Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR | EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896. | VOL. LXI. NO. 24

"Honeymooning" is a new word which is at the disposal of any one who wishes to make use of it.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee has undertaken a crusade against books with uncut leaves, which he pronounces "a senseless and snobbish fad."

Manchester, England, is about to erect an equestrian statue to Sir Charles Halle, the musical conductor, who never mounted a horse in his life.

Professor John Fiske predicts that a great religious revival will shortly come, surpassing even that of the thirteenth century, the era of great cathedral building.

The Spanish Government, it is said, has declined the Pope's mediation in Cuban affairs "on the ground that such an acceptance would be tantamount to recognizing America's right to interfere."

A curious fact in connection with the bicycling habit, noted by the New York Mail and Express, is that the wheel is always tired and the wheelman never is; yet they invariably cover the same distance.

William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, says that petitions to Congress have become so common as to be without any effect. He says that no one reads them and that they are piled upon shelves in the clerk's office.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward says that women have been hampered heretofore as writers of fiction owing to the fact that they could not travel and explore without escorts. She expects great things of women in literature now that the old prejudices are passing away.

Oakland, Cal., claims to be the healthiest city in the world, or, at any rate, in the United States. The death rate has fallen since 1882, when it was 13.55 a thousand. Last year it was 11.85 a thousand. This approaches the sanguine sanitarian's ideal of 11 in a thousand.

The narrow Baltic seas have a worse record for wrecks than any other portion of the globe. The annual number of such casualties exceeds one a day, ranging from 425 to 154, and in one-half of these cases all the crews were lost. In the four years from 1877 to 1881, no less than 700 lives were lost there.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "Before the war the South turned to agriculture because it was profitable. Now that manufacturing will yield better returns than farming we may expect to see mills and factories started in every community. Our people may be relied upon to take care of their own interests."

Baldness is found to affect about twelve per cent. of the male population, according to an English physician. The same observer has made the singular discovery that, while musical composers belong to the general average, pianists and violinists have fine heads of hair until late in life, but performers on brass instruments—especially the trombone—become bald very early.

Professor Roentgen finds that the discovery of his famous "rays" brings upon him as much worry as glory. Instead of being able to work on quietly, he is overwhelmed with correspondence from all parts of the world, and has not a moment to himself. The Professor is a singular-looking man. He has a long face, still further lengthened by a beard, a prominent forehead, large ears and big bright eyes. His hair stands stiffly upright, without any parting.

According to the Railway Age, "Farmers in various localities who enthusiastically voted to allow electric railways to be built on the highways, so as to punish the rascally steam roads, are now repenting. A letter from Ohio, in an agricultural paper, declares that the electric cars make it almost impossible for a farmer to drive his live stock to market while the destruction of the highway prevents his hauling hay or grain. He might have added that in point of speed, regularity and comfort of service the rural electric roads compare very unfavorably with the steam roads and have proved disappointing to those who expected that the trolleys would destroy the rates and business of the steam railways."

The Somerville (Mass.) School Board is sorely troubled by the fact that women teachers often resign, in order to get married, in the middle of the school year, thus unsettling orderly instruction, states Harper's Weekly. At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was adopted providing that all elections of teachers should be conditional upon an agreement that they shall remain in the employ of the city until the close of the school year, unless they shall resign by reason of professional advancement or for causes entirely beyond their control. One of the members of the Board declared his belief that the order would be "inert." It remains to be seen whether love will laugh at school boards as well as at locksmiths.

BICYCLE DEVICES.

LATEST IDEAS FOR UTILIZING THE WHEEL.

A Bicycle and Vehicle for Sick People—Running Bicycles on Railway Tracks—Folding Bundle Carriers.

