, therefore a visit to the bank will have to be the first thing on my list of engagements for the morning. And if my means were limited, I should find the car fares and lunch bills quite a serious item."

It will be imagined that the masculine cousin had disappeared long before these wise ideas had been thought out in the lady's mind. But the pretty collection of finery which she displayed to him in a day or so, assured him that no pains had been spared to make Cousin Lucy the belle of the important occasion, and that if she wished to send another indefinite, imperative, impossible request, it would be cheerfully undertaken. But he certainly believed that could Cousin Lucy, and a great many other cousins, understand better all the conditions of city life, she would gladly regulate her demands in accordance therewith.

Remarkable differences of climate within short distances were experienced last winter in Norway. For instance, while at Christiana the ice was from twelve inches thick in January, vegetation continued to grow at Stavanger, where the thermometer fell to freezing-point only once during the entire month.

It is said that the hogs of this country are double the value of the sheep. Is that the reason why the railway hog monopolizes two seats in a car while some sheep-faced man is compelled to stand?

HOUSEHOLD.

Putting Up Peaches and Tomatoes.—If possible, pare and cut up your peaches the afternoon before they are to be canned, and scatter sugar over them. If this is done there will be enough syrup drained from them to cook them in, and you will not be obliged to use a drop of water. The quantity of sugar is in the proportion of half a pound of sugar to a pound of the fruit after it is cut up; but a great many cooks do not weigh the fruit and sugar, but put as much sugar with the fruit as they would use on the table. In my own judgment it is better to be lavish with sugar. The great merit which home-canned peaches have is that the syrup is rich and the flavor of the peach is retained. In the morning drain the syrup off from the peaches, put it into your porcelain kettle, if you have one; if not, into a bright tin pan. When this is hot drop in a few peaches at a time; if you are good at guessing put in enough for one can, remembering that the peaches will shrink a good deal in cooking. When they are tender so that a broom splint will pierce them easily they are done. If you leave the peaches whole, of course they will require more time to cook, and consequently it may be necessary to add a little water to the syrup. If you have more than enough to fill a can, or two cans, as the case may be, do not leave them in the syrup to cook to pieces, but skim them out, and after cooking others for the next canful drop them back long enough to heat them through. Have your cans in perfect order before you begin to cook the peaches, set them into a can of warm water then set it on the stove, and when your fruit is done they will be so hot that there is no danger of their breaking. Put the covers on as soon as possible, always observing that the fruit is steaming. Do all this calmly; take pride and find pleasure in it. This is an indispensible part of the "directions" asked for. To succeed with tomatoes you must be willing to give plenty of time to them. Slice them and let them stand for fifteen minutes, then drain off all the liquor that has collected; boil them an hour and a half. A great deal of scum will rise on them, and this must all be skimmed off. Herein lies the secret of success. This valuable rule was given to me by a neighbor who went on year after year placidly canning tomatoes after every other woman on the street had given up in despair. The tomatoes should be put into cans just the same as peaches, and should be kept where it is cool and dark. If your store room or cellar is light, get a large dry goods box and set the cans into it.

The Rolling Pin.—From the depths of the culinary past has been unearthed an oblong club of wood with a handle on either end. The use of this article by the ancient housewives seems to have been misinterpreted by the young and frivolous of the present day. It can now be found encased with purple or scarlet plush, with handle engilded, and a row of small brass hooks inserted into the main body of the article, and used to hang up keys, watches, purses and other little bric-a-brac. The most thorough investigation fails to reveal such a use of the rolling pin among the ancients. In those good old days it was employed in slamming and jamming and rolling dough to a state of thinness in order that it might be used as an encasement for a hetrogeneous compound known as pie. But, alas, the rolling pin has reached an effete stage of civilization. It has graduated from the practicabilities of the kitchen to the ornamentation of the parlor, and is henceforth of no real value.

To Keep Tomatoes for Winter.—A correspondent sends the following: "As the tomato season is here I can contribute one way of keeping them for winter use that may be new to some of your readers. I ate them in February sliced and seasoned with sugar and a little vinegar, that seemed in every way as nice as tomatoes fresh from the vines. Dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in a gallon of water. Pick ripe tomatoes, but not over ripe, leaving a little of the stem on. The tomatoes must be kept covered with brine, and they will keep until spring or longer.

