

# HOUSEHOLD.

## HOME TAILORING.

It is necessary for almost every housekeeper to exercise a certain amount of care and economy, and nowhere in the household will this pay so well as in making over various garments and of cutting down and giving a new appearance to the clothing of grown-up people, so that they may serve another period of usefulness as garments for the little folks. New suits for the boys can often be made of those that the husband has decided were best wear for himself.

To the woman who is at all clever with her needle, the pants are but little trouble, and as they always wear out sooner than the coats, it is best to have several extra pairs. A pattern can be bought if you wish, or a very good one obtained by ripping up an old pair that fits well. Then, by using the best suit as a guide, you will get along nicely. Of course the cloth must be cleaned, and if it has faded or you wish to change its color, dye it black, navy blue, seal brown or any dark color you prefer, using diamond dye for wool if the material is all wool, or the dye for cotton, if it is mixed goods. After thoroughly rinsing, drying and pressing the goods on the wrong side, lay your pattern on the cloth to see how to cut it to the best advantage. Use the best pieces for the parts that will have the most wear, and make an inside band of stout drilling or jeans, with buttonholes at proper intervals. Press the seams carefully and you will have cause to be proud of your achievement, for they will look as nice as though fresh from the tailor's. Then, on a hot day, your boy can wear a white shirt waist with dainty necktie and white hat, and look cool and comfortable.

Coats made with outside pockets are easier to manage than the others, but with a little practice, the pockets can be set in so that the joinings will be neatly made, and the lapels placed so as to cover most of them. The Norfolk jacket is probably the easiest to make with the aid of a good pattern. Put sleeves in nicely, and smoothly, have the collar well pressed and neatly fitting, and make nice buttonholes.

An old coat can be freshened with new braid and buttons; mend the lining and sponge the outside with ammonia and water. Clean the collar with a nail brush, warm soft water and soap. When partly dry, press in shape, first laying a piece of thin cotton cloth over it. Press the whole coat after sponging it, but keep a cloth between the goods and iron. Renew frayed lining at the wrist with farmer's satin.

The vest can be renovated and given a new lease of life also.

## SUMMER FUELS.

The greatest care should be taken when alcohol is used. The lamps should never be filled at night, or near a flame, because an inflammable vapor is constantly rising from the alcohol, which takes fire from the lighting of even a match, sometimes after hours have passed since the lamp was filled. Alcohol, benzine, naphtha, all are volatile to the last degree, and they continue to give off fumes, or gaseous vapors, as long as the air can reach them. So persistent is this action that when naphtha or a similar substance is used for cleaning gloves or clothes they are apt to take fire from the lighting of the gas or of a cigar near them after three or four hours have passed. Such articles of clothing should be well shaken and hung in a strong draught of air for several hours before they are exposed to any contact with flame in any form. Wood alcohol, which is greatly in excess of the ordinary kind in danger should be used with the utmost caution, since it is likely to explode even more unexpectedly than the pure spirit compound.

The gasoline stoves so extensively used in the West are the most dangerous of all the heating appliances which have been submitted to the writer since their introduction to the eastern field—fifteen years or more ago. Gas seems to be about the safest of the modern artificial fuels, and its odor gives warning whenever there is a dangerous escape.

The chief objection to these quick cooking stoves is the temptation to prepare hasty meals in summer in order to avoid heat. But the fact should be remembered that by reducing the volume of heat to the lowest cooking point the process may be continued as long as it is necessary in order to prepare some of those nutritious and savory dishes.

## SOME GOOD CAKES.

**Coffee Cake.**—Two cups of molasses, one cup each of butter, sugar, cold strong coffee and chopped raisins; two teaspoons of soda, six cups of flour. If spice is liked add one even tablespoonful each of clove, allspice and cinnamon.

**White Cake.**—Whites of four eggs beaten stiff; one cupful of sugar, three-fourths cupful of butter, one-third cupful of milk, two cupfuls flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor to suit taste.

