

HOUSEHOLD.

FRUIT FOR THE CHILDREN.

Nature has wisely provided acid fruits for warm weather, a fact which many mothers overlook and continue to make pastries and puddings, multiplying their own labors and endangering the health of the family.

We all know of parents who dole out pears and apples as though they were explosive and repeat that old saying, "Fruit in the morning, golden; at noon, silver; at night, lead." Take notice of their little ones; are they rosy and plump? No, they suffer from frequent bilious attacks, are several days in recovering, are restricted in their diet during this time, and consequently are thin and pale a greater part of the summer. Another result: these children always have an unnatural appetite, craving concentrated acids and sweets, and their pennies are spent for such unwholesome trash as pickles and cheap candy. Again, the children whose natural appetite is thwarted, will pick up green or decayed fruit whenever they have an opportunity, so eager are they for fruit of some sort.

Parents who drive their children to eat such garbage are criminally neglectful; not only will the bad fruit cause bowel disorders, but in many cases direct the boys' cravings towards cider and beer, and the first step downward is taken, for, strange as it may seem, many parents who think fruit unwholesome, see no harm in the fermented fruit juice, as the cider jug in the pantry testifies. Bewarned, mothers, and give the children sufficient fruit and their abnormal craving will disappear.

Some women will tell you that fruit is too expensive, yet this same economist conceals mince and other "fillings" which, with the pie crust, cost as much as the fruit, not counting the labor of making and fuel for baking.

A second who is sure she cannot afford to buy fruit is allowing her backyard to go to waste; it is perhaps a half-acre, that would hold several fruit trees, a grape vine and a row of currant, gooseberry, raspberry or blackberry bushes about the fences. The shaded arbor which the grape vine would soon cover would make a most desirable "play house" for the children, and the little plot in the rear would yield a nice crop of strawberries, then a bunch or two of pie plant for early sauces, would take up only a few feet of ground.

If you have not thought of it before, begin now, you will have fruit of some sort by another year, for strawberries yield the second season. Most children like tomatoes both raw and cooked; the plants cost but a trifle; and as for the trees and shrubs, they never were cheaper, and a few dollars each year would insure sufficient fruit for the whole family, after a few years' time.

Those who are obliged to buy their fruit should remember that they can do better by buying a quantity; apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc., by the peck or bushel, not quart or dozen. Pineapples, too, by the half-dozen; what you cannot eat may be canned, and help out on the winter's stores.

Even in dried fruits one can economize, for prunes, peaches, apricots, etc., average two cents less a pound by buying ten pounds, and will keep as well in your store room as they will at the grocer's.

Teach the children to be critical about the fruit they eat, to remove the skins, cut out the bruises and decayed spots, and spit out the stones or seeds. Apple and tomato skins are especially bad for digestion, as they curl up into sharp, hard little rolls, very irritating to the intestines.

Since Paris green and hellebore have been so universally used by the truckmen, it is wise to wash tomatoes, lettuce, etc., to remove every trace of the poisons. Give the children plenty of sound ripe fruit, either raw or stewed, with good bread and butter, either white, corn, graham, entire wheat or rye, and you will need no rich pastries, and when they crave condensed sweets, as they will occasionally, try maple syrup, a little honey or good Southern cane syrup, which will keep indefinitely in air-tight jars.

SUMMER PILLOWS.

There is an array of beautiful pillows in the fancy goods stores. There are pillows designed for the hammock, for the piazza, and for the yacht; pillows in all shapes and sizes, colors and designs. The materials of which they are made are strong and serviceable—such that will launder nicely. Scotch plaid gingham, plain and figured denim, ecru and colored linens and wash silks. A favorite material is a sort of crush, which is very strong and cheap, and combines most beautifully with royal blue or bright red in the designs worked upon it. A finer sheer linen is still prettier, and is used extensively. Heavy white linen covers adorned with drawn-work look beautiful over pillows covered with colored silk. These covers wash nicely and are very strong.