Grape Jelly.—Strip from the stalk some fine ripe black grapes, stir them with a wooden spoon over a gentle fire until all have burst and the juice flows freely from them; strain off, being on your guard that no pressure is applied to the bag; pass it through and through the bag until quite clear; simmer gently for twenty minutes, when draw it from the fire and stir in until well dissolved fourteen ounces of extra refined sugar (roughly powdered); boil the jelly quickly for fifteen minutes longer, taking care constantly to stir and skim.

Stewed Pears with Lemons.—Flavorless pears may be used; pare, quarter and core them. To each quart of pieces take a lemon cut in the thinnest slices, with peel; for this quantity weigh a pound of sugar, dissolve in a little water, boil up and skim, put in pears and lemons and cook slowly till the pears are tender and clear.

Frozen Peaches.—Take two quarts of rich milk and two teacupfuls of sugar; mix well together and put into a freezer with ice and salt packed around it. Have ready one quart of peaches mashed and sweetened. When the milk is very cold, stir them in and freeze them all together. Strawberries can be used in the same way, but will require more sugar.

Orange Salad.—This is a delicious salad and easily made. Peel two or three sweet, juicy oranges and cut up the quarters in nice mouthfuls, removing all seeds. Serve with half a dozen bits of orange in a nest of three or four leaves of lettuce, and pour mayonnaise sauce over each nest. A similar sauce of apples can be made when the apples are very ripe, juicy and sour.

Cherry Stain for Pine.—Rain water three quarts; annato four ounces. Boil in a copper kettle until the annato is dissolved; then put in a piece of potash the size of a walnut; keep it on the fire about half an hour longer and it is ready to bottle for use.

Cucumbers peeled and boiled until soft are served with chickens roasted. Season the cucumbers just as you do summer squash and add a very little sweet cream. Serve in the vegetable dish or put around the chicken on the platter as a garnish.

Fig Pudding.—Half pound of the best figs, half a pound of beef suet, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a pound of bread crumbs grated, three eggs, one nutmeg, grated. These should be all well mixed together and boiled for four hours together, served with wine sauce.

Baby's Entomology.

MRS. A. GIDDINGS PARK.

Baby has just toddled in at the door,
Where from the bright, sunny lawn she has come,
Holding in one little fat, dimpled hand,
Daintily pressed by wee finger and thumb,
Something that makes her blue eyes open wide,
With never a thought of recoiling or harm.
Flushing with pleasure she eagerly says,—
"See! How Pretty! I'se finded a nice, velvet warm!
What his name?" And when told,—with a critical air,—
And a very wise look on her sweet, thoughtful brow,—
"No! Zat 'aint a *catepillar!* Now I jus' fink
Hes a *kittypillar*, 'cause its so '*ittle oo know*"

HUMOROUS.

A Clerical Error.—Government Clerk, to friend—"I'm in a frightful hole. I went to see two doctors yesterday and I got a medical certificate from each. One was a certificate of health, for a life insurance company, and the other was a certificate of illness to send to the chief with my petition for a week's leave of absence."

Friend—"I've done that myself. What's the matter?"

"Matter! Great Scott! I mixed the certificates in mailing them. The insurance company has my certificate of ill health and the chief has my certificate of good health."

"Maria," demanded Mr. Billous, with much severity, "do you mean to tell me you paid fifty cents for that lot worthless auction trumpery? Are you never going to learn the value of money?"

"How can you expect me to learn anything about it, John, when I have only $1.50 a week to practice on?" replied Mrs. Billous, sweetly, and John stole softly out into the woodshed and kicked himself.

Angelina—"There is no use talking, mother; all is over between us."

Mother—"What has happened?"

"Two minutes after George left me at the gate last evening he uttered a terrible curse."

"Shocking! What caused it?"

"I don't know for sure, mother; but when I turned the gas up in the parlor I found a 25-cent piece where George had been sitting; I am afraid George is no gentleman."

Quite Willing.—"Papa," said Amy, hesitatingly, "I—I must confess something. Harry and I had arranged to elope to-night, but my conscience troubled me, and I just had to tell you, and spoil it all."

