

Got Advice Gratis.

He had a cold, a simple cold,
Located in his head.
He did not call a doctor in,
But asked advice instead
Of all his friends and neighbors, who
Knew just what should be done
In any such emergency.
They gave it—by the ton.

Said one: "Rub tallow on your nose,
In mustard soak your feet;
Keep sniffing eucalyptus and
Drink lots of whiskey neat.
You must not think of going out,
But stay in bed and nurse
Yourself a bit." He did so, but
The next day he was worse.

Another said: "Go out of doors,
Take heaps of exercise;
Don't sit and shiver by the fire,
For that is most unwise.
The poison's in your system, so
You want to work it off."
He did as he was told. Next day
He had a beastly cough.

A third declared: "The water cure
Will quickly put you right.
Just wrap yourself in soaking sheets,
And sleep in them all night.
Then if you're feeling feverish,
Take cold baths all day long."
He did. Bronchitis supervened,
And both his lungs went wrong.

Then they advised all sorts of things,
Hot bottles, turpentine,
Beef-tea, pills, leeches, poultices,
Massage and cocoa wine,
Draughts, embrocations, lozenges,
Electric batteries.
They will effect a cure, no doubt—
Unless the beggar dies.

—London Judy.

The Bridegroom.

HIS PLACE ACCURATELY FIXED BY THE
"OLD JOURNALISM."

"Now, Mr. Scribbles," said the able
editor of the Ruralville Bazaar, address-
ing the high-browed academy student
who was about to begin doing the local
itemizing for the paper, "in journalism,
as in every other profession, there are
certain ethics and other sundry tenets
which are as inviolable as the justly
celebrated laws of the Pedes and Mer-
sians—er h'm!—we should say the
Merdes and Pesians—that is, the Pedes
and Mesians—er—er—"

"The Medes and Persians, sir," as-
sisted the student, who was especially
long in unimportant knowledge.

"Quite right! Much obliged! We
were about to say that there are in jour-
nalism certain customs which from long
usage have become fundamental, and
must not be deviated from one tit or
jottle—we mean, one jit or tottle—er—
ah!—that is to say, one tot or jittle—
er—h'm!"

"Jot or tittle, sir," suggested the no-
vice hopefully.

"Thank you! Thank you! For
instance, a candidate for office who de-
sires to work the farmers must invari-
ably be styled a handy horned—we
mean, horny handed ton of soil—er—
er—"

"Son of toil, sir," again interjected
the student.

"Exactly! It is astonishing how our
tongue is twisted to-day. It doubtless
comes, however, from our conversation
a couple of hours ago with Lawyer
Skinner over the details of the lawsuit
of Hitchcock vs. Hotchkiss. Such
things have a tendency in that direction,
we have no doubt, especially when as-
sisted by a liberal-sized jug of Farmer
Dunk's hard cider. But, as we were
saying, these traditions of journalism
must not be violated. The reading pub-
lic has grown to expect them, and will
not be satisfied with any substitutes."
"Yes, sir."

"Well, now, for example, in writing
up the fashionable wedding which oc-
curs to-morrow night, and upon which
occasion you will make your debut as a
representative of The Bazaar, please re-
member that in such accounts the most
important particular—the one, in fact,
which transcends and lays it all over
anything else—is the bride's costume.
Next in importance is the bride herself.
Then come the minister, the bride's
family, the bridesmaids, the best man,
the ushers, the prominent guests, the
collation which the tab' groans,
and the presents in the order named."

"Yes, sir, but where does the groom
come in?"

"Oh, the groom! All that is neces-
sary is to get his name, and if you
chance to spell it wrong the mistake is
much more easily overlooked than an
error in crediting any particular present
to its proper donor. The groom cuts
even less figure than the 'ph' in
'phthisic.'"

Little Boy—Please, I want the doc-
tor to come and see mother. Doctor's
Servant—Doctor's out. Where do you
come fr m? Little Boy—What! Don't
you know me? Why, we deal with
you—we had a baby from here last
week.

"The little mermaids and merboys
never have any snow under the ocean,
do they, mamma?" asked Johnny.

"No, dear."

"I suppose instead of snowball fights
they have fishball fights, eh?" said
Johnny.

Try Them.

MANY USEFUL HINTS ARE HERE GIVEN
IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

A handful of hops in the brine in
which hams and bacon are pickled adds
to the flavor of the meat and keeps the
brine sweet.

To clean a sewing machine, cover all
the bearings with kerosene, run the
machine rapidly a few minutes, then
with a soft cloth remove all the kero-
sene and apply machine oil.