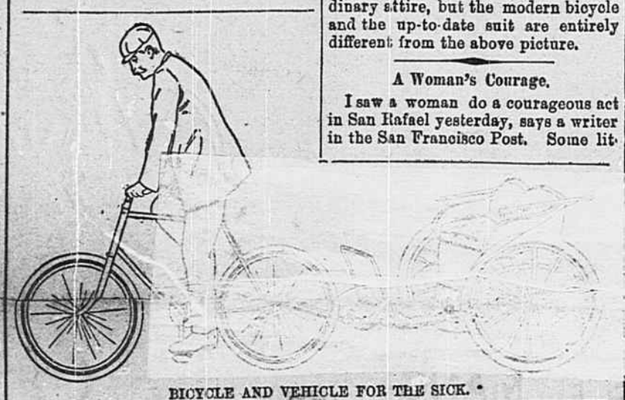
HERETOFORE the bicycle has been a luxury that could only be afforded by individuals provided with money to spare. At present, however, inventors and manufacturers are improving the wheel in such a manner as to make it a boon for invalids. The latest invention of this kind was put on the market the other day. It is a tricycle on the two rear wheels of which a reclining chair for sick persons is suppported. The saddle is supported by suitable crossbars and the front wheel is operated and controlled by the rider in the usual manner.

This tricycle is surprisingly light in its construction and can be propelled with great ease. Persons afflicted with illness, who are now wheeled about with considerable difficulty, will find great pleasure in this new tricycle. All that is required is an able bodied man to operate it. In many respects this tricycle takes the place of a carriage, which few can afford.

By means of a forked bracket, pivotally swung at its forward end on the axle of the drive wheel, another inventor has succeeded in utilizing the bicycle in a manner similar to the tricycle just mentioned. In this instance the bicycle can be combined with any light vehicle, such as a perambulator, rolling invalid's chair and the like. The forked bracket holds the two securely, and the rider can manipulate the pedals and steering gear without being hampered in the least.

Inventions of this kind, though still far from perfection, are indications nevertheless that the bicycle has a great future and one of infinite benefit to humanity in general.

A sample device for assisting persons learning to ride consists in the attachment to the hub of the rear wheel of a rod carrying at its under end a small wheel, which gives support to the machine. This device gives beginners on the wheel a certain sense of safety and enables them to learn to ride sooner than otherwise.

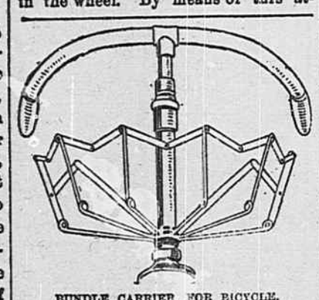


BICYCLE AND VEHICLE FOR THE SICK.

Several devices have recently been brought out to enable bicycles to run on railway tracks to insure a smooth and swift road. One invention is noteworthy for its simplicity. This device can be connected to the frame of the wheel. It comprises a standard, having connected therewith a cross piece, the latter carrying journals and rollers, which are adapted to come in contact with the guide or rail on which the bicyclist desires to ride. This device can easily be adjusted to fit a railway track and thus enable riders to run along the line of the railway and gain greater speed and smoothness than any other road.

A pump attached directly to the bicycle is the latest invention for wheelmen, who know how indispensable an article of this kind often is. This pump is pinioned to the axle of the rear wheel, and whenever needed can be put to use at once.

A new change-speed gearing for bicycles comprises an internally toothed driving wheel, secured to the pedal shaft, an internally toothed sprocket wheel, journalled on the shaft, in gear with the rear sprocket wheel; intermediate toothed gearing, in mesh with the driving wheel, a locking dog pivoted to the frame and a rod provided with a shoe designed to depress the dog and to register with the recess in the wheel. By means of this attachment the gearing can be regulated to any degree of speed desired.



BUNDLE CARRIER FOR BICYCLE.

Numerous kinds of bundle carrying attachments are appearing on the market every week. The newest of its kind consists of a pivoted wire frame. It can be folded to any desired size, and when in use is applied to the fork of the wheel directly under the handle bar. When not in use it is folded up, and in this form takes up comparatively little room. It is large enough to hold bundles and packages of ordinary size without hampering the rider or the wheel in the least.