The summer pillows should be decorated with designs appropriate for the season. The outline stitch is most commonly used, making the work very simple. Sprays of wild roses or poppies, odd-shaped fans scattered over the covers, branches of trees with birds flitting about, rural scenes or anything suggestive of summer may be sketched on the materials and worked with rope or etching silk or cotton in shades of blue, red, dull green, brown, black or all combined. Ruffles of ribbon adorn some of the pillows, but if the ruffle is made of the same material as the pillow it looks very

pretty. On the linen and denim pillows heavy cords are sewed around the edges, and sometimes ordinary Manila rope is used with pretty effect. Cords eighteen inches long with tassels at each end are tied around the corners of some pillows about five inches from the point of the corner. The cord is tied tightly and the corner has the appearance of a doorknob's ear. Pillows are made circular, oblong and triangular, so they may be adjusted into every conceivable kind of a corner to make the place comfortable for lazy folks.

A handsome pillow of rich green cotton damask had sprays of shaded red poppies embroidered over its surface. Very coarse embroidery silk was used. A ruffle of ribbon shading from green to red was sewed around the edge. Another dainty affair was figured white China silk. The design was extremely pretty, being violets. The corners were tied into "ears" with white silk cord and tassels. A lighter similar pillow was of white silk, with scarlet poppies scattered over it and the corners were tied with red cord and tassels. A white linen one had a Dutch windmill design outlined with blue silk and a thick white cord around it.

THREE GOOD RECIPES.

Ginger Beer.—Put one and a half pounds of granulated sugar into a stone crock, with two ounces of pure ground ginger and a lemon, sliced thin. Pour on eight quarts of boiling water, and when lukewarm add one quarter of a yeast cake, dissolved. Stir thoroughly, and when perfectly cold strain into bottles and fasten the corks securely. Keep in a moderate temperature for twelve hours, then put them in the coolest place you can find. The beer is ready for use in four or five days, and is a very acceptable drink to harvest hands. This is an old family recipe, used "down east" for three-quarters of a century.

Fairy Gingerbread.—One cup of butter; two of sugar, one of milk, four of flour; three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda, and one tablespoonful of ginger. Beat the butter to a cream; add the sugar gradually, and when very light the ginger, the milk in which the soda has been dissolved, and finally the flour. Turn your baking tins upside down; wipe the bottoms very clean with butter, and spread the cake batter on them very thin. Bake in a moderate oven till brown. While still hot cut into squares with a casekneife and slip from the pan. It must be cut the moment it comes from the oven. Spread it as thin as a wafer on the tins.

Rice Pudding.—One cup of rice; wash let stand two hours in cold water; turn off the water, put the rice in a double boiler with one cup of water, cook half an hour, then add one quart of milk, one cup of raisins, a teaspoonful of salt and boil an hour. Butter a mold or bowl, pack the rice in it, let stand ten minutes, turn into a dish, decorate with bits of jelly or candied fruits and pour round it a quart of soft custard, cold. The rice will be warm, and this is a nice hot day dessert as the custard can be prepared early in the day and set aside till wanted.

MAKING CHEWING GUM.

Where the Product Comes From — Process of Manufacture.

Few of the great army of gumchewers know that the basis of the compound which so entices them is gum chicle, the product of the sapota tree, gathered by Indians in the forests of Mexico. In one factory over 1,000,000,000 pieces of gum are annually produced and shipped to every part of the world. The gum is taken from the bales in which it is imported and ground in mills making 3400 revolutions per minute. After being subjected to a continuous heat of 140 degrees Fahrenheit in drying rooms, it is sent to the "cook," who adds to it the purest sugar and the freshest cream, granulated pepsin, powdered gura, or other desired ingredient, and cooks it in a steam-jacketed caldron, where it is turned and mixed by a rotating paddle until it has assumed the consistency of dough. It is then passed to the "dough boys" who knead into it finely powdered sugar, and thus prepare it for the steel rollers, which reduce it to the proper thickness for the "markers." These markers are steel rollers which leave their impress on the long sheets of gum before it goes to the "seasoning room," after which it is broken on the lines left by the markers. The gum then finds its way into the "wrapping room," where nimble-fingered girls envelope it, apparently in one deft movement, in a wrapper of waxed paper and tinfoil. In another moment the packers have placed it in jars or boxes, and it is ready for shipment.

CITIES AND MOBS.

The principles that cities and counties may be compelled to pay damages for property destroyed within their limits by mob violence has been newly asserted by the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. Suits were brought by several railroad companies against the city of Chicago to recover damages for property destroyed during the railroad riots of 1874. A law of Illinois makes cities and counties liable for three-fourths of all losses sustained in such cases; and the decision of the court is that the liability holds even when the local authorities have not been negligent. This is in accord with decisions in other states, notably in Pennsylvania, where the city of Pittsburgh was required to pay heavy damages for destruction of property during the great railroad riots of 1877.

