

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

VOL. LXI, NO. 42

Train robbery is punishable by death in Arizona. The Supreme Court has just upheld the constitutionality of the statute.

The campaign of 1896 soon resolved itself into a campaign of education. The American people never knew so much about Mexico before.

When Li Hung Chang was in Glasgow he told the Scotchmen that their bagpipes reminded him of China. They can't make out whether he meant it for a compliment or not.

Li Hung Chang is keeping a diary of his trip around the world. Whether the old diplomat will publish the result of his observations or not will probably be settled by the personage who manufactures the yellow jackets at Pekin.

According to the last census of Prussia the increase in population of the cities has been 92.1 per 1000 during the last five years, while the increase in the rural districts during the same period has been only 44.2 per 1000.

Research has revealed to the Bath (Me.) Enterprise that the first physician to practice in that town and its vicinity was a woman. It was about 1750, and her field extended over a large section of the country. There is no woman practicing medicine in Bath to-day.

It was once said that there was little or no drunkenness in France, where the people indulged freely in light wines, but such seems to be no longer the case. A man's temperance association has been established recently in Paris, and there is declared to be great need for it.

Says Harper's Weekly: It was recently reported that the post of military attaché to the American Embassy in London was vacant, and had been offered to three officers, all of whom have declined it on the ground that their salaries could not support the dignity of the job. It is a very pretty place, and one that has not been used to go begging. It calls for an officer of the rank of major, and gives him little to do except to look handsome and to adorn London society with his presence. He is entitled to wear the most decorative clothes of any one connected with the embassy. When he rides out with the Ambassador he goes on the front seat inside, and not on the box seat with the coachman, as ill-informed persons have erroneously supposed. Opportunities to meet folk that really are folks come to him daily. He dines out nearly every night, and seldom is at loss for a hearty meal of nourishing food. His chief expenses are for lodgings and cab hire, but the hesitation of worthy officers to accept the place indicates that even those expenses may be too considerable. The real trouble must be that the majors in Uncle Sam's army are middle-aged men with families, and a salary that might maintain the attaché himself well enough in London will not also maintain his family, either at home in his absence or with him abroad. If lieutenant had rank enough for the place, it would probably be easy to keep it filled with young unmarried officers of the requisite stature and comeliness.