If improvements in the wheel continue to be made as they have been ever since the season opened it is impossible to predict what the bicycle will look like at the end of this summer.

A Wooden Bicycle Made in 1858.

A wooden bicycle alleged to have been built in 1858, and to be the first pedal action machine constructed, is on exhibition in the window of a bicycle house on Broadway, New York, and is exciting considerable attention. The wheel, which is reproduced, has many novel features despite its antiquity. The owner discovered the wheel in a small town near Utica, N. Y., and appreciating its worth, purchased it.

E. I. Horsman, Jr., who is a well known bicycle rider, informed a World reporter that while the wheel is

WOODEN BICYCLE MADE IN 1858.

quite old and has no doubt suffered some rough usage, it is in good condition. It weighs 108 pounds, nearly eighty-four pounds heavier than the average bicycle in use today. An ingenious and curious part is the frame, which is a piece of iron curved to fit the wheel. The steering gear, while not elaborate in either finish or design, is very strong. A large iron coaster is attached to the forks above the front wheel. The saddle is a large affair, being of heavy wood, eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide, and is adjustable, as is the pedals. The diameter of the front wheel is thirty-six inches, and the rear wheel twenty-eight inches. The wheels are made of ash.

This bicycle, which is regarded as a novelty now, is valued at $500. When wheels of this design were in use, cycling trips consisted of short rides, which were sufficient to exhaust the enthusiasm of the most ardent rider. The cyclist's costume to-day is radically different from those in use in 1858. In those days the owner of a bicycle was content to ride in his ordinary attire, but the modern bicycle and the up-to-date suit are entirely different from the above picture.

A Woman's Courage.

I saw a woman do a courageous act in San Rafael yesterday, says a writer in the San Francisco Post. Some little children were playing ball on the street when a big black dog ran up and sprang at a six-year-old boy. He threw up both hands and screamed. The dog sprang toward him again, but did not quite reach him. The little fellow was paralyzed with fear and could do nothing but scream as the dog made repeated springs at him.

A woman on the opposite side of the street saw the little fellow's peril and looked around for help. Then seizing a large stone she ran up and hurled it at the brute. It turned tail and ran down the street as fast as it could go till it overtook the stone, picked it up, trotted back, laid it at the woman's feet, and stood wagging its tail for her to throw it again.

The dog wanted to play ball, too.

A Petrification Yarn From Arizona.

An Arizona man is thus quoted in the Washington Star: "There are springs in Arizona where almost any object can be petrified. Frogs, snakes, lizards and other reptiles have ventured into some of these springs and been turned to stone. Leaves, twigs and branches of trees have undergone the same process. But the most remarkable instance is that of a cattleman. He was in the habit of standing in one of these springs and bathing. He did this for some time, when he began to feel peculiar pains in his feet and ankles, and he stopped, but the pains continued, followed by a numbness that never left them. He lost all control of the muscles of that part of his body, and it was but a few weeks until he realized that his feet had become petrified, and for the last year he has been unable to walk. The rest of his body was somewhat affected, but not so much so, as the water had not submerged him."

Making Bacteria Useful.

Experiments have been carried on in Germany by Drs. Hall, Riegel, Notbe and others with the view of ascertaining how the bacteria of the soil may be rendered useful. Herr Notbe has succeed in cultivating these bacteria on a large scale, and he is convinced that the sowing of the bacteria necessary for the assimilation of nitrogen and the successful cultivation of leguminous plants will make soils more productive which need them, and will do so in a cheaper and more convenient way than the method of inoculating suitable earth, devised some years ago.—Scientific American.

Most Abominable of Odors.

Acetyline gas is believed to have one of the most abominable odors devised by chemistry, a fact urged in its favor, as it can be detected at once when it escapes. M. Moissan, who discovered it, says, however, that the pure gas, made from pure crystalized carbide of calcium, has an agreeable ethereo odor, which he has inhaled in small quantities without inconvenience. When the carbide is obtained with impure coal and lime, it may contain sulphides and phosphides of calcium, and in that case the stench is nauseous.—Boston Cultivator.

