

HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

It may not be generally known that cold food is more easily kept on a sensitive stomach than hot; so in cases where it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried as nearly frozen as can be taken. In many fevers this would be a decided advantage. The prejudice against cold food is, perhaps, natural, but we carry it too far. Milk may be administered in a frozen state, often with positive advantage.

It may not be generally known that if the saucepan in which milk is to be boiled be first moistened with water, it will prevent the milk from burning.

For a polish to clean up and brighten old furniture, pianos, etc.: Dissolve four ounces orange shellac in one quart of 95 per cent. alcohol; to this add one quart of linseed oil, and one pint turpentine; when mixed add four ounces of sulphuric ether, and four ounces aqua ammonia; mix thoroughly and use well before using. Apply with a cloth or sponge and rub the surface to which it is applied until the polish appears.

A few oyster shells, mixed with the coal used for a furnace or large stove, will effectually prevent the accumulation of clinkers.

The human system consists of fifteen elements, all of which are found in common wheat. But the flour of commerce is deprived in a large degree of twelve of these elements. An improvement in making flour is evidently needed.

Always hang a broom up when not in use. Put an ordinary, small-sized screw-eye in the end of the handle if no better way suggests itself.

A few drops of ammonia in hard water will not only soften it but will remove dirt better than soap. It is always a good article to use when bathing the person, and the water in which it is diluted makes an excellent stimulant to house and other plants.

Small families often complain that they cannot have good roast beef because they are obliged to buy such small pieces, and it comes upon the table dry and overdone. To prevent this the smaller the piece to be roasted the higher the temperature to which its surface should be exposed. It should be crusted, or browned, as quickly as possible, so that the juices within shall be held there under high pressure, and only be allowed to escape by bursts and splutters rather than by steady evaporation. No more fuel need be consumed, since it would take a shorter time to cook.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ALPHABET.

Apples. Keep in a dry place, as cool as possible without freezing.

Brooms. Hang in the cellar-way to keep soft and pliant.

Cranberries. Keep under water in the cellar; change water monthly.

Dish of hot water set in oven prevents cakes, etc., from scorching.

Economize time, health and means, and you will never beg.

Flour. Keep cool, dry, and scarcely covered.

Glass. Clean with a quart of water mixed with a tablespoon of ammonia.

Herbs. Gather when beginning to blossom, and keep in paper sacks.

Ink Stands. Wet with spirits of turpentine; after three hours, rub well.

Jars. To prevent, coax husband to subscribe for this paper.

Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased.

Love lightens labor.

Money. Count carefully when you receive change.

Nutmegs. Prick with a pin, and if good, oil will run out.

Orange and lemon peel, dry, pound and keep in cracked bottles.

Parsnips. Keep in ground until spring.

Quicksilver and white of an egg destroys bedbugs.

Rice. Select large, with a clear, fresh look; old rice may have insects.

Sugar. For general family use, granulated is the best.

Tea. Equal parts of Japan and Green are as good as English Breakfast.

Use a cement made of ashes, salt and water for cracks in stoves.

Watch your back yard; keep it clear from dirt and bones.

Xantippe was a scold. Don't imitate her.

Youth is best preserved by a cheerful temper.

Zinc-lined sinks are better than wooden ones.

Hobart Pasha's Apprenticeship.

He entered the service some 15 years after Mr. Midshipman Easy and Peter Simple, yet his experiences were very similar to theirs. He should have had the countenance of an aristocratic cousin who gave him a lift to their ship on the box of a travelling chariot. But, once aboard, he was hustled down the gangway to a dark and noisome den, where half a dozen "mates" were washing down mouldy biscuits with rum and water. There was no room even for the small supernumary in "the beastly hole," so he had tea, with bread and butter, on a chest outside. He met his captain on the deck next morning, who ordered his boat's crew to be put in irons, as a preliminary to being flogged all round, because the delay of one of the hands had kept him waiting for a couple of minutes. The boy's strong sympathy with the sufferers took a personal turn very speedily. "I believe I cried, or got into somebody's way, or did something to vex the tyrant." At any rate he was summarily ordered to the masthead. There was a heavy sea running; the ship was heeling over. He was sea-sick and in mortal terror when he had to climb for the first time. He never reached the dizzy masthead—a friendly sailor was flogged for giving him a lift—he managed to get a little above the mainmast, where terror seemed to give him presence of mind to hold on; and when at last he received permission to come down he fainted and forgot his miseries till he woke up in his hammock. He gives sundry examples of the caprices and tyranny of captains who were backed by powerful connexions; and it is characteristic of his independence that when the ship was paid off he declined the offer of a return-seat in his master's travelling carriage. "I replied that I would rather crawl home on my hands and knees, and so ended our acquaintance."—London Times.