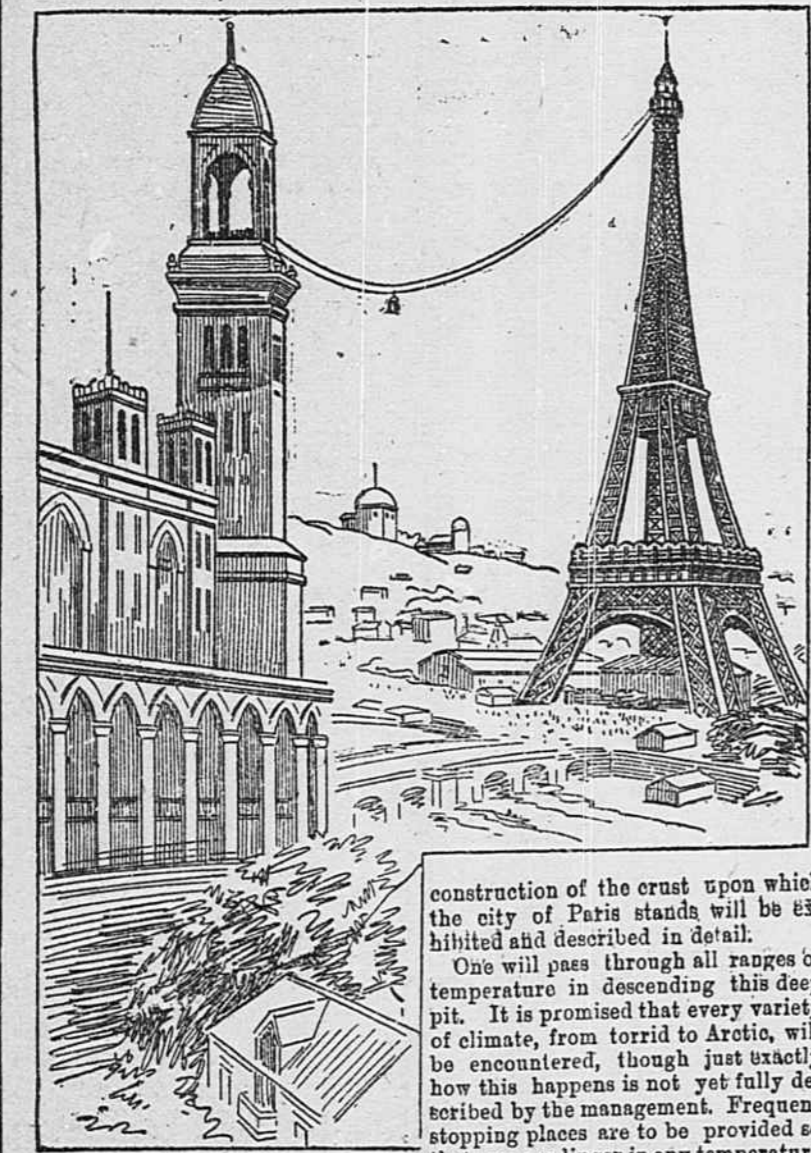
A very curious state of affairs is reported from France, where the population, which has been decreasing for some time, is growing at an alarmingly feeble rate. For some time the decrease among the French has been a cause of comment among European economists, but in most cases it has been ascribed to the tremendous destruction among the men who, during the Prussian war, were just entering upon the middle years of manhood. This excuse can be used no longer, and it is noted with mortification among the French leaders that the present trifling increase in the population is due chiefly to the immigration of people from other Nations. The wisest observers of the situation claim to have found the reason for this sudden arrest in National growth, and their explanation is both plausible and an important object lesson for people of other lands. It is pointed out that the increase of taxation in France to keep up the burden of the National debt has been such that people who, some years ago, were perfectly willing to assume the responsibility of supporting a household are now afraid to make the venture. The French peasant is proverbially thrifty, and one of the chief ends of his thrift is to supply his children with enough means upon which to make a respectable start in life. If he cannot support a family and leave it in comparatively easy circumstances he prefers to have no family to support. He would rather forego the attempt to keep up a household if he believes that possibly his attempt may be a failure. This fact is now offered in explanation of the remarkable falling off in the growth of French population, and the Chicago Record maintains "it is a plausible one. There could be no better proof of the intimate relationship which National legislation bears to individual and National prosperity. The laws which oppress the people of a Nation hurt it physically just as surely as they hurt it financially."

## NEW WONDERS.

MARVELS DESIGNED FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Huge Surveying Tower—A Great Globe—An Enormous Hole in the Ground—Largest Telescope in the World.

NOVELTY is the note of the times and Paris strikes the note. It would be hard indeed to provide posterity with a better illustration from which to gauge the taste of the world's public during the declining days of our century than the scientific and engineering eccentricities that will mark this exposition. We of to-day are lovers of wonders. We will find enough in Paris four years hence to tickle us to the end of our days. Wonder number one will provide



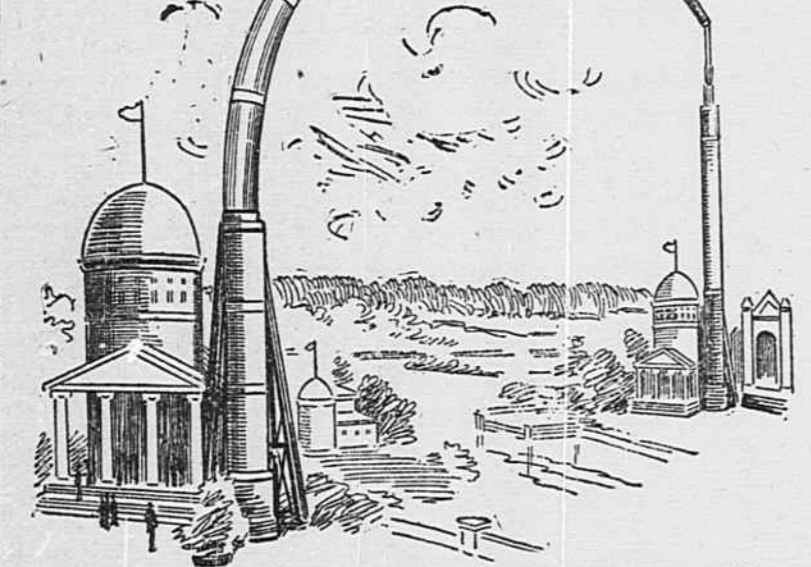
EXCITING RIDE IN MID-AIR.

