ES

IE NECK

Wash & colored tablecloth in warm suds, not hot rinse well, and when ready to hang on the line pull the cloth so it will keep its proper shape. Do not iron a red tablecloth. Miss Archie L.—The stains and dis-colorisiens made in marble basins from the dripping of the faucets can be re-moved with pulverized chalk. Dip an old nail or tooth brush in water, then the chalk, and an instant's rubbing

HOND THE HOUSE

MANAGEMENT OF KITCHEN STOVES .-MARAGEMENT OF KITCHEN STOVES.—
By far the most important belonging of a kitchen is the range, and every house-keeper should thoroughly understand the proper management of her own particular one, for on its perfect working depends not only the success of the cook's most skillful efforts, but no inconsiderable town of kitchen assumed. cook's most skillful efforts, but no inconsiderable item of kitchen expense. Much fuel is wasted and the best of ranges often ruined by the common practice of filling them too full and leaving the draughts open. And yet it is a matter which the best informed and most careful housewife finds it difficult to control, for the majority of servents recent on. which the best informed and most careful housewife finds it difficult to control, for the majority of servants resent any hint of ignorance in this respect, and as they almost invariably confound economy with stinginess, their respect is lessened for a mistress who attempts to enforce it. A first-class modern range is a decided improvement over those of even ten years ago in the case with which it is controlled and the quickness wiff which it responds to the action of the different draughts. But in order to secure the benefit of this, one must study the draughts, and use them properly. In cold weather it is more convenient and economical to keep as fire during the night; but whether one does this or builds it afresh each morning, the draughts should be opened and damper pulled out, to allow the heat and gas to escape up the chimney. Open the top, and brush out the soot from all the cracks and corners and from the dumper, and empty the ash pas. With a revolving grate there should be no necessity of sifting ashes, unless by careless management the fire went out with unburned coal in the fire box. Dust the outside of the range, and polish it with a stiff, ordinary scrubbing brush kept for the purpose. If blacking is required, apply it with a paint brush, having the mixture thin, so as not to create a dust. As soon as the blue flames appear on top of the coal, close the dampers, in order to throw the heat around

a dust. As soon as the blue flames appear on top of the coal, close the dampers, in order to throw the heat around the oven, for a red-hot top invariably means a cool oven.

No definite rules can be given for operating the draughts, as different styles of ranges vary widely in this respect. However, as success in cooking, especially in baking, is very greatly dependent upon a proper degree of heat in the oven, and that which is required for one article of food would ruin another, its management must be thoroughly understood to insure success in the different operations.

oughly understood to insure success in the different operations.

When not cooking or baking, close the draughts and economize fuel, as well as increase the durability of your range.

[N. Y. Observer.

A Page Who Saved a King.

A Page Who Saved a King.

A very pretty story is told about a page in the service of Prince William of Orange, who in after years sat on the English throne with Mary. While engaged in war with France William was seized with smallpox in its worst form, and as the eruption refused to come to the surface or respond to any treatment the physicians declared he would die unless some young, healthy person who had never had the disease would enter the bed and hold the Prince in his arms for some time. The animal warmth, it was thought, might cause the pustules to appear, and thus preserve the hope of his country. This announcement produced the greatest consternation among the attendants, for even those who had had the disease shrank from encountering it again, for the physicians acknowledged that the experiment might be fatal. One of the pages—a handsome youth—realizing that the Prince would die unless this was done, voluntered to be the subject of the experiment, which, when tried, was successful. Bentinck imbibed confluent smallpox, narrowly escaped with life, and his handsome face was marred for life, but in after years William rewarded his fidelity by making him Prime Minister. His wife, Mary II., of England, died of smallpox. She was addicted to high living, overeating, and had a fondness for drinking rich chocolate and win s at bedtime, She was full and large and her blood so thick that her constitution was unable to combat a disease nourished by her high fed condition. Her sister and successor, Queen Anne, had smallpox when a child. She, too, was a great eater, and a close study of history proves that mest people who have died of smallpox were gormands and overfed.— New York Herald.

What Thirst Is.

Thirst is simply a sensation by which a lack of fluids in the system is made known, and in a state of health it is a generally faithful indication of the wants of the body. Natural thirst is first indicated by a peculiar dryness of the mouth and fauces, caused by a failure of the pharyngeal membrane to secrete a due amount of liquids, but if fluids were to be introduced directly into the stomach through a tube, and not by way of the fauces—as has been done in unusual cases—the immediate absorption thereof instantly allays the sense of thirst. from which it has been supposed that the sensation of thirst is in the nerves of the stocases, and that the threat sensation is a kind of refer section.—[Chicago Her-

421.45°E

Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone.

These standing silicified stumps and fallen trees were found varying in dismeter from one to seven feet. Two sections of trees were found so perfect that the rings of annual growth throughout could be counted, except a few, perhaps fifteen or twenty, near the heart and bark. One tree, measuring three feet in diameter, had two hundred and twenty-two rings of growth; and another, of three feet five inches in diameter, had two hundred and forty-three—this without any allowance for a few missing rings at the center and toward the bark. The larger of these trees was only about These standing silicified stumps and The larger of these trees was only about half the size of the largest seen. Many were found varying in diameter from five to seven feet, but none of this size were seen exposing the rings throughout the entire section. seen exposing the rings throughout the entire section