"It need not spoil it," replied the fond parent; "go ahead and elope, but never tell I knew of it. It will save the expense of a wedding."

Giving Her Away.—Tommy, to his sister's admirer—"Oh, Mr. Courtman, you ain't a murderer, are you?"

Mr. Courtman—"I should hope not. What put such an idea into your head?"

"Sister said you were murdering something last night."

"What was I murdering, Tommy?"

"The piano, I think she said."

Obedient.—"Don't excite and exhaust yourself by reading novels," said a serious neighbor to a nervous invalid, and she continued her lecture until the patient found space to protest that novels bored her and her favorite dissipation was darning the family stockings. Thus are we sometimes warned against the vices which have never tempted us, until, perhaps, we embrace them through very curiosity.

A Great Trip.—First Chicagoan—"Did you enjoy your trip abroad, Mrs Globetrot?"

Second Chicagoan—"Oh, yes; it was full of events. I saw the Queen in April, danced with the Prince of Wales in May, chatted with Boulanger in June and—I suppose that you heard that my husband died in July?"

Two Wardrobes.—Loving Wife—"My summer wardrobe is completed and I am now ready for Newport."

Husband—"Well, I'll see if I can arrange my affairs so I can go."

"Gracious! I can't take you along. You haven't a suit of clothes fit to be seen."

Hardened.—Lawyer, to strong witness for his side—"It just did me good to see how cool you were under cross-examination."

Strong Witness, modestly—"I am the editor of a paper which claims 300,000 circulation."

A Terrible Possibility.—Mother reading—"A machine has been invented that will fling a man 1,500 feet in the air."

Pretty Daughter—"Horrors! Don't let pa hear of it."

A Paradox.—Wife—"That sticky fly-paper you brought home yesterday is a great success, as you see."

Husband—"How can you say that, when it hasn't caught one of the bothersome pests?"

"Well, can't you call anything a success that has no flies on it."

Ever Thus.—She—"Did not you think Madge was going to marry Claude?"

He, with emphasis—"No."

"Everybody else did."

"Very likely; but she gave me to understand she was going to marry me."

Her Sad Face.—Mr. De Rich—"What a sad, sweet face Miss Psyche has! She never smiles. She must have met with some great loss."

Miss Desmart—"Yes, she was in a railroad accident some weeks ago, and she lost a front tooth."

Not Clear.—Mrs. Mover—"What! Don't you remember Blank street? Why, we went there two or three times to look for a house."

Mr. Mover—"Huh! Name some street we haven't been to, looking for houses, and perhaps I'll remember it."

Of Course.—"You went to the spook seance last night, didn't you, Squildig?"

"I did, McSwilligen."

"How was it?"

"Just medium."

Different.—"What are your charges, Doctor?"

"Three dollars a visit."

"Well, we don't want you to come on a visit, but just to stay ten or fifteen minutes."

"Miss Flyte, do you think Miss Giggle is laughing at me?"

"I can't say, Mr. Softleigh. She often laughs at almost nothing."

A wonderful photograph of an Arctic mirage has just been received in San Francisco from Prof. Richard D. Willoughby, the pioneer miner scientist of Alaska. It was taken at Glacier Bay and represents a mysterious aerial city. The view is apparently taken from some spot on a hill. In the foreground is a graveled walk, a stone fence, a rustic seat and a child at play. Beyond the stone wall are roofs of houses with clumps of trees at the sides. In the distance are the half completed towers of a cathedral and several tall public buildings, while far away, enveloped in what appears to be a cloud like atmosphere, are tall smokestacks and towers of churches. The style of architecture is decidedly modern. A despatch from San Francisco dated the 7th inst reports that "a hundred people or more were shown the photograph yesterday," and then goes on to say: "Some regarded it a fraud, while others believed it the genuine photographic result of a mirage. The mysterious town has been named the Silent City. The best informed people in San Francisco say the picture may be that of either Victoria, B. C., Halifax or Montreal—most likely the latter, as there is a cathedral there resembling the one in the view. Some photographic experts think the picture was produced by a trick similar to the so-called spirit photographs. This, however, is stoutly denied by those who know Professor Willoughby. He was the first American who found gold in Alaska, and for fifteen years has been a prominent resident of that territory."