an aerial journey more than 900 feet above the earth! The scheme is to swing a midair suspension railway from the top of the Eiffel Tower to the summit of the distant Trocadero, from which will be hung by rollers chairs making the journey back and forth.

Think of it! The Eiffel Tower is 985 feet high. It will give you some notion of what that means to recall the copper cap on the top of our Washington Monument is only 655 feet from the ground. Imagine such a trip! Some folks found the journey round the Ferris Wheel at our World's Fair a nervous ordeal. Compared with this aerial cable line, the Ferris Wheel is positively ridiculous as a hair stirrer. If shooting through the clouds in a cane bottomed chair is not sensational enough to stir the blood of our modern novelty lover, let him enter the surveying tower, which will be built close by. There is nothing particularly startling about the suggestion of a surveying tower, you say. Just wait till you hear all.

You will enter a leaning cylindrical tower about fifty feet high and made of tempered steel. It looks like nothing more imposing than a metallic Tower of Pisa. You will find a circular seat inside, capable of holding about twenty persons. You will sit down and probably grasp the railing pretty tight, meantime holding your breath.

When the seats are all filled you will suddenly shoot up into the air for a distance of two hundred feet! You will then discover that your tower is made of concentric steel tubes that telescope into each other, and



PROPOSED SURVEYING TOWER FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

that you are at the apex of the innermost—and now uppermost section. But the big tower will not stand straight up. It will bend over, rain-bow fashion, in a long arc, with you dangling at the end of it, for all the world like a fish at the end of a swinging rod. Then it will revolve slowly from its base, swinging you in a wide circle over a large section of the exposition grounds, and finally land you on a stationary tower, down which you drop by an elevator to the ground.

The scheme of this tower was chosen as the most startling of five hundred remarkable suggestions. One of the rejected schemes, by the way, was to build a temple of literature out of bricks composed of the compressed pulp of rejected manuscripts. The idea appealed strongly to the imaginations of the managers, but the sensa-

tional features of the telescopic tower prevailed. The third wonder is the great globe, 120 feet in diameter, that will exhibit the entire geography of the world in the minutest detail. The exact means by which the visitor is to be brought in front of any particular spot on its surface he wishes to investigate is not yet finally decided. The latest plan is to encircle it with a railroad, upon which will run a regular train of cars. It is calculated that this train will enable you to outdo Phineas Fogg's marvellous feat with a very large margin to spare. You can go round the world in sixty seconds!

Marvel No. 4 is an inverted Eiffel Tower. In other words, it is an enormously deep hole in the ground. This will be on the opposite side of the grounds and its bottom will be reached by a series of elevators. The depth that it is proposed to sink this shaft is 1000 feet. It will be lighted from top to bottom, and the

construction of the crust upon which the city of Paris stands will be exhibited and described in detail. One will pass through all ranges of temperature in descending this deep pit. It is promised that every variety of climate, from torrid to Arctic, will be encountered, though just exactly how this happens is not yet fully described by the management. Frequent stopping places are to be provided so that you can linger in any temperature that fancy dictates, and at these points attractions consistent with the temperature are to be provided. The lover of geology can here get the most exact data pertaining to his scientific hobby illustrated in the most effective manner.

The construction of this big hole will be one of the greatest feats, from a scientific point of view, of the exposition. The most distinguished mining engineers in the world have been engaged, and the problem of ventilation is likely to cause no end of trouble.

It is not as an engineering feat, however, that the shaft will appeal to the biggest public. Taken in the connection with the Eiffel Tower, the wonder long to be enabled to travel two thousands vertical feet within the period of an hour without climbing one step. But the fifth and greatest wonder of the exposition is to be a telescope. Need it be added that it will be the largest telescope in the world?