**Cornstarch Cake.**—One cup sugar, one-half cup of butter, creamed, one-half cup of milk, two eggs, one and one-half cups of flour, one-fourth cup of cornstarch, one teaspoon of cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda all sifted together. Flavor to taste.

**Snowball Cake.**—One cup of powdered sugar, one-half cup of butter cream, one-half cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs well beaten, one and one-half cups of flour, with one teaspoon of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda sifted with it. Flavor to taste.

**Plain Chocolate Cake.**—One-half cup butter and one cup sugar rubbed well together with two teaspoonfuls of melt-

ed chocolate, two well beaten eggs, and two-thirds cup of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two scant cups pastry flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder.

**Pork Cake.**—One and one-half cups of fat pork chopped fine, one cup of strong hot coffee, poured on after it is chopped; two cups of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, six cups of sifted flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoon of soda sifted in with the flour, two teaspoonfuls each of cloves and cinnamon, one nutmeg, one and one-half cups of seedless raisins, one cup of figs chopped fine, one-half cup of citron chopped fine. Be sure to flour all the fruit before adding it. This should bake about two hours in a moderate oven. Put greased papers in tins. Use coffee cups to measure this in, and it will make four loaves and keep for six months.

## A MODEL HOUSEWOMAN.

Somebody has been taking notes in a family where the mater familias seems to be very embodiment of domestic diplomacy. These are the results of said observations: That she never describes her aches and pains. That she never dwells on unpleasant reminiscences. That she never apologizes for the food. That she is never a martyr. That she never corrects the children in the presence of any person, even the family. That disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her. That when the family diarrhea threatens she knows how and when to deftly change the subject. That she gets rid of a guest who bores her by simply folding up a newspaper, and the other never suspects. That she lets every one have affairs of his or her own. That she is always polite and cordial to the children's friends. That she never communicates any news before dinner. That she never divulges her methods. They look so easy, it's a wonder all women don't live up to these rules.

## THE BABY'S BOTTLE OF RUM.

Strange Discovery of Empress Catharine of Russia.

The inflexibility of Russian official orders has resulted in many queer and needless fixtures in the official system. The story is well known of the sentry who was put on guard over a rose in bloom in the imperial garden in the seventeenth century. The rose and its bush disappeared, but every day for a hundred years a sentry mounted guard over the spot, because no one had ordered the service discontinued.

A story quite as ludicrous is now told of a discovery made by the Empress Catharine, mother of the Emperor Paul, who was assassinated in 1801. Catharine, at one time, was inspired by some passing whim of economy to scrutinize the imperial housekeeping accounts. In them, among other queer things, she found that "one bottle of rum daily" was charged to the Naslednik, or heir apparent.

As her son, who was then a young man, had never given any sign of intemperate habits, the empress was greatly astonished. She went over the accounts to see how long he had been addicted to this practice, and found, to her still greater surprise, that the expenditure went back to the day of his birth—and indeed, far beyond it.

The heir to the throne had not only been charged with drinking over thirty dozen bottles of fine Jamaica rum yearly ever since he was born, but for a long time before that. The empress, it is hardly necessary to say, made a thorough investigation of this strange matter, and with the aid of an antiquarian, she at last reached the original entry.

A century or so before, the imperial physician had prescribed for the Naslednik of the period, "on account of a violent toothache, a teaspoonful of rum to be taken with sugar." This dose was given for several days (in succession), and the nurse or steward in charge had deemed it more fitting to the imperial dignity, as well as more profitable to himself or herself, to purchase a new bottle of rum every day. No one had ever given the order to discontinue this purchase, and it had gone on for a century, the rum having constituted one of the perquisites of the court steward.

The empress submitted the discovery to her husband, who at once declared that the method of keeping the accounts should be thoroughly reformed, and such abuses ended. He carried out his threat.

## FEEDING BIRDS.

Some of the Things That the Caged Pet Like Best.