LATE AMERICAN NEWS.

Within the last twenty years Mr. George Washington Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia, has presented over two hundred big and valuable Bibles to churches, schools, and societies.

The coming illusion will be the antipodes of the Vanishing Lady. Out of a small egg, which grows gradually larger and larger before the eyes of the spectators, will be produced a living girl.

Mrs. Charles Newton of Fergus Falls, Minn., has just added to the population of that growing State by giving birth to three healthy daughters. Each little girl weighed five pounds and a half.

Frank Grove, hunting deer on Blue Mountain, Cal., saw one pass over a ridge. He hurried up, and looking down the slope and seeing what he thought was a deer, fired, and put a bullet through the leg of a miner who was stooping over, shovelling.

Last summer Roswell Brown of Mystic, Conn., put some watermelons in their cellar and one of them was covered up and forgotten. Just before Christmas it was discovered in good condition, and the Browns ate it on Christmas Day, and enjoyed it.

An Iowa railroad conductor who found a pocketbook containing \$250 and hunted up the owner, who proved to be an ancient granger and his wife, was met with this remark from the old lady: "It was a good thing someone seen you pick it up or we never would have got it again."

Henry Gualtney dug into a mound near Wakulla, Fla., recently, and found a skull that must have belonged to a giant. The under jaw was particularly large, being twice the size of an ordinary man's, and none of the teeth was missing from either jaw, and but one showed any signs of decay.

A young man of 20, one of a party of hunters in Colorado, left camp to go out to set a bear trap. He did not return in due time and search was made for him. It was six days before he was found, and then it was seen that in setting the trap both hands had been caught in it, and thus he had been held until he was frozen to death.

While Bertha Cook was attending to an old woman who had long been bedridden with paralysis, her clothes caught fire from the stove. The invalid seeing that Bertha was too scared to help herself, jumped out of bed, wrapped the girl in a blanket, subdued the fire, and fainted away. Since then the sick woman has been very much better.

Ed Avery of Synhaven, Va., shot a deer the other day and was stooping over cutting its throat when another deer, a big buck, rushed at him from behind, striking him with great force, and knocking him heels over head down a hill. The buck followed up the attack, and for half an hour man and deer fought with desperation. Avery succeeded in breaking the buck's leg, and shortly after his brother came up with a gun and killed the plucky animal.

A Chicago policeman reports that the other night, while he was chasing a burglar the fellow suddenly fell as though he had been shot, and lay unconscious bleeding from a wound on the head made by an icicle that had fallen on him as he ran. He was carried to the police station, where his first words were: "What do you want to shoot a fellow for?" He did not know what hit him.

For twenty years Josiah Brineard of Spring City, Pa., who was a private in the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, has been trying to secure a pension. He needed it, for he has been totally blind since the war, and for fifteen years his legs have been paralyzed. Now, through the efforts of neighbors, his pension has been allowed, and within a few days the veteran will receive nearly \$10,000.

George W. Carley of Detroit has occasionally severe pains in his stomach, with curious swellings and bunces. He insists that they are caused by a lizard which he swallowed in some water from the Chattahoochee River in Georgia when his regiment, the nineteenth Ohio, crossed it in 1864. A tremendous appetite and constant thirst are among the symptoms which Carley thinks are due to the lizard. The doctors think that imagination has more to do with the case than anything else.

At a recent term of court at Pulaski, Ga., John Stripling, a white man, was tried for shooting a colored man. When the jury went out Stripling, who was under bond, became frightened lest he should be convicted, and so jumped on his horse and fled. The verdict was "not guilty." The next day the Sheriff received a letter from Stripling, saying that if he was acquitted it was all right; if he was convicted it made no difference, for he had the start.