Wash silver that is not in daily use
in soapy water, wipe and dry a few
minutes in a warm oven, then wrap in
tissue paper. Do not allow one piece to
touch another. Place tissue paper be-
tween. Put the teaspoons and other
small pieces in a quart can and hermet-
ically seal. Put knives, forks and table-
spoons in a two-quart can. They will
not tarnish, and will require no polish-
ing when wanted for use.

Keep a box of powdered borax near
the work table, add a little to the water
in which the dish towels and dish
cloths are washed. They will wash
easier, keep sweet longer, and the borax
will aid in keeping the hands soft.

To remove iron rust spots in the
absence of sunshine, soap them well,
place a wet cloth on a very hot iron;
when the steam rises lay the spots on
the cloth and immediately rub with a
crystal of oxalic acid, or a damp cloth
dipped in powdered crystals. When the
spots have disappeared, wash at
once in several waters. Guard the acid
well, as it is a deadly poison.

Use kerosene oil for burns. It is made
of equal parts of lime water and lin-
seed oil. Drop a quantity of stone lime
into water, stir well, let settle and pour
off the top. When mixed with the oil
shake well before applying.

Put a tiny bottle of flaxseed in the
travelling bag. Should a cinder be
blown into the eye, a flaxseed will soon
find it, and may save a great deal of
pain and an inflamed eye.

At this season of the year close the
mouth on going into the open air from
a warm or crowded room. If this were
generally practised colds and pneu-
monia would be less prevalent.

A two-quart can of boiling water is
an excellent foot warmer if encased in
a little flannel bag. It can be rolled
about easily, and is of easy application
where dry heat is to be used to relieve
pain.

Use a candle in the sick room in
place of the kerosene lamp, which emits
a disagreeable odor when turned low.
A small, steady light may be secured by
placing finely powdered salt on the wick
until the charred part is reached.
To remove mildew from white cloth
in the absence of sunshine, dip in a hot
solution of a teaspoonful of chloride of
lime in a quart of water. As soon as
the spots disappear wash thoroughly in
warm water.

Brighten the colors in a carpet by
sweeping it with a broom dipped in
salt and water, shaking well to remove
all surplus water. The broom should
be damp, not wet. Use damp earth to
remove the dust when carpets are lifted.

Before broiling steak open all the
draughts to make the coals bright and
clear. Hold the meat a few minutes at
first close to the glowing coals, then
turn; this will seal the juices, when it
may be finished at a distance of several
inches above the coals. From a broiled
steak little or no juice should escape.

A dress worn on the street, in a
crowded railway or trolley car, should
be well brushed and aired before being
consigned to a clothes press. This is a
hygienic as well as an economic mea-
sure.

It is often desirable to insert screws
in plastered walls, and it is found hard
to make them hold. The hole made
by the screw should be enlarged and
the edges of the plaster thoroughly
moistened with water. Then fill the
space with plaster of paris and press the
screw in the soft plaster. When the
plaster has become hard, the screw will
be held very firmly.

To every fifteen pounds of sausage
meat add with the usual seasoning a
tablespoonful of ginger. It will aid di-
gestion and prevent the unpleasant sen-
sation experienced by many persons
after eating highly seasoned meat.

Fruit brought from a cellar to be eaten
unpared should be rubbed vigorously
with a damp cloth to remove the invis-
ible germs or bacteria which flourish in
a damp, close atmosphere.

An ounce of carbolic acid in paste
will check the ravages of vermin which
infest papered walls. A little carbolic
acid used in cellar whitewash will pre-
vent the unpleasant flavor which is apt
to impregnate milk, meat and other ed-
ibles when kept in a close underground
room.

Clean finger marks from painted walls
with a damp cloth dipped in whiting.
Rub discolorations caused by scratching
matches with a cut lemon, followed by
the damp cloth dipped in whiting.

Sprinkle coal liberally with salt, as it
is put into the stove or furnace; it will
burn more evenly, last longer, and there
will be fewer clinkers.—Sara E. Wil-
cox in Ohio Farmer.

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by letter (returning the paper does not
answer the law), when a subscriber does
not take his paper out of the office, and
state the reasons for its not being taken.
Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster
responsible to the publisher for payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discon-
tinued he must pay all arrearages, or the
publisher may continue to send it until
payment is made, and collect the whole
amount, whether it is taken from the office
or not. There can be no legal discontinu-
ance until the payment is made.
3. Any person who takes a paper from
the post-office, whether directed to his
name or another, or whether he has sub-
scribed or not, is responsible for the pay-
ment.
4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be
stopped at a certain time, and the pub-
lisher continues to send, the subscriber is
bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the
post-office. This proceeds upon the ground
that a man must pay for what he uses.
5. The courts have decided that refusing
to take newspapers and periodicals from
the post-office, or removing and leaving
them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence
of intentional fraud.

The latest postal laws are such
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master to mark it "refused," and have a
postal card sent notifying the publishers
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