"It is a kindness as well as a pleasure to caged birds to feed them pepper grass and chick weed occasionally," says a bird dealer. "It is something they need, as it rests them up from the various seeds which are fed them. Canaries are especially fond of pepper grass, and it does them good. There is no difficulty in finding it in the lawns of any of the parks, and no objection is ever made to any one pulling a few branches. Chickweed grows best in shady, protected places, and can be found in abundance. The white clover is also much relished by birds, though the red clover is better, but the latter is not so plenty, except in the larger parks. The truth is, any kind of the grasses, now as they are in seed, is good for caged birds. A bird can be depended upon to eat no more than it should eat, for there is hardly such a thing as over feeding them. They know their limit, and they enjoy being kept up to it, as a change from the usual seeds."

## GREAT LUCK.

Did the fishing expedition come up to your expectations, Bim? Far exceeded them. I shot a wildcat and brought home a cub bear.

# PRACTICAL FARMING.

## PRESERVING FOLIAGE OF FRUIT TREES.

To those who personally interest themselves in their gardens it is not news that the foliage of trees plays a most important part in the ripening of fruit. The grape and the pear are familiar examples. So long as the foliage of these fruits is preserved the fruit grows, and at length ripens, but let any harm happen to it and the progress of the fruit is at an end. The grape vine that drops its leaves from any cause before the perfection of the fruit cannot afterwards bring it to perfection. If the fruit be green, it remains so, sour and unfit to eat. The same is true of the pear. The past season saw the pears in this vicinity largely attacked by a fungus, which caused the leaves to fall. There was a stopping of the growth of the fruit at once, and, one by one, the pears dropped off. It is these lessons which make experienced planters look for fruits noted for robust foliage, as the first requisite in selecting sorts. The Concord grape and others of that type always maintain healthy leaves, and are safe to plant in any ordinary place. Those of the Delaware class, on the other hand, are liable to injury where they do not meet with just the place that suits them, and many of the Roger's Seedlings, good as they are in other respects, will not keep healthy foliage in some places where the Concord does. In the selecting of fruits to plant it is therefore of prime importance to set out mainly such varieties as are noted for their healthy character. It is just as true of flowering plants as of fruiting trees. Insects, as well as fungus, must be anticipated and prepared for if we would have flowers and fruits. In this respect there is but little difficulty in finding out what the consensus of opinion is in regard to vigorous sorts of fruits. As already noted, the Concord grape and its varieties can be relied on almost everywhere, and there are apples and pears of the same character in places where it could not be obtained. Fast growth does not indicate a tree likely to be fungus proof. On the contrary it has been proven conclusively, that fire blight, the scourge of the pear, often attacks trees that have made a vigorous growth than otherwise. Knowing this the experienced fruit grower does not rush his trees along. He gives them enough food and care to enable them to make a sturdy growth only, and tress less liable to disease are his reward.

These remarks lead to another and an all important subject, the spraying of trees for the prevention of blight. That spraying accomplishes the object needs no argument to prove. With its aid the growing of the less hardy leaved grapes and the pear should be done before. To me there seems to be a probability of a revolutionizing of fruit growing through the agency of Bordeaux mixture. What is to hinder the cultivation of the foreign grape out of doors if grafted on our native kinds, to overcome the phylloxera of the root? Spraying should preserve its leaves.

## EARLY RIPENING OF FRUIT.

It is not difficult to so manipulate a branch of the peach, pear or apple as to cause it not only to ripen its fruit ten days or more in advance of the ordinary season but to greatly increase the size of it.

Trees take their food from the soil, chiefly the minerals dissolved in water which passes from cell to cell through the centre of the wood until it reaches the leaves, where it is digested and assimilated by combining it with the carbon of the atmosphere and other gases and then passes downward immediately under the bark, building up wood cells and developing the fruit.

Now if we check the downward flow of this sap by pressing the bark it throws this digested food back and the fruit appropriates it to its own growth. We can do this readily by twisting a small wire around the branch immediately below the specimen desired. It is well to remove all but the one fruit and great care must be exercised not to get the wire so tight as to rupture the bark and thus destroy the branch. It only needs a slight compression to accomplish the work. After the fruit has matured the wire must be removed.