The total assessed valuation of all railroad property, including telegraph, Pullman and Wagner cars, in Kansas for 1896, is $59,341,535.

INTERIOR FINISH.

Architectural Beauty in the Inside of Inexpensive Houses.

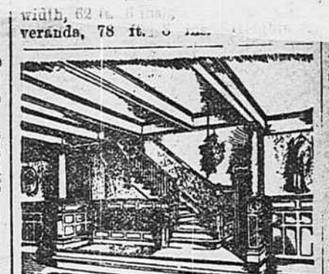
The wood finish and joiner work of a house puzzles many a man who contemplates building. The estimates for the various styles of finish differ quite materially, and yet the matter is one that cannot be settled off-hand by the question of price, as the owner wants to be sure that he will get satisfactory results, for this is the one part of the house that is abiding. He may change his outer walls, he may build additions, he may alter his system of heating and plumbing, but it is quite impossible to tear out the woodwork and replace it with another kind; so it behooves the man who is about to erect a house to give this subject the most careful attention and "be sure he is right before he goes ahead."

For cottages and small inexpensive houses, perhaps the best results are obtained by the use of cherry and pine, both in their natural colors. Both woods harmonize well, and there are no violent contrasts where the two are compelled to meet. The use of hard woods, like oak, chestnut, or ash, for a few rooms, finishing the rest of the house in any soft wood, makes a contrast that will always be displeasing to the critical eye. Whitewood and basswood are sometimes used, but these have no grain at all to speak of; when stained, they are always vile; in natural finish they are not displeasing, but they are not to be commended on account of their lack of durability. A

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

single dig from a carelessly used rocking chair will gouge out a piece as effectively as a chisel.

The one prime caution in the use of any wood is to avoid as much as possible machine work. The stair rail should be large and worked with simple curves. The balusters should be firm, of good size and plain. Most cheap houses sin mainly in their mantels, generally being monstrosities built up of cheap machine moulding and tawdry turned spindles and rosettes. The line of a mantel should be simple, the general design should be severely plain, and if the size of the room will warrant it, it should be massive. The artistic eye of the architect can here be shown in the careful selection of design in mantel [illegible] of the lighting of detail in stairways and interior woodwork. Such details should never be left to the carpenter, contractor or builder, but be chosen and fixed before by the architect.

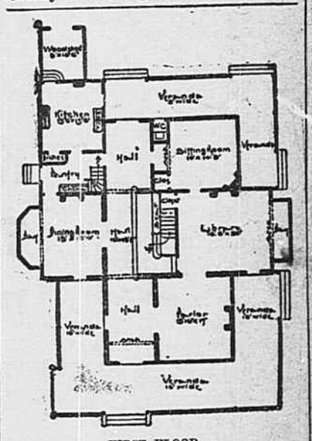


HALL AND STAIRCASE.

stories: First story, 10 ft. 6 ins.; second story, 9 ft. 6 ins.; attic, 8 ft.

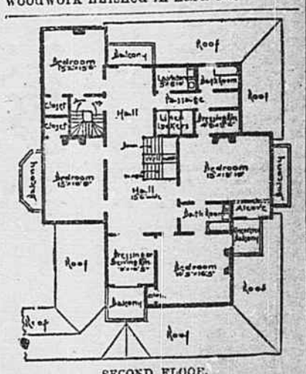
Exterior Materials: Foundation, piers; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roofs, shingles. Outside blinds to all windows except those of parlor, library, dining and drawing rooms.