The object lens of the Paris Exposition telescope will be four feet, three inches in diameter. Fifty-one inches long in its axis is the lens, whose object glass has a diameter of thirty-six inches. The second largest is at Pulkowa, Russia, with a glass of thirty inches. The third is at the University of Virginia, with a glass of twenty-six inches. Harvard has the fourth largest, with a twenty-four inch glass and the fifth in size in the world belongs to Princeton College. At the present time there is making in Cambridge, Mass., a glass which has been heralded around the world. It is for the great Yerkes telescope, and its diameter will be forty inches.

Thus will the Paris Exposition telescope eclipse by eleven inches the dia-

meter of the greatest telescopic object glass of the world! It will, so it is claimed, bring the moon within one mile of us!

The telescope is to be 180 feet long, and is to be rigged so that 600 persons can simultaneously view the heavens with it. The image is to be received on a level mirror seventy-five inches in diameter, and from that reflected upon a screen.

The revelations of the starry mysteries that this gigantic telescope is expected to make will thus be given not to a solitary astronomer, to be by him sent forth to the world in his own good time and to the benefit of his fame alone, but directly to the public, and any of us may be fortunate enough to be personally present at stellar discoveries of vast importance.

These are the five great wonders of the Paris Exposition. But it is four years off yet, and who knows what those four years may produce? The Herald will doubtless yet tell its readers of other marvels equally great or maybe greater than those with which the Capital of Norway will signalize the close of the greatest century of the world's history. Paris may yet give us seven wonders.—New York Herald.

## LARGEST WAR VESSELS AFLOAT.

England's Two New Cruisers, the Terrible and the Powerful, the largest war vessels afloat, have recently undergone their official speed trials. They are sister ships, built on the same plans, but by different constructors. The estimated cost is \$3,800,000.

The Terrible is 538 1/2 feet long over all, 71 feet wide, and 43 1/2 feet deep from the upper deck to the keelson, displacing 14,475 tons. The measurements of the Powerful are practically the same. The tonnage is almost double that of our Columbia, which is 116 feet shorter and 13 feet narrower.

The Terrible is about as long as the St. Louis and the St. Paul of the American Line, but is eight feet broader and measures 2900 tons more. It is 62 feet shorter but 6 feet broader than the Commodore Campana and Lancaster, and measures 1500 tons more than they. It is 27 feet shorter, 13 feet broader, and measures 4500 tons more than the White Star steamers Majestic and Teutonic. The European war cruiser that comes nearest it in displacement is the 11,000-ton Russian Rurik. The Terrible's engines are intended to furnish 24,000 horse power, giving a calculated speed of twenty-two knots with natural draught. The armament consists of two 9.2-inch guns, weighing 22 tons each, placed in barbette turrets, covered with 6-inch armor; of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, sixteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and nine machine

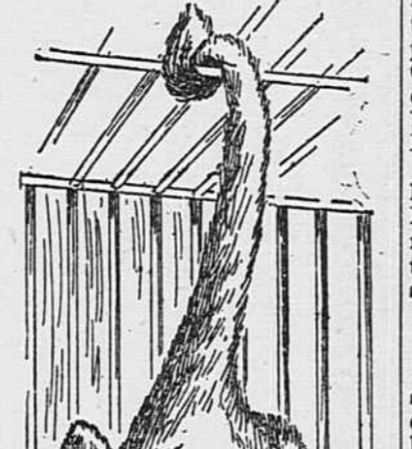
guns. The larger guns are above the protected deck, the ammunition being conveyed to them by armored elevators. There are also two torpedo tubes at each end of the vessel. A turret protected by 10-inch armor shelters the commanding officer in action. The masts are hollow, with ammunition elevators to supply the fighting tops.

HANGS ON TO THINGS. The New York Zoo's New and Rare Kinkajou.

There is a new animal at the Central Park (New York) Zoo. He has a series of names and a long tail, with which

he hangs on to things. The name by which he is best known is kinkajou. He is sometimes called a honey bear, though naturalists say that he is more nearly related to the raccoon family than to the bear tribe. The Zoo people have placed him in the monkey house, and he appears to be at home there, although he does not make a monkey of himself.