Grape growers who practice ringing understand this to perfection. They remove a band of the bark perhaps a quarter of an inch long just below a cluster which then takes all the resources of the limb and does its work in advance of the others and often doubles its size, but the limb must be cut out at the next pruning as it could not again put out its leaves.

It often happens a young tree will not develop fruit buds. It can be made to do so by a sudden checking of its growth when its wood buds are forming and causing them to develop as fruit buds for the next season's crop. The wire is drawn tightly around the body of the tree and left a few weeks during July and August. As stated the work must be done with caution or the tree will be injured.

Some accomplish the same result by making a cut squarely around the body of the tree, merely severing the bark. The bark will draw apart slightly and fill with gum, but the growth will be suddenly checked and fruit buds secured for a good crop the following season. This work should be done in July for best results.

## TIMELY FAIRM HINTS.

It has been said by someone that farm work is hard work. Perhaps this is true; but who can take a leisure day and feel it less than the

farmer? Indeed, the good farmer generally keeps about a day ahead of his work, and for this reason he rarely has any tangible excuse for missing a chance to go to a picnic. Go by all means, and take along all the family. This is not time thrown away.

With extremely hot weather there is usually more or less drouth. It is then that wagon tires are apt to get a little loose—decidedly so if there has previously been a wet period. In such a case it is advisable to apply hot linseed oil promptly to the rims, for this tightens the tire and saves a blacksmith's bill. The way to apply it is to place a little trough under the wheel, to turn it in; next, get the oil boiling hot, or at least nearly so, pour it into the trough and turn the wheel around in it a few times, and the work is done. Cheap, easy and handy, isn't it? Just try it and see.

Just as soon as you harvest a field of grain, look carefully to the clover seeding. Providing it has failed, no time should be lost in planting the field on trying another grain crop, this time sowing some timothy seed in fall so as to be sure of a catch of some kind. Still, if the grain is stout, it will often be found that the clover is not killed, albeit it may appear so, owing to the fact that it has been held in check by the shade. In such instances it should of course be left alone for the rains that come during and after harvest time will generally bring it forward and make a large stand where formerly there seemed to be nothing. This will particularly be the fact if land-plaster was sown in the spring. Plaster, however, may be sown in midsummer for clover, but unless rains come immediately it will not do much good until the following year.

## DROGGED TO DEATH.

A Supposed Witch Tied to Running Horses Because She Was Thought to Have Caused a Girl's Illness.

The region of La Cima, on the Canadian River, New Mexico, is inhabited by mountain folks ignorant and superstitious as any in the world. Reports brought to Las Vegas a fortnight ago of the killing of an old woman near San Lorenzo, sixty miles south of this point, for witchcraft, was at first disbelieved, it was so incredibly shocking. But later news is brought from La Cima confirming the first report.

The story recalls the burning of witches in the old Puritan days at Salem, Mass.

The victim's name was Teodora Salas. She was about eighty years old. Her murderers were Antonio Lucero, aged about eighteen, and Teodoro Tafoya, aged twenty-two.

Tafoya has a sister who has been sick for some time. The ignorant people of the neighborhood said she could not get well on account of Teodora, who was considered a "bruha," or witch, who exercised her wiles over the young girl.

Among the native Mexican people who have spent their lives in adobe villages, and believe in the belief in witchcraft, and evil spirits controlling human beings is quite prevalent, and of course there are charms and talismans without end to ward off evil influences.

Acting on the command of his mother, young Tafoya and his companion Lucero followed the old woman to a place about three miles from San Lorenzo, where after being frightened, she prevailed upon by the young men to go back with them to the house where Tafoya's sister lay sick and

## BREAK THE SPELL.

she had cast over her. They placed her on Lucero's horse, young Lucero mounting behind, and off they started.