Interior Finish: Hard white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, library and dining room. Hard pine



FIRST FLOOR.

flooring in hall, dining room, kitchen, servants' hall; soft wood flooring elsewhere. Red baywood trim in first and second stories, except in kitchen and pantry, where soft wood is used. Ceiling of hall and dining room paneled to imitate open timber work. Panels under windows in parlor, main halls, library and dining room. Wainscoting in kitchen and bath room. Stairs, baywood. Interior woodwork finished in hard oil.



SECOND FLOOR.

Accommodations. The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc.

NEARLY SEVEN FEET LONG.

A San Francisco Woman Who Has the Longest Hair in the World.

Mrs. D. J. Davis, of San Francisco, Cal., has the longest hair in the world. It clusters in a great mass about her head, and though she is a tall woman, being five feet nine inches in height, her long tresses, when uncoiled, sweep upon the ground for nearly a foot. Her hair is just six feet and eight inches in length.

Mrs. Davis comes of a family remarkably alike for their height and the length of their hair. Though Mrs. Davis is five feet and nine inches in height, she is shorter by nearly an inch than either of her three sisters. But while they have the advantage in height they cannot equal her in the matter of hair, notwithstanding that all three have curls over a yard and a half long. Not the least remarkable part of this wonderful hirsute development is that while all three of Mrs. Davis's sisters had long hair from early childhood, the young lady herself could never induce her tresses to fall below her shoulders, so that it is only within the past years that they have developed such a tendency to eclipse Paderewski's shaggy mane.

"I never brush my hair," said Mrs. Davis, as she removed those long coral

pins that held great coils in place about her head so that her hair might be measured, "for the reason that I do not believe it is good for the hair. In fact I have demonstrated my belief to my own satisfaction by experimenting. When a girl I gave very little attention to my hair, and in consequence it did not grow at all. Sometimes I felt very much chagrined to see how much longer and prettier was the hair of all three of my sisters, but I was somewhat careless. When I became a woman I suddenly developed a desire to have long hair like theirs, and began to take the utmost care of what little I had. Every morning, and sometimes twice a day, I brushed it thoroughly, but it did not grow any better. Then I noticed that the brush, after the daily application to the hair, even when the latter had no tendency to fall out, would be filled with very fine hairs, and soon I realized that while the brushing had no effect upon the long hair it effectually killed the new growth, and I decided to stop.

"Since then I have used nothing but a very coarse comb. Every morning I go over the hair thoroughly and carefully, removing every snarl until it is as free and flowing as water. Then I braid it and coil it into varied coiffeurs about my head. I never used cosmetics on my hair."—New York Journal.

Insurance on New Warships.

It is not generally known—probably because people do not stop to think—that the Cramps are obliged to carry an enormous amount of insurance on the vessels which are built in their shipyards for the Government. No battleship has ever started on her trial trip without being heavily insured, and when several vessels are in course of construction at one time the sum amounts up into the millions. Edwin S. Cramp is authority for the statement that the company at one time carried $12,000,000 insurance on Government work. In fact it is said that the Cramps were obliged to go to England in order to secure this amount of insurance, owing to the limitations of the American companies.—Philadelphia Record.

Skating With Sails.

A Swedish inventor has constructed a sail with which the skater propels himself with amazing rapidity. This sail is easily managed, and may be large or small, according to the fancy of the user. It is made with an exceedingly light frame and light, strong cloth, and is somewhat in the shape of a keystone. A mast runs through the middle from end to end, and the large end is held in front of the skater. It is posible to tack and turn with ease, and a skillful skater finds a very great advantage from the use of this simple appliance.—The Ledger.

A Prince Under Surveillance.

The Prince of Bulgaria is discovering the difference between visiting Paris incognito and visiting it in state, and he prefers the former method. He started out at 8 o'clock one morning for a private stroll, but, looking around at the corner of the Rue Tilsit, perceived that he was being followed by two police officials, and promptly returned to his hotel.

MODES FOR MISSES.

SOME SEASONABLE GARMENTS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

A Pretty Dress of White Silk Mull for Graduation Day—Tucked Yoke Waist of Silk Muslin.