The kinkajou comes from Central and South America. He is as large as a big cat, and seems to be a cross between the possum, the coon, the bear and the monkey. His tail is longer than his body and is prehensile. His tongue is long, and is used for dragging insects and other kinkajou delicacies out of crevices. The kinkajou lives on mice, birds, eggs, honey and fruit. Bananas and oranges are particularly desirable from his point of view. The kinkajou can jump from one tree to another, if they are not too far apart, and after the jump he wraps his tail around a limb and swings as safely and contentedly as if in a hammock. During the day time he sleeps, wrapped up like a cat. At night he is lively, and the monkeys at the Zoo have already entered a complaint about his nocturnal habits.



THE KINKAJOU.

A CAPITALIST'S CABIN. Built It With His Own Hands and Prefers It to a Mansion. Over in the Berkley Hills, says the San Francisco Chronicle, Captain P. R. Thomas, President of the Standard Soap Company, has been busy for several years building a log cabin. Ev-

ery stroke of the work, even to cutting down the trees, has been performed by the well-known capitalist himself, and to-day he celebrated the completion with Admission Day exercises which were held at his palatial home, La Loma Park. Captain Thomas not only built the cabin, but lives in it, although his handsome home stands within a stone's throw of the novel dwelling. Five or six years ago the work of building was begun. The trees which Thomas cut down to make the logs were the eucalypti growing on the land surrounding the cabin. They were allowed to season, and then the log house was fairly started. Ever since, the old war veteran has steadily pegged away at the task during his hours of leisure from business. Several little things are yet to be done within the cabin; but Thomas has already moved his bed into it and sleeps under a drapery of Old Glory. The log cabin has been created with two floors and contains four main rooms. Three are on the first floor and one comprises the entire upper

floor and is the room where Thomas spends most of his time. The three rooms on the lower floor are decorated with United States flags and ornaments and bric-a-brac of various kinds. The hall above is fitted up with all the possessions which are nearest the Captain's heart. His sword and flags are draped around the walls. On one wall hangs a large colored picture of the aerial railway with which the "soap king" expected to connect San Francisco and Oakland, but for which the Board of Trustees refused a franchise. One feature of the room is the large log fire place which has been carefully tiled. Captain Thomas considered this the hardest work in building, and spent several months in fitting the tiles. The logs are obtained with the Captain as usual as in a modern dwelling. "It is comfortable," says Thomas, "and I like to be here when I am through with my business."

Captain Thomas is one of the best known and wealthiest citizens of Berkley. He is a pioneer of California, and erected the first building on the West Berkley shores, where his soap works now stand. The schooner Ida Robinson has arrived from Port Clarence with a cargo of ivory and whalebone. She brought one passenger, J. C. Wadstead, superintendent of the Government station at that point, who is bound for Washington. The reindeers introduced into Alaska some years ago from Siberia are reported to be flourishing, the herd numbering exactly 1200. Four hundred and fifty of these are at Port Clarence, where an increase of 182 is reported this season. The animals are preparing under the care of Laplanders who went north under contract to the Government three years ago. Wadstead's mission to the capital is to draw up another contract. He will also recommend a plan which, if carried into effect, will be of much benefit to the Northwest Territory. The plan in brief is to establish a number of reindeer relay stations to bring about communication with the extreme north; even Point Barrow, the northernmost settlement, to be included. This can be done at small expense to the Government and will be of inestimable benefit to fishermen, whalers, revenue cutters and miners, particularly the latter, between Cook's Inlet and the Yukon. No outfit would be required except for the station buildings, as the animals are trained and the Laplanders only too glad to see each other.—Tuolumne Ledger.

A PICTURE OF THE NEAR FUTURE. A practical invention for family excursions.—Fliegende Blaetter.

## STYLES IN DRESS.

SOME NEW FEATURES IN FEMININE GARMENTS.

A Seasonable Coat for Ladies or Misses—Unique Combination to Form an Attractive Toilette for a Young Girl.