During the war William Knapp deserted from the first United States Cavalry and was never captured. In due time he settled with his family at Grovetown, Ind.,

where it recently occurred to him to see if he couldn't get some back pay somehow or other. He wrote to Washington, giving the circumstances of his desertion, and was informed that he could get no back pay until the taint of desertion was removed. He accordingly decided to go to Chicago and surrender himself, believing that he would be released without much trouble owing to the length of time which had elapsed since his desertion. He is now in the county jail awaiting the action of the War Department.

A Boston small dog whose lines had indeed fallen in pleasant places has just died. He wore delicate napkins at his meals with his name embroidered in the centre. He was put to sleep in a crib, with costly furs for his bed and a coverlet of the finest wool wrapped him about. Over his sleeping prison was drawn a counterpane of figured silk. When he took an airing it was always from the seat of a carriage, and the coachman has driven him out alone when by chance no members of the family were ready to accompany him. It is said that since his death his former home has been in mourning. Visiting friends of the family have been given to understand that the family would prefer that all calls should be omitted for the present. Any allusion to the dog in the presence of his mistress occasions a flood of tears, and the attending physician has rigidly prohibited any mention of the name or fate of the pet. A suitable memorial will soon be erected to his memory.

RAILROADING UNDER THE SEA.

The First Train Goes Through the Severn Tunnel, 2 1/4 Miles Under the Ocean.

The first passenger trains passed through the gigantic tube linking the shores of Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire the other morning. Before those on board quite knew where they were a shrill whistle, a sudden darkening—for it was now nearly broad daylight—and "We are in!" told them they were "in" and rushing down a clearly perceptible decline toward a point a hundred feet below the bed of the broad estuary. In a trice watches were out and windows down, the first to keep time, the other to test the ventilation. The inrush of the icy cold air, as clear and pure as the trip across was being made in the old way—over instead of under the Channel—showed the latter was all right. The submarine journey—if such it may be called—proved to be more like a run through a pretty deep cutting than through a tunnel four and a quarter miles long. Four about three minutes and a half after entering there was no mistaking the fact that a sharp gradient was being descended, then a momentary rumble as the train passed over the curve of the arc—for the tube dips in the centre—and then the locomotive, at an ever-decreasing speed, climbed the opposite gradient, to emerge once more into daylight in 8 minutes 49 seconds.

VENTILATION OF THE TUNNEL.

As before remarked, the ventilation of the tunnel is little short of perfect. During the construction of the work a fan 18 feet in diameter, discharging 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute, was used. This has now been replaced by a fan 40 feet in diameter and 12 feet wide, made on the same principle as those used at the Mersey and a portion of the Metropolitan tunnels. The tunnel is 26 feet wide and 20 feet high from the double line of rails to the crown of the arch inside the brickwork. The rails are laid on longitudinal sleepers. The tunnel has been lined throughout with vitrified bricks set in cement, and no less than 75,000 bricks have been used in this work. This vitrified brick wall has a thickness of 3 feet in the crown of the arch beneath the "shoots," but as the tunnel rises from this lowest point on a gradient one in 90 one way and one in 100 toward the Gloucestershire side, this thickness is gradually reduced to 2 feet 3 inches.

OTHER GREAT TUNNELS.

The total length of the Severn Tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards. The St. Gothard Tunnel is 9 1/2 miles, Mont Cenis Tunnel 7 1/2 miles, Arlberg Tunnel (Austria) 6 1/2 miles; there is a tunnel in Massachusetts 4 1/2 miles; the Stander Tunnel, on the London and North-western, is 3 miles long, and the Box Tunnel rather less. But the special feature of the Severn Tunnel lies in the fact that 2 1/2 miles of it have been constructed from 45 feet to 100 feet below the bed of a rapidly-flowing tidal estuary, offering engineering difficulties which make it the most remarkable tunnel in the world.

A marriage will take place between Miss MacMahon, the only daughter of the ex-President Marshal, Duke of Magenta, and the Count de Piennes, whose father was in the ex-imperial household. The young lady has been bred in rural life, in a large and happy family circle.

MEN AND WOMEN.

California has the youngest telegraph operator, it is believed, in this country. She is Miss Nellie Welch, eleven years of age, and she has full charge of the office at Point Arena.

Princess Theresa, daughter of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, has published a voluminous work about Russia and its people, and the authoress is about to write a similar work concerning England.