AN EXPENSIVE SONG.

Cumso.—You say that you bought this delightful country home for a song?
Cawekr.—Figuratively speaking, yes. Its price approximated that of a song by Patti.

THE ELECTRIC CYCLE NOW

SOMETHING FOR THE LAZY MAN TO THINK ABOUT.

Starts and Stops Easily and Travels at a Tremendous Speed—A New York Inventor has a Novel Machine.

An invention has been patented by a New York man which makes the unusual combination of the electric spark and either naphtha, petroleum or gasoline. The union of the two elements is accomplished by placing a battery on top of the tank containing whichever fluid may be preferred of the three mentioned. The former is connected by the necessary wires with the motive apparatus, so that the electricity may cause the necessary explosion which produces an impelling force whenever it is desired.

Battery and supply tank are located back of and just under the saddle of the bicycle. The bicycle is supplied with the usual chain and sprocket wheels, one of the latter being attached to the pedal spindle, and the second sprocket wheel to the axle of the bicycle at one side of the rear traction wheel.

At the end of the shaft opposite the sprocket wheel is attached a pinion adapted to gear with the driving pinion. This is journaled to a stud that forms part of the casing that surrounds the revolving cylinder secured to the shaft of the rear wheel. It is in this cylinder that the pockets are located—in the outer section—which receive a charge of vapour that causes the wheel to revolve.

THE VAPORIZER.

The vaporizer has an inlet in its upper portion partially closed by a pin resting upon a distributor that holds the fluid which comes from the tank to be vaporized. Beneath this sphere there is a cup shaped receptacle which holds any superfluous fuel and prevents it from being drawn into the cylinder through the tube. There are apertures in this tube which receive a supply of cold air, and this mixes with the hot air discharged from the similar apertures of the second cylinder before it is carried into the vaporizer. By this means the vaporization of the substance used as fuel is largely increased.

So far as the electric battery is concerned, it is the inventor's idea that it will be easier to place it on top of the supply tank, but that is not imperative, as it can be secured to any other point of the wheel which may be deemed desirable. Wires lead from the two poles of the battery into the cylinder, through insulating plugs, and are run into the cylinder in such a position that the points are very near together—so near in fact, that an arc is formed, and a spark produced by either making or breaking the current.

The circuit is alternately broken and completed by the forward and backward movements of a circuit making plate, which is attached to a piston rod of a piston within the first cylinder referred to. This plate is insulated from the rod upon which it is mounted by the use of ordinary insulating material. Now as to the operation of the machine. The stopcock of the pipe leading from the tank is turned on sufficiently to allow a small stream of the fuel to flow into the vaporizer. Owing to the small inlet being partially closed, the fuel flows very slowly, diffuses itself over the surface of the spherical distributor, and then vaporizes. Then the bicycle is started, the rider pedaling in the ordinary fashion until the necessary rotary motion is imparted to the sprocket wheel and thence to the cylinder and pinion.

HOW TO OPERATE.

This imparts continuous motion to the piston contained within the first cylinder, and the piston moves back and forth, alternately taking in a supply of vapor and discharging the same. Just as soon as the inward stroke of the piston is completed and the supply of vapor in the cylinder exhausted into the second cylinder, an electrical contact results. This causes the production of a spark within the second cylinder exploding the vapor.

The expansive force thus obtained is exerted upon the driving cylinder through the medium of one of the pockets. This pocket is then exhausted through the pipe, and thence through the openings in the pipe back into the vaporizer. The hot air in transit from the pocket of the cylinder mixes with the supply of cold air which is drawn in through the open top of the pipe.

This mixture of hot and cold air assists in the vaporization of the fuel that has flowed into the vaporizer from the tank, and thus a continuous supply of vapor for the first cylinder is maintained.

This makes it plain to be seen that by the means described a continuous rotary motion is supplied to the cylinder and thence to the wheel of the bicycle. In this way an even and if desired, terrific, speed can be maintained until the supply of vaporizable material is exhausted or the machine is stopped by the rider.

The cyclist can stop at his discretion, and in just the same way as if there were no motor attachment to his wheel.

KRUGER AT CHURCH.