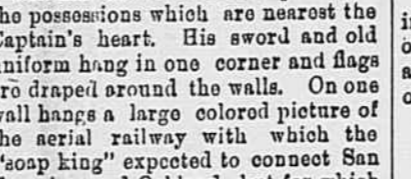
A HINT from across the water informs us, writes May Mantou, that the loose jacket in its various forms has met with special favor. A coat of this design which is especially noticeable and attractive is shown in the first engraving. It is made of satin-faced cloth in a deep shade of Russian green, the revers, collar and ends being of velvet, a darker shade. The garment of fashionable length is fitted by shoulder and underarm seams. The right front overlaps the left in double-

breasted fashion and closes with two handsome pearl buttons. The back, exhibiting the fashionable and universally popular Watteau effect, is joined to the square yoke. The velvet collar that conceals the yoke is a stylishly noticeable feature. The fashionable sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, the wrists being completely covered with deep velvet cuffs. All reasonable coatings will develop stylishly by the mode. Smooth-faced cloths, plainly tailored finished or combined with caston or when finished in chevot, diagonal or less expensive grades, the model is adapted to all-round practical wear. To make this jacket for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure, 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch wide material are required, and 2 1/2 yards for a miss fourteen years of age.

ATTRACTIVE TOILETTE FOR A GIRL. Grey mohair, mauve velvet, white satin and jeweled passementerie are uniquely combined in the attractive toilette depicted in the second large illustration. The shaping of the waist is accomplished by a fitted lining that closes invisibly in the center back. The upper portion has a shallow round yoke of velvet across the bust and shoulders, the fullness at the lower edge being well drawn to the center. The full front droops gracefully in a fashion extremely becoming to youthful figures. A stylish adjunct to the

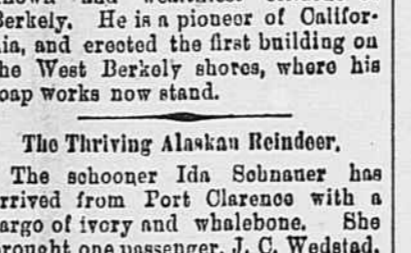
ionable woman will be adorned with a cravating specimen and the enterprising dealer's supply will be more than exhausted. The terrapin is a harmless little creature, most amiable and unobtrusive in disposition and modest likewise in appetite. When one is tired of him as an ornament he may safely be kept in a box and will subsist contentedly on a little water and a fly or two every night. He has a pretty notched shell, to which the gold chain is easily attached. This in turn is fastened to a stockpin, which may be elaborate or otherwise. A gold heart is the simplest design, and a gold dagger is likewise popular. The terrapin is often worn with evening gowns, when he astonishes the public by crawling over his owner's fair neck. One has to conquer a little awkwardness to keep up with modern fads, and the

LIVE TERRAPIN AS AN ORNAMENT.



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handsome bertha shaped at the upper edge outlined with narrow jeweled trimming. A standing collar of velvet edged with a fall of cream lace completes the neck. The stylish sleeves are close fitting to a considerable distance above the elbow, the short full puffs at the top being the newest of the season's modes. The skirt of fashionable width is gored to expand gradually toward the lower edge, a band of passementerie above the facing forming the garniture. All reasonable fabrics such as mohair, chamois, crepon, in plaid, striped or figured designs, may be employed in developing the mode, and decorated with sparing or lavish hand. To make this waist for a miss in the medium



size, it will require of 44-inch wide material 1 1/2 yards, and 3/4 yard for the skirt.

LIVE INSECTS WORN AS JEWELRY. Women have taken to wearing jewelry that is alive and crawls, a fact which requires some explanation. There is a little animal known as the Japanese terrapin, which for many years has been allowed to make its humble way unnoticed. Then of a sudden some fickle Parisian ladies began to tire of their brilliant chameleons, which they had formerly been fond of wearing as a substitute for jewelry, and the pretty little terrapin was attached to a gold chain and became the very newest fad. Then New York women took up the idea, and a New York jeweler, in response to the demand, has just ordered some hundreds of these living ornaments. Women are so quick to adopt an idea of this sort that it will not be very long before the bodies of every fash-

ionable woman will be adorned with a cravating specimen and the enterprising dealer's supply will be more than exhausted. The terrapin is a harmless little creature, most amiable and unobtrusive in disposition and modest likewise in appetite. When one is tired of him as an ornament he may safely be kept in a box and will subsist contentedly on a little water and a fly or two every night. He has a pretty notched shell, to which the gold chain is easily attached. This in turn is fastened to a stockpin, which may be elaborate or otherwise. A gold heart is the simplest design, and a gold dagger is likewise popular. The terrapin is often worn with evening gowns, when he astonishes the public by crawling over his owner's fair neck. One has to conquer a little awkwardness to keep up with modern fads, and the