After going a short distance Tafoya shot the old woman's dog, remarking that he had got rid of one "bruha," and would now get rid of the other. He threw a lasso over the woman's head and starting his horse at full gallop hurled her to the ground. He then had Lucero attach his lasso to her feet and the two started their horses on the run and dragged the woman to death. After lingering around the place for a few days the murderers disappeared. The mother of Tafoya was arrested. She told the officers that she had commanded her son and Lucero to kill the old woman, "because she had cast a spell over her sick daughter and would not remove it and should be killed, thus breaking the evil influence."

Officers are making efforts to capture the two murderers, but they are without a harmless and almost helpless person, but had been looked upon by the superstitious inhabitants as a "bruha," or witch. She has no relatives. She lived alone with her dog and was supported by the charity of wealthy sheep owners of the vicinity.

While this is the first case in which extreme measures have been taken with a witch, she lived alone with her dog and was supported by the charity of wealthy sheep owners of the vicinity.

## PATRICK'S ECONOMY.

In the days of expensive postage, a young Irishman wrote a long letter from America to his mother in Ireland, and closed it as follows:

Well, well! Here I am with eight pages entirely full, and not one of the things said that I laid out to say. But sure, there'll be double postage to pay if I say 'em here; so to save that I'll write ye another letter to-morrow."

## WAITING FOR WORK.

I assure you, madam, said he, that I would not be begging my bread from door to door if I could but procure employment at my profession.

Poor man, replied the good woman, as she handed out a pie, what is your profession?

I am an airship pilot, madam.

# PRESENTMENTS OF DEATH

## SOME EXTRAORDINARY FUTURE EVENTS CLEARLY SHOWN.

Mme. Garivet's Dream—Strange Adventure of a French Gentleman While Climbing a Mountain—Scientists Are Interested.

There is a very interesting paper on presentiments—suggested, of course, by the terrible Paris fire—in that staid and reliable periodical, the *Journal des Debats*. It is from the pen of M. Henri de Parville, than whom there is no greater authority on matters relating to hallucination, second sight, obsession and kindred subjects.

First the fact is noted that Mme. Julie Garivet, one of the victims of the fire, had a clear presentiment of her death. When she bade her friends goodby on the morning of the fatal day it was evident that she never expected to see them again. She said that during the night she had suffered from a frightful nightmare, and that she had dreamed of being burned alive. Equally singular was the recent experience of a Parisian doctor. The gentleman was taking a walk one afternoon when suddenly the thought struck him that his house might catch fire during his absence. There was apparently no reason why any such accident should take place; nevertheless, the doctor, hurried home, and sure enough, as he approached the dwelling he saw volumes of smoke pouring from one of the chimneys. Rushing in, he found that the fire in the room adjoining his own had caught fire. Thanks to his presentiment, he was soon able to quench the flames.

## TWO NOTABLE CASES.

The *Annales des Sciences Psychiques* recounts two similar examples of exceptional value. President Lincoln, it says, had an unerring presentiment that he would be assassinated. During the night preceding his death he dreamed that he walked down a flight of stairs which were draped with black cloth. When he asked the cause of this mourning he was told that the President of the United States had been killed at the opera house. He told Mrs. Lincoln of his dream, and she begged him, but in vain, not to go to the theatre that evening. He smiled at her fear and went calmly out to meet his doom.

The second story recalls the mysterious tragedy of Louis II. of Bavaria. This mad monarch threw himself into the Stornberg Lake, which surrounded his palace, and dragged down to death with him his physician, Dr. von Gudden, who had plunged into the water in the hope of saving him. Now, a few days before his death, Von Gudden had dreamed that he was struggling in the water while vainly trying to save another man from drowning. He told his wife about the dream, and after his death she told the story to the Anthropological Society of Munich.

Equally singular are the stories told about M. de Lerizolles. This gentleman was recently crossing a mountain at a little distance from his home when he suddenly received, as it were, a severe shock which plunged him into the deepest melancholy. He felt as though he had been struck by a dimmed fist, and for a few minutes his anguish was extreme. His first thought was that some terrible calamity had happened to him or his family, and that he would hear of it on his arrival at home. He was right. Hardly had he crossed the threshold of his home when he received a despatch announcing the death of his father.