IN the commencement dress depicted herewith, and described by May Manton, fine white silk mull is handsomely trimmed with lierre lace and insertion to match, white satin ribbon furnishing the decoration. The pretty waist is arranged to close in front, but can be made to close in back if so preferred.

MISSES' COMMENCEMENT DRESS.

When closed in front the back is made seamless, and the fullness of the waist is arranged over smooth fitted linings that close in centre, the full vest closing at the left front under the jabot of lace. A stock of satin ribbon covers the [illegible] lower edge passes under the dress skirt, a shirring string or gathers arranging the fullness at the waist line. The bishop shirt sleeves are fashionably full and are gathered at their upper and lower edges, straight cuffs finishing the wrists and [illegible] are made to close with pearl buttons and over [illegible] that [illegible] on a high [illegible] Both collar and cuffs can be made removable if so desired. The [illegible] one of the smartest styles and can [illegible] rows of insertion trimming as shown, with a single row at top of hem. The placket is finished in centre back, but can be made at the side if more convenient to attach the skirt to the waist. Lawn, dimity, batiste, taffeta, mull, China silk, plain and dotted swiss, are all appropriately used for this purpose, white being usually chosen, and colored fabrics for ordinary wear. Embroidery, lace, insertion or ribbon can be used for decoration.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this waist for a miss fourteen years of age is 2½ yards. To make the skirt it will require of the same width material 3½ yards,

MISSES' TUCKED YOKE WAIST.

Daintily colored warp-printed silk muslin in Dresden effect on a creamy ground is chosen for this attractive looking waist, the style of which is deservedly popular and very becoming to young misses. Pale blue satin ribbon forms the stock that ties in a bow in centre back over the standing collar, the belt of the same ribbon closing under a pretty bow at the left side. The full fronts are gathered and arranged low on the lining. The seamless yoke is arranged over the full front. The back fits smoothly across the shoulders, gathers adjusting the fullness at the waist line and closes invisibly in centre back. The fashionable gigot sleeves are of medium width, cluster tucks forming epaulettes near the top. A cluster of four tucks complete the wrists above the facing. Waists by the mode can be stylishly developed from any of the sheer silk, cotton or linen fabrics, now in vogue, over silk or percaline linings. Trimming of ribbon and lace may enhance its attractiveness, but are not necessary, as the tucks afford ample decoration.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this waist for a miss fourteen years of age is 3½ yards.

STYLISH SHIRT WAIST FOR MISSES.

Striped red and white percale and fine white linen are smartly associated in this stylish shirt waist. The collars and cuffs are of the white linen, and a bow necktie of dark red satin shows between the flaring front edges of the turnover collar. A white suede belt, with silver buckle, encircles the waist. Gathers at the neck dispose the pretty fullness on each side of the box-plait, through which button-holes are worked to effect the closing in front. The back fits smoothly across the shoulders, a pointed yoke facing being applied to the top. This yoke can be cut with or without a centre seam, the seam being desirable when striped material is used as the yoke can then be shaped with bias back edges as shown in back view. The

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

cale, cheviot, dimity or gingham, with collar and cuffs to match or of white linen as here shown.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this shirt waist for a miss fourteen years of age is 3 yards.

DOWNFALL OF THE BALLOON SLEEVE.

The downfall of the balloon sleeve, says the New York Sun, is a source of rejoicing to husbands and brothers, as it removes one cause for nagging. "Don't spoil my sleeves!" is the cry which has been heard in the land for a long time, but the merciful dispensation which separates a man from his own wife and sister at dinner parties has afforded him brief periods of social pleasure, since smiles necessarily had to supplant the expression of irritation when the other woman's husband rumpled the precious sleeve.

A FASHIONABLE FABRIC.

Pale green muslin is one of the fashionable fabrics this season, and green is the special color scheme for weddings just at present. Bridesmaids' dresses of white have green trimmings, and large white hats with white feathers show bows of green taffeta ribbon.