LIVE TERRAPIN AS AN ORNAMENT.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Always fold a dress right side out for packing, as it will not wrinkle so much. If a little flour is rubbed over a lot of cake before icing it will prevent the frosting from spreading and running off so readily. Every housewife should impress upon the minds of her family that the best sauce for any meat is cheerfulness. Laughter aids digestion, and people should never grumble while eating. In making Indian meal mush, cook it with milk instead of water, or part water and part milk if not convenient to use all milk. The pudding will be much richer, and when fried will more readily take a nice brown. In giving medicines in liquid form to an infant place the point of the spoon containing the medicine against the roof of the mouth. Administering it in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine. In relaying carpets after the fall cleaning it is well to sprinkle something under the edges to destroy any carpet bugs that may be lurking around. As good a thing as can be used is a powder made of equal parts of camphor gum and tobacco. Milk weed pods make a fine down for stuffing head rest cushions. Those fortunate enough to be in the country will have no trouble in finding plenty along the road side, and can gather enough to bring home with them for many a winter evening's comfort. In washing anything made of chamois skins use warm water with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring the chamois. Press it between the palms of the hands to take out the water and hang before the fire or in the hot sun to dry quickly, rubbing and pulling the article into proper shape every few moments to prevent the skin drying hard and stiff. Linens that have been stained by tea or coffee may be cleaned by moistening the spots with water and holding them over the fumes of a small piece of burning sulphur or a few sulphur matches. When a little ammonia water in which a little ammonia or something else will remove are often taken out by the vapor arising from burning sulphur, but the material must be washed thoroughly at once. There are over 100,000 children in the national schools of Germany who are stutters.

## MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulents, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Malaria, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Venereal 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 danger period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mother. Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few drops will commensurate its purgative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. To Pickle Cucumbers to Last a Year—Wash out and dry in the sun a sound butter tub. Pour into it two gallons of boiling water and in this dissolve enough salt to float an egg. It generally requires a pint and a half. Add to this one ounce of saltpetre, and let it stand until cold. Then pick cucumbers every day, as they ripen; wash them well and put them in the brine, continuing to do so until the tub is filled. Take great care in having good, sound and hard cucumbers. Avoid decayed hearts, or a few pealed onions, and be sure to put among them for flavoring. When the tub is filled, and the brine is over the cucumbers, spread a white cloth over them and put a board on top, with a stone on it so as to keep the cucumbers under water. Look after the cucumbers at least once a week, and if any scum has gathered wash it off, put a clean cloth on top, and replace the board and stone. In this way the cucumbers are utilized as they come from the garden, and, if properly attended to, will be nice and crisp, and keep all winter. Pickled Stringbeans That Can Be Used as Salad—Make a brine strong enough to float an egg; string the beans, and put them in it for twenty-four hours. Then pour off the brine and parboil the beans in vinegar. Fill glass jars with them. Boil the vinegar for half an hour with all kinds of spices; strain it, and dissolve in it some alum, allowing to every quart a piece of alum as large as a hazelnut. Pour the vinegar hot over the beans, and close at once. Pickled Small White Onions—Peel the onions and boil them for a quarter of an hour in equal quantities of milk and water; drain them and put in glass jars. Boil whatever quantity of vinegar is required with the spice and pour boiling over the onions. Allow to every gallon of vinegar half a pound of mace, a quarter of an ounce of white clove, five tablespoonsful of salt and half an ounce of alum. These onions, although easy to prepare, will be found economical as well as a great relish. The mace makes them less pungent and the alum makes them softer and helps to keep them all winter. Pepper and Cabbage Pickle—This pickle is quickly made, economical and fit for daily use. Chop together six large-sized green peppers and one firm head of cabbage. While chopping add one and a half cupfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of ground allspice and one-half pound of white mustard seed. When chopped quite fine put the mixture in glass jars, cover with good, cold vinegar and tie up tight, so that no air gets in. It will be found to be ready for use in six weeks, and is an excellent condiment for cold meats and boiled mutton.