## MANY DEATHS FORETOLD.

On another occasion M. de Lerizolles was travelling with his wife, and she remarked one morning that she had not been able to sleep during the night, as she had constantly before her eyes her dear friend, M. de B., who, according to the vision, seemed to be in excellent health. M. de Lerizolles assured his wife that there was no significance in her waking dream. But his wife would not be convinced, and indeed a letter came in a few days telling them of Mme. de B.'s most unexpected death.

Eight hundred cases, somewhat similar to this last one, are recorded in a book published some time ago in England. In each case some person saw a ghost or apparition of some living relative or friend at the precise moment when this relative or friend was on the point of dying.

If it were not for a presentiment Mozart would probably never have composed his immortal "Requiem." One day, while he was sitting alone, lost in a melancholy reverie, a stranger entered the room, and, having a handsome sum of money on the table, requested him to compose a "Requiem" in memory of a dear friend, who had just died. Mozart agreed to do so and he began work at once. Night and day he labored with extraordinary zeal, until finally his strength gave way and he became ill. When his wife tried to cheer him he said brusquely:—It's no use. I composed that "Requiem" for myself and it will be played at my funeral." Nothing could rid his mind of this idea. Nay, he was even convinced that the stranger was a visitor from the other world, who had come to warn him of his approaching end. So he worked at the "Requiem" until it was finished, but when the stranger came for it Mozart was dead.

## THE HUSBAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mrs. Peck—If I had my life to go over again, I wouldn't marry the best man alive.

Mr. Peck. It is chance at last—You bet you wouldn't. I wouldn't ask you to.

## STRANGE.

The milk is very warm when it reaches us these mornings, announced the lady of the house.

I don't see how that can be, demurred the milkman; we always put 're cold water in it just before leaving the farm.

# A PIONEER

Following an Attack Suffered Day and Years—A Well Endorses His Story From the Record.

Among the residents of Essex county, not only in town, but in the record, and asked him to write a story of his malady after several years' suffering. He said:—Four years ago I was attacked with a severe pain in the back. After trying hours getting no relief, but after a long time, I concluded that I was never to get well. I was never left in peace, and I had frequently seen Pink Pills and with curiosity as to whether they would help me, I bought the box and tried them. I was surprised to find that after all the medical treatment I had received, I was now cheerful, and by the time I had every trace of pain felt as well as ever. I am now in Essex county, and believe there is no day's work. Rev. R. D. King, minister at Kings known Mr. James past thirty years, statement made by true. I might have been greatly benefited by use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The young doctor is very fond of a visit to Blenheim which comprises two other vultures and an also a tame snake.

# Distress

The Miserable made glad by

Everything looks as though you were suffering from a complaint, then indeed burden.

To be able to go about without pains in the back, consumption of food for

Mr. James Boy played by the Essex Co. was one of many Cure released made a new man says that for over a victim of dyspepsia, greatly from sea due to disordered. He only took a Ryckman's Kooter given him relief from his wife has taken. She is of says she never felt as she does at present wife were emancipated of disease by Cure. Could any of this remedy be to the S. S. Ryckman (Limited), Hamilton.

Cecil Rhodes the capitalist of South to farming on a large shaded farm, will cultivate the largest dam in S.

MAN IN A whole family of nerve or pangs of neuralgia makes life a nerve pain out these. Nervine is ing, and effective.

The Queen spent more time in Kings and Queens alone. In fact, she and autumn sojourn since 1842 make eighteen years.

A plaster may will remove difficult more quickly than the cold, muscular cases. Place hot plaster of "Quick Cure" on the wrung out of "Quick Cure" by a plaster may spread on cotton ton will give a group than can and in severe "Quick Cure" chest and neck.

NERVOUS Watkins' even allow a Why—a student him.

Well, he is tired and thro ed and thro

AN UN It will surprise that the late Madrid has used with a marble slab in this in King's dis with great pleasure. I predict