Madame Anderson, of Stockholm, has been granted by the King the freedom of the railways of that country, in recognition of her important missionary labors in the cause of temperance and social purity.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie has succeeded her intention of building at Farnborough a superb monument to serve as a memorial of her husband and son. A magnificent church now crowns the heights of Farnborough.

The lady who writes under the name of John Strange Winter, author of *Boetie's Baby*, is a Mrs. Stannard. She is said to be a direct descendant of the celebrated Hannah Prichard, whose monument is in Westminster Abbey, close to that of Shakespeare.

Queen Victoria has created a new naval and military order for "rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished services in war." It is to be called the "Distinguished Service Order," and to consist of the sovereign and such members as she shall appoint.

News is received of the decease after a painful illness, of Mr. Bramley Moore who lived at Rio Janeiro in 1828 and entertained at his home there many of Fitzroy's officers of the "Beagle and Adventure" expedition on their return from the Straits of Magellan. In 1835 he returned to England, settled at Liverpool, and established that city's great system of docks.

Mrs. Jared Crandall, one of the three women who have charge of Government light-houses, is stationed at Watch Hill, R. I. Her husband formerly kept the light-house. Her husband is connected with the tower. She cleans the immense lenses of the light during the day; at sundown she lights the lamp; at sunrise she mounts the spiral steps and puts it out. She receives \$600 a year salary, and lives rent free.

Mme. Boucaut, of the Bon Marche, Paris, has given her employees, outright, a pension fund of over \$100,000,000. This fund is available to all who have been in her service twenty years, provided the men are at least fifty and the women forty-five years old, and not among the shareholders of the establishment. Mme. Boucaut has in addition paid the fee which the state charges on legacies, amounting to nearly \$140,000.

Mrs. Malcolm who died recently in her eighty-seventh year, was one of the last links with the old society of the reigns of George IV. and William IV., in which she was a popular and prominent personage. She was a favorite daughter of Archbishop Vernon Harcourt, a very clever woman and a great favorite with Sydney Smith, and became one of his principal correspondents. Many of his letters to "Dear Georgiana" are published in his correspondence, and there is ample proof in them of the high regard which he entertained for her. The last letter he ever wrote was addressed to her.

Fox and Cromwell.

The early Friends refused to bow or to take off their hats to anyone, justifying this by the plea that it would be an acknowledgment of superiority, whereas God had made all men equal. In this there was considerable reason. As a matter of fact, the sect by no means neglected to give honor where honor was due, only they showed it by tangible actions rather than lip service. Thus, when Fox called on Cromwell, he scrupulously kept his hat on his head, though both by word and act he showed the Protector that he respected his office. In stead of being offended Cromwell remarked: "Now I know there is a people risen that I cannot buy either with gifts, honors, offices, or place, but all other sects and people I can." Nor was Charles II., with all his faults, offended when Edward Borough, with scant courtesy, went to him to complain of the persecution the Quakers were undergoing in New England.

The great glacier of Alaska is moving at rate of one-fourth of a mile per annum toward the sea. The front presents a wall of ice five hundred feet thick. Almost every quarter of an hour hundreds of tons of ice, in large blocks, fall into the sea, which they agitate in a violent manner.

Prof. Thurston says when a drop of oil is placed upon the surface of water it first rapidly spreads in all directions, forming a film of exceeding tenuity, and affecting the waves as if a sheet or carpet of thin, flexible, elastic and yet tenacious substance, like rubber, had been spread over the waves.

HEALTH.

FISH AS FOOD.

Fish has always, within historical times, been an important article of diet. In some parts of the world it is the staple article of food. The huge shell heaps in Europe and America—the remains of tribal feasts in periods long anterior to written records—show how greatly shell-fish entered into the diet of aboriginal races.

Fish is cheap. It furnishes to most people an agreeable change with meat. Salted and dried, it is in season at any time of the year, and can be exported to regions where fresh fish is unknown, or rare.

It is held by some authorities that fish contain elements of special value as food for the brain, nerves and bones.

But, in the matter of diet, we need always to plan for weak stomachs. There is a difference of digestibility in fish. Some contain a large proportion of oil, and are therefore of more value to such as can digest them. Others are comparatively free from oil. There is much difference also in the muscular fibre of fish, which in some is short and tender. Salt fish is more difficult of digestion than fresh.