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### RECIPES FOR PICKLING.

To Pickle Cucumbers to Last a Year—Wash out and dry in the sun a sound butter tub. Pour into it two gallons of boiling water and in this dissolve enough salt to float an egg. It generally requires a pint and a half. Add to this one ounce of saltpetre, and let it stand until cold. Then pick cucumbers every day, as they ripen; wash them well and put them in the brine, continuing to do so until the tub is filled. Take great care in having good, sound and hard cucumbers. Avoid decayed hearts, or a few pealed onions, and be sure to put among them for flavoring. When the tub is filled, and the brine is over the cucumbers, spread a white cloth over them and put a board on top, with a stone on it so as to keep the cucumbers under water. Look after the cucumbers at least once a week, and if any scum has gathered wash it off, put a clean cloth on top, and replace the board and stone. In this way the cucumbers are utilized as they come from the garden, and, if properly attended to, will be nice and crisp, and keep all winter. Pickled Stringbeans That Can Be Used as Salad—Make a brine strong enough to float an egg; string the beans, and put them in it for twenty-four hours. Then pour off the brine and parboil the beans in vinegar. Fill glass jars with them. Boil the vinegar for half an hour with all kinds of spices; strain it, and dissolve in it some alum, allowing to every quart a piece of alum as large as a hazelnut. Pour the vinegar hot over the beans, and close at once. Pickled Small White Onions—Peel the onions and boil them for a quarter of an hour in equal quantities of milk and water; drain them and put in glass jars. Boil whatever quantity of vinegar is required with the spice and pour boiling over the onions. Allow to every gallon of vinegar half a pound of mace, a quarter of an ounce of white clove, five tablespoonsful of salt and half an ounce of alum. These onions, although easy to prepare, will be found economical as well as a great relish. The mace makes them less pungent and the alum makes them softer and helps to keep them all winter. Pepper and Cabbage Pickle—This pickle is quickly made, economical and fit for daily use. Chop together six large-sized green peppers and one firm head of cabbage. While chopping add one and a half cupfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of ground allspice and one-half pound of white mustard seed. When chopped quite fine put the mixture in glass jars, cover with good, cold vinegar and tie up tight, so that no air gets in. It will be found to be ready for use in six weeks, and is an excellent condiment for cold meats and boiled mutton.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Always fold a dress right side out for packing, as it will not wrinkle so much. If a little flour is rubbed over a lot of cake before icing it will prevent the frosting from spreading and running off so readily. Every housewife should impress upon the minds of her family that the best sauce for any meat is cheerfulness. Laughter aids digestion, and people should never grumble while eating. In making Indian meal mush, cook it with milk instead of water, or part water and part milk if not convenient to use all milk. The pudding will be much richer, and when fried will more readily take a nice brown. In giving medicines in liquid form to an infant place the point of the spoon containing the medicine against the roof of the mouth. Administering it in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine. In relaying carpets after the fall cleaning it is well to sprinkle something under the edges to destroy any carpet bugs that may be lurking around. As good a thing as can be used is a powder made of equal parts of camphor gum and tobacco. Milk weed pods make a fine down for stuffing head rest cushions. Those fortunate enough to be in the country will have no trouble in finding plenty along the road side, and can gather enough to bring home with them for many a winter evening's comfort. In washing anything made of chamois skins use warm water with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring the chamois. Press it between the palms of the hands to take out the water and hang before the fire or in the hot sun to dry quickly, rubbing and pulling the article into proper shape every few moments to prevent the skin drying hard and stiff. Linens that have been stained by tea or coffee may be cleaned by moistening the spots with water and holding them over the fumes of a small piece of burning sulphur or a few sulphur matches. When a little ammonia water in which a little ammonia or something else will remove are often taken out by the vapor arising from burning sulphur, but the material must be washed thoroughly at once. There are over 100,000 children in the national schools of Germany who are stutters.

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