BECOMING TUCKED YOKE WAIST FOR MISSES.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

PITT'S CARMINATIVE

Is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superlative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SPINACH FRITTERS.

Boil the spinach till it is quite tender; drain, pare and mince it fine. To one pint add half a pint of stale bread grated, half a grated nutmeg, two eggs and a teacup of sweat cream or rich milk; season with pepper and salt. Drop a spoonful at a time in boiling lard. Serve as soon as done.

TO MAKE STRAWBERRY JELLY.

Boil three-quarters of a pound of sugar in half a pint of water, pour it boiling hot over three pints of strawberries placed in an earthen vessel, add the juice of two lemons, cover closely, and let it stand twelve hours. Then strain through a cloth (flannel is the best thing); mix the juice which has run through with two and a half ounces of gelatine, which has been dissolved in a little warm water, and add sufficient cold water to make the mixture one quart. Pour into a mould and set on the ice to cool.—Ladies' Home Journal.

DELICIOUS LUNCHEON DISHES.

Cold roast or stewed veal may be made into a number of delicious luncheon dishes that are better than its first estate. If for a company luncheon when mushrooms are not thought an extravagance, cut the meat in thin slices until you have about one pound. Peel one small onion, cut it in very thin slices, and brown it in two teaspoonfuls of butter. Add a tablespoonful of flour and stir until free from lumps, and brown. Add two gills of white stock and a gill of liquor poured from the mushrooms. When the sauce is smooth and hot, lay in the slices of veal; when they are heated through, add half a pint of mushrooms [illegible] slices, move to one side of the fire and [illegible] beaten yolk of [illegible] may be prepared at the [illegible] serving dish.

[illegible] is also [illegible] heated with [illegible] gus. Season to taste with salt and pepper and cook four minutes.—New York Post.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Scald your bread jars twice a week. It keeps the mould away.

If an article that has become rusty is soaked in kerosene oil for some time the rust will become loosened and come off very readily.

Carpets may be kept clean by going over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added.

To kill roaches make a paste of flour, hot water and phosphorous, using a half pint of paste and about six cents' worth of phosphorous. Place on small pieces of board, where the roaches come, and they will eat and die.

A well-known medical authority says in a recent work that cheese should be eaten at least once a day. "It is the most valuable animal food obtainable," he says, "from two to three times as nutritious as the same money value of ordinary meat."

To prevent pie juice from running out in the oven make a little opening in the upper crust and insert a straw or little roll of white paper perpendicularly. The steam will escape through it as through a chimney and all the juice will be retained in the pie.

Jellies made with gelatine ought always to be covered, says a physician in the London Family Herald, as, when medical men want to secure minute organisms for investigations, they expose gelatine to the air or where the germs are, and it attracts and holds them.

Candling eggs is the one infallible way to test them. This is done in a dark room with a candle, gas, or electric light. When the egg is held close to the light if fresh it will appear a pinkish yellow, and if otherwise it will be dotted with opaque spots or be entirely dark.

When it is not convenient to broil fish over an open fire it may be nicely broiled in a very hot oven. Prepare the fish as for the usual method and lay it with the skin down on a piece of oiled paper in a roasting pan. Cook on the upper grate of the oven until browned, first rubbing it with butter and dusting with a little flour.

Fine old lace which is not too soiled may be cleaned by laying it on a paper thickly sprinkled with flour and magnesia. Cover with another sprinkling of flour and a layer of paper. Leave a few days and then shake the flour from the lace. Do not fold fine lace; lay it on strips of blue or similar paper and roll the lace and paper together.

In making cream or lemon pies, where the crust requires to be baked before the filling is put in, an excellent plan is to lay over the paste a piece of strong brown tissue paper, pleating it to fit the pie plate and coming above the edge. Fill this with flour or meal and bake until the crust is done. Then the paper and contents may be lifted out. If flour is used it can be utilized afterward for thickening sauces and gravies.

We should obey the voice of conscience, even though we should stand alone.