The manner of cooking fish makes a difference in digestibility. Fish fried in butter is easier of digestion than fish fried in ordinary fat; boiled it is still easier, and steamed it is easier still.

It is a common belief that fish is a very good dish for the sick, when convalescing. But a writer in the *Lancet* has found cases frequently occurring in his practice in which a dish of it had been followed by dangerous, and even fatal, relapses, and he had become accustomed to restrain its use. He afterwards, however, concluded that the sole difficulty was in the cooking.

He says, "For this hint I am indebted to the intelligence of a patient. I had, as usual, forbidden fish, and explained my reasons. I was told that fish steamed, as was done in that house, was tender, and never disagreed with the patient, but was partaken of with relish and benefit. I got a steamer for myself, have since recommended this plan of cookery to my patients, and have had satisfactory results. Dieting is the half, and sometimes the best half, of medical treatment; and perhaps, a little to my chagrin, I find that this system of preparing fish has been specially recommended by various schools of cookery."

LET IN THE GOOD DOCTORS.

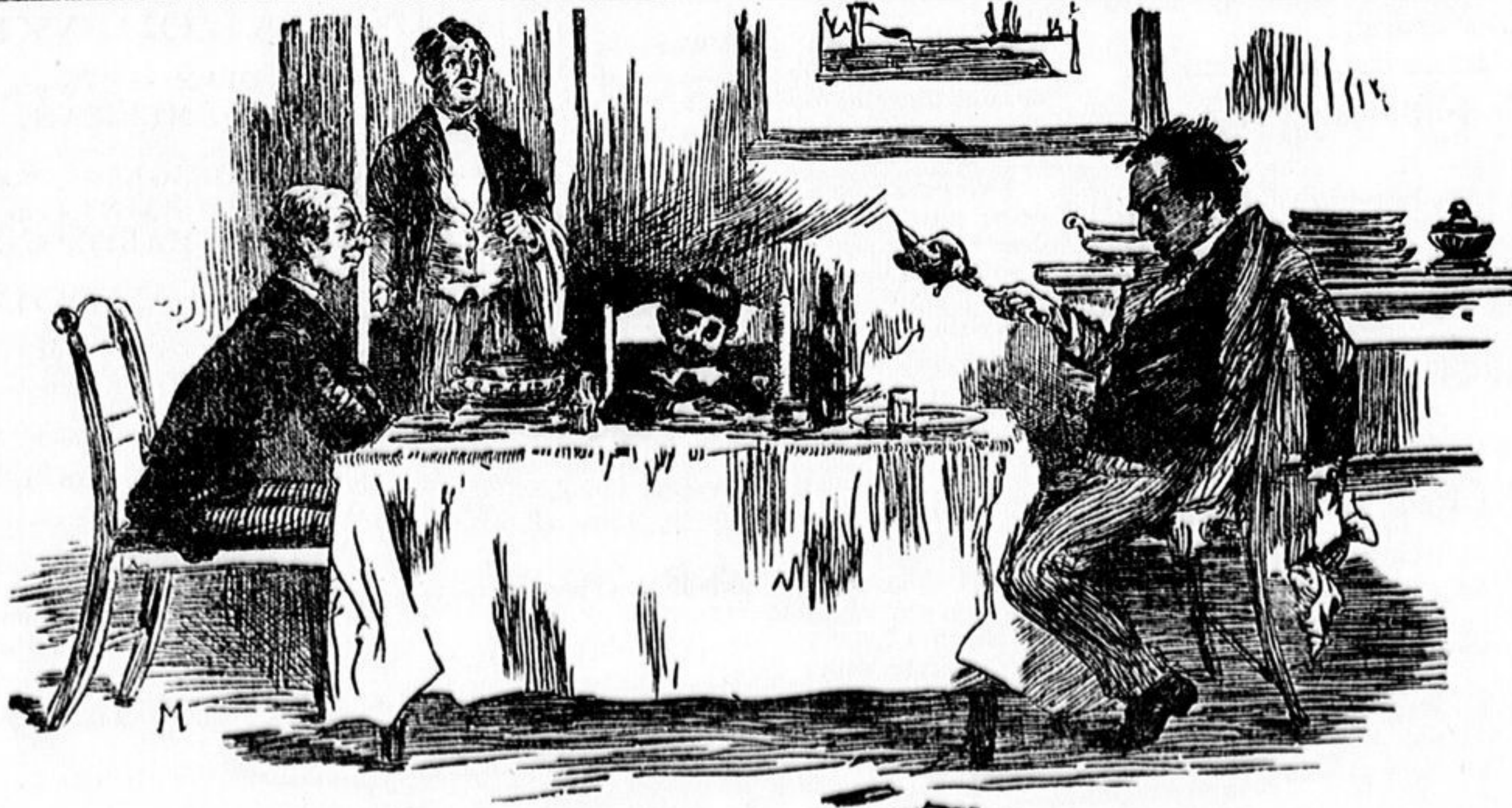
The time is now here when people will try to economize fuel at the expense of their bodies. The cracks in the doors and windows will be carefully stopped up, and every whiff of the free air of Heaven will come in under protest. We pay some attention to the purity of the food we eat, although we take it but three times a day, but we give but little attention to the quality of the air we are constantly taking into our system every minute of the day and night. It is a undoubted fact that more disease is engendered by breathing polluted air than by eating unwholesome food. Either through ignorance or false notions, sleeping apartments are so arranged as to shut out air and sunlight, and the consequence is, the occupants take into their lungs vitiated air which impoverishes the blood and debilitates the system. Every bedroom should have the purifying influence of the sun and air, and when a sleeping room has a bad odor in the morning, it is a certain indication that something is wrong. Knock out a pane of glass if necessary, and punch a hole through the roof to establish a circulation. You cannot afford to breathe bad air any more than you can afford to eat tainted food. It may be cheaper, just as decayed vegetables may be cheaper, but it won't pay when you take into consideration the bills of the doctor, druggist and undertaker. Don't hermetically seal your rooms so that no breath of air nor ray of sunshine can penetrate it, and don't go to the other extreme by turning your house into a saw-mill, but have it warm, comfortable and wholesome.