Hard by the President's mansion at Peabury where Mr. Kruger is wont to church where Mr. Kruger is wont to pray on Sundays. No member of the congregation is more regular than he, and at times he leads the service himself, and will even preach when in the mood. Oom Paul himself draws large audiences, but when not actively engaged in the conduct of the service he usually sits beneath the pulpit, being, it is said, somewhat deaf at times. During prayer all the men stand up.

HIS FEAR AROUSED.

German Emperor Goes to the Opera By Way of a Secret Passage.

Emperor William seems to be realizing the extent to which he is disliked by his subjects, especially by the masses of the Berlin population, which always has been renowned for its disloyalty and for its hostility to the crown and to the Government of the day. Thus during the last four reigns the municipality of the city always has been in opposition to the Government, and to such an extent has obstructed and fought against the wishes of the sovereign as frequently to lead to very disagreeable encounters whenever monarch and municipality are called upon to meet.

Neither the Berliners nor yet the present Emperor forget that when in 1848 Her Majesty's granduncle, King Frederick, William IV., wished to carry through his wishes in defiance of their protests, and even called to his assistance troops who shed blood like water in the streets, the citizens finally obtained the victory, forced old Emperor William, at that time Prince of Prussia, who was in command of the troops, to withdraw the latter and himself to leave the country, while they compelled the King to stand bareheaded on the balcony of his palace while the corpses of all the citizens who had been shot down by his soldiers were carried past him in procession to the cemetery.

That the Emperor does not trust his Berliners is shown by the fact that at a considerable expense he recently has caused the building of

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES.

which will enable him to reach his box in the opera—or, perhaps, rather to leave it—without being observed. The exit of the subterranean passage, about which much secrecy has been observed, is about a block distant at the so-called "Zeughaus," where there is a very strong military detachment always on duty.

Possibly it may be remembered that the crown theatres at Paris similarly were provided with secret underground passages for the use of the reigning family in case of danger during the first and second Empire as well as throughout the reign of King Louis Philippe. Moreover, Napoleon III. had a secret underground passage leading from the Elysee Palace beneath the Rue de l'Elysee to a private house on the other side of the street. This private house belonged to his private Chamberlain, Count Baccouch, and whenever the Emperor wished to undertake some secret excursion or to escape from his jealous Empress he would proceed from the Tuileries to his former residence of the Elysee Palace for the alleged purpose of working there quietly with his Ministers, then while his wife's spies remained watching at the gate, he would quickly pass from his private room through the subterranean passage to Count Baccouch's house enter the latter's carriage and drive off. Eventually Italian conspirators "caught on" to the existence of this underground passage and on one occasion toward the close of his reign, an attempt was made to stab him by a Carbonari, who himself was killed immediately by the Emperor's Corsican body guard, Griselli.

SINGED AND SCARR'D.

Molten Steel Falls in Showers About Foundrymen While They Work.

When the furnace is tapped in a steel foundry there is a torrent of scoria that scatters over a wide area, descending in an umbrella shaped mass of sparks that envelop the men at the ladle.

Through the pyrotechnic display of the rain of fire and luminous reflections you can see a workman shrug his shoulders or wriggle a little. This is the only sign he gives that a spark of molten steel has fallen inside his flannel shirt. The manager said that in the performance of their work the men would run into a deluge of flying sparks so thick you would think no one could go into it and come out alive; and that, too, in summer, when they were stripped to the waist, and had not even a shirt to protect them. In the shadow of the furnace and ladle it would often register 125 degrees, and the very life was cooked out of the air. Some of the men are singed and scared more than veterans of many battles; heroes of the workshop, they stand under fire every day of their lives, and expect no songs to be sung in their honor or monuments to be erected to their memories.

The manager related an incredible incident, which he gave merely as a sample of the nerve these men have. One day the foreman of the casting department had started a ladle of steel on its journey among the molds, and was seen to shake his foot several times. He went on, however, and not until all the steel was safe in the beds of sand did he hobble to the wall, where he took a piece of steel as big as his thumb out of his shoe. It had burned into his great toe joint, and the man was laid up for weeks.

POISONOUS PERSPIRATION.

Human perspiration, if injected into dogs or rabbits, acts like a deadly poison, according to M. Arloing's experiments. Perspiration secreted during hard muscular work has more toxic power than the ordinary kind, while that obtained from subjects whose secretion has been checked by cold is very poisonous.