Financial Mysteries.—"You see," said the small kid, "that's how it was. I've got plenty of money. Papa gave me $4. I've got $4."

"Where are they?"

"Papa gave me a dollar on Monday, and mamma borrowed it to pay for the vegetables; and then papa gave me another on Tuesday, and mamma borrowed it to buy candy, when we were down town; and papa gave me another dollar on Wednesday, and mamma borrowed that to pay something; and now I've got this dollar, and I guess mamma will borrow that, too. But I've got $4, anyway. You see, when mamma sends me to buy candy, I always make her give me a big dollar. It's ever so much cheaper to buy candy that way, 'cos when I go to buy candy with half a dollar, they don't give me anything back, but when I give them a big dollar they give me half a dollar back, and I save half a dollar that way. Don't you see?"

Comparative.—Dolphus—"So, Bobby, Clara complimented my moustache, did she? What did she say?"

Bobby—"Why, she said it was very small, but that it was beautifully proportioned to the man."

Husband—"Well, I believe I'll have to go to the public library. I can not find in my encyclopedia what I want."

Wife—"Is it very important?"

"Yes, dear, it is very important. I cannot finish my article without it. But in the public library I think I will be able to find the authorities that I want."

"Hadn't you better wait, dear, until John comes home from the grammar school? He might be able to give you the information you want."

Husband faints dead away.

Enough.—A man was driving rapidly down the street when he accidentally ran over a negro. Unable to stop his horses, the driver, true to his nature, called out, "Hi, there! get out of the way!"

At that moment the dazed negro, not much hurt, picked himself up and shouted in reply: "Fo' de lau's sake, boss, you ain't comin' back again, be ye?"

The Wrong Place.—Magnificent creature, actress, in newspaper counting room—"Oh, sir, I called to see the paper in regard to a very large number of valuable diamonds and a quantity of jewelry which were stolen from my room at the hotel last night."

Clerk—"Yes, madam; will you kindly step to the advertising department, two windows to the left."

"You're rather too old to take in as an office boy," said Wiggins, as he eyed the applicant. "You must have lived pretty fast to be at the bottom of the ladder at your age."

"No, indeed, sir," returned the other earnestly. "I'm just as slow as I ever was while a boy!"

Not Allowed.—"Do you ever drink liquor, young man?" he asked.

"No, sir, never," replied the young man with a shudder. "The nature of my business won't permit it."

"I'm glad to know that. What is your business?"

"I'm a bartender."

Of Course.—Mrs. Sliggs—"John, I want you to try and have a carpenter put a pantry and a coeterie in our new house."

Mr. S.—"What do you want a pantry and a coeterie for?"

"Why, John, a pantry for your pants and a coeterie for your coats; don't you see?"

A Great Invention.—Cumso—"I see that Edison has invented a machine by means of which a person's face can be seen miles away."

Mrs. Cumso—"Oh, how nice! You will get one, George, and then when we go to the theatre you can see a man on the street without leaving your seat.

A Practical Answer.—He, sentimentally—"How shall I leave thee, love?"

She, practically—"Well, if you go at once, you may get out by the door. But I heard father coming, and if you don't go now, you may have to get out by the window."

Mrs. Youngbride—"I desire that the servants should be very prompt in their duties while they are in my employ."

Mrs. Mooney, seeking the place—"Yis, mum, yez'll find me so."

"I should like you to have all the beds made every morning before anybody is up."

A Frugal Mind.—C.—"Are you going to leave your wife at home this summer again when you take your vacation?"

D.—"No, indeed; I am going to take her along. I spend too much money when I am alone on my vacation."

It Don't Pay

to use uncertain means when suffering from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs, such as biliousness, or "liver complaint," skin diseases, scrofulous sores or swellings, or from lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all these affections, if taken in time, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

$500 offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

On the Quiet.—Owner of fish-pond to man who is catching fish—"Don't you see that sign: 'No Fishing Allowed'?"

Angler—"Well, I wasn't making any noise, was I?"