THE DIET OF STRONG MEN.

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armor and baggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Snyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of 800 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite of endurance.

The Love and Respect of Children.

If mothers could only realize what a critical period their children are passing through from the third to the sixth year, they would exercise more than ordinary care during that time. Not only physically, but mentally and morally they are undergoing a change for better or worse, according to the care and attention they receive from their mothers and fathers. A father is no more exempt from certain duties toward his offspring than a mother. He should always bear in mind that his assistance in the control of the children is of more value to his tired wife than the presentation to her of a costly gift. It is at this time that children begin to notice papa's and mamma's bearing towards one another; let this always be one of perfect courtesy and respect. Nothing so quickly destroys respect for parents as constant bickering in the presence of their children. The first thing a child should be taught is respect for his parents and elders; affection comes naturally with most children, and is the most valuable aid in gaining control of their actions; next to that is respect, without it very little can be accomplished for the child's welfare. Parents should bear this in mind that children lose respect very soon upon hearing them disagree; using bitter, cutting words to each other. This is inflicting the first actual pain these baby hearts have been called upon to bear. In the presence of this the child experiences conflicting emotions, which ends in pity for one parent and contempt for the other. O parent, pause, consider before you lose this hold on the little being who has heretofore considered you perfect. Let there be unanimity of purpose in act, word and deed before these little creatures, who are so susceptible to every new impression if you would preserve their love and respect.



EACH TO HIS TRADE.

Heavy Tragedian at hotel: PRITHEE, LANDLORD, DWELLS THERE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THIS HAMLET A MACHIST? Landlord: A MACHINIST? YES, SIR. Trag.: THEN TAKE TO HIM THIS BIRD OF MANY SPRINGS. BID HIM WRENCH ASUNDER THESE IRON LIMBS, AND THEN, FOR OUR REGALEMENT, TO CHISEL SLICES FROM ITS UNYIELDING BOSOM, FOR WE WOULD DINE ANON.—AND, PRAY, YOU, DO IT QUICKLY. YON PLEASE YOU NEED NOT CARRY; FOR THOSE, WITH DEXT'ROUS MANAGEMENT, WE CAN SWALLOW WHOLE. AWAY!