HIS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

My work is very trying, he replied, in answer to a question as to his occupation.
You are a judge, I suppose?
No, sir. I am a lard renderer.

HEALTH.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

By those who remember the cruel disappointment and the dashing of hopes which follow the announcement, nearly seven years ago, that Koch had discovered a cure for consumption, the enws of the preparation of another remedy by him will not be hailed with unmixed delight. It is possible that a real remedy for this disease may be found some day, and when it is we may be sure that there will be little delay in its adoption by physicians; but the premature publication of these alleged "cures" is greatly to be regretted because of the misery and heartrending sorrow which their failure causes to thousands of disappointed sufferers.

But while waiting for the discovery of a cure for consumption, we can use one which we have at hand in abundance, and without cost to the patient. Fresh air, fresh air, and more fresh air is the chief prescription for one whose lungs are weak, though fresh air, like any other remedy, is of no service unless it is taken into the body. For this purpose exercise out-of-doors is needed—exercise, often to the point of fatigue, in order to force the breathing, expand the lungs, and fill them with pure air.

It has been stated by a Boston physician that the use of the bicycle has lessened the amount of consumption among women, and if this is so, the explanation is not far to seek. Devotion to the bicycle leads women to exercise in the open air, and more energetically than would be possible for most of them in any other way.

In Denmark the postmen often have very long routes in the country regions, and are obliged to walk or ride many miles a day in all kinds of weather; but undesirable as such positions would seem to be, they are eagerly sought after, and of all men, by consumptives who want to get well. It has been proved that the work is life-saving, for, despite the hardships and the exposure to wind and rain and snow, almost all the invalids who adopt the life become robust and hearty.

Of course, to be effective, open-air exercise must be begun early in the course of the disease, and should always be carried out under the direction of a wise physician, since it must usually be supplemented by the use of tonics and other remedies.

A great many are cured in this way unknown to themselves, for physicians tell us that a large proportion of those who die from other causes are found to present the signs in their lungs of cured consumption, and there is little doubt that the cure has been effected by nature's remedy, of which the patient has unwittingly availed himself.

THE SINGLE BED.

As we become more intelligent concerning the laws of health, we are beginning to realize that the single bed, designed only for the occupancy of one person, is as much a necessity for hygienic living as a toothbrush or a napkin is for the individual use of every person. All the conditions that make for health, for rest and for refreshing sleep urge its use as a precaution against contagious diseases, impure air and disturbed slumber. It will really cost little more to buy two beds of enameled iron than one of expensive wood, even including the two mattresses and two sets of springs which will be necessary.

If one does not like these bedsteads, the single or "twin beds," as they are called, are to be had in great variety in woods. They are designed to occupy little more space than the old-fashioned double bed, and are usually placed in a room side by side, and under one wide canopy, when a canopy is used. The canopy is rarely that old-fashioned affair which shut out air and held dust in the folds of its heavy drapery. It usually projects only over the head of the beds, and the curtains of washable material are draped far back, so that they do little more than soften the iron lines, without interfering with the healthfulness.

Where two beds are used instead of one it cannot be denied that more sheets and more laundrywork are necessary, but in the end seeming extravagances often prove one's real economies.

THE USES OF FRUITS.

Of all the classes of Nature's edible productions, that of fruit is most pleasing to the senses. That fruit alone will not sustain life for a prolonged period is true, but that the organic salts and acids of fruit are necessary to the maintenance of perfect health is equally correct. Prof. A. R. Elliot summarizes the uses of fruit as follows:

1. To furnish variety to the diet.
2. To relieve thirst and introduce water into the system.
3. To furnish nutriment.
4. To supply organic salts essential to proper nutrition.
5. To stimulate the kidneys, increase the flow of urine and lower its acidity.
6. To act as laxatives.
7. To stimulate and improve appetite and digestion.
8. To act as antiscorbutics.

Concerning the mode of preparation, ripe fruits as a rule do not need to be cooked, and are much more palatable and equally nutritious in the uncooked state. The proper time to eat fruit is either at the beginning of the meal or between meals, when they aid digestion and exert the greater laxative effect. Taken at the completion of a meal, they dilute the gastric juice and tend to embarrass digestion.

THE BOMBAY PLAGUE.

In Bombay the plague is carrying off over 500 persons a week still. It is now officially declared that the plague exists in Jiddah, the port from which Mecca is reached.