Warm weather often causes extreme tired feeling and debility, and in the weakened condition of the system, diseases arising from impure blood are liable to appear. To gain strength, to overcome disease, and to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Happiness depends not on what one has, but on what one is.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

Affectation is a greater enemy to the face than small-pox.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Rats and mice have as great an aversion to the odor of chloride of lime as humans.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it *economy* to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins' Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1864. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

It is said a salve of equal parts of tar, tallow, and salt will cure the worst case of felon.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

A little flour shaken on your greased cake pan is a better preventive of sticking than paper.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Manners are stronger than laws.

Ask your druggist for "Tansil's Punch."

There is but one way to tell the truth.

Government of Children.

Probably no one more than parents feel how much the domestic comfort depends upon the proper management of the children, and yet comparatively few really understand the principle of governing them. A child cannot, after it begins to comprehend that it has a will, be taught too early the law of obedience to those who have charge of the training. A careful selection of teachers, and of nursery-maid, if the last seems indispensable, is important. The correction of the child being left almost entirely to the parents, the little one should be taught that mother's wishes are paramount to its own desires; that being accomplished, by judicious training, it follows that father, elder, brothers and sisters, and others who may assist in its training, will also be treated by them with respect. Let the parents firmly, but gently, command the obedience of their children.

To measure water roughly in an open stream, take from four to twelve different points in a straight line across the stream, and measure the depth at each of these points, and adding them together divide by the number of measurements taken. This quotient will give you the average depth, which should be measured in feet. Multiply this average depth in feet by the width in feet, and this will give you the square feet of the cross section of the stream. Multiply this by the velocity of the stream in feet per minute, and you will have the cubic feet per minute of the stream. The velocity of the stream can be found by laying off 100 feet on the bank and then throwing a board into the stream at the middle, note the time passing over the 100 feet and dividing the 100 feet by the time and multiply by 60 gives the velocity in feet per minute at the surface. The velocity at the centre is only 83 per cent. of that at the surface; and so only 83 per cent. should be calculated. For example, suppose the float passes 100 feet in 10 seconds, that divided by 10 and multiplied by 60 (seconds in the minute) gives 600 feet per minute as the velocity, and 83 per cent. of this gives 498 feet per minute as the velocity of the stream at the centre, and the area of the cross section multiplied by this will give you the number of cubic feet per minute in the stream. This, of course, is only a rough way of calculating, but it is often used, and is a good and simple way to obtain data to select a wheel by.

When the time arrives for cutting the corn in the field it should be stored in the barn is soon as well cured. Leaving it stacked in the field invites waste and deterioration of quality. If there is insufficient room in the barn provide a cheap shelter. Exposure destroys one-half of the value of the crop.

One of the most interesting achievements in modern engineering is the electric mountain railway recently opened to the public at the Burgenstock, near Lucerne. The rails describe one grand curve formed upon an angle of 112 degrees, and the system is such that the journey is made as steadily and smoothly as upon any of the straight funicular lines. The Burgenstock is almost perpendicular, from the shore of Lake Lucerne to the Burgenstock is 1330 feet, and it is 2860 feet above the level of the sea. The total length of the line is 938 metres, and it commences with a gradient of 32 per cent. which is increased to 58 per cent., after the first 400 metres, this being maintained for the rest of the journey. A single pair of rails is used throughout, and the motive power—electricity—is generated by two dynamos, each of 25 horse power, which are worked by a water wheel of nominally 125-horse power, erected upon the river Aar at its mouth at Buochs, three miles away, the electric current being conducted by means of insulated copper wires. The loss in transmission is estimated at 25 per cent.

A human skull, singularly like the famous Neanderthal skull which so engrossed the attention of archaeologists and ethnologists a few years ago, has recently been exhumed from a clay deposit near Podbaba, in the neighborhood of Prague, Bohemia. It is notable for the great flatness of the forehead, the thickened eyebrows, and a remarkably small facial angle, apparently surpassing in this last respect the skull above mentioned. A mammoth's tusk was obtained from the same locality.

It is said that waterproof paper and pasteboard can be produced by treating the surface of ordinary paper with an ammoniacal solution of copper, so as partially to dissolve the surface, which is then let dry. Paper thus prepared is said to be equal in strength to parchment.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

Applied externally, instantly relieves and quickly cures Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pains in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other pain. CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Small of the Back, etc.

CURES ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, DIARRHŒA, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus. Internally, half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

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An excellent and mild Cathartic, elegantly coated and without taste. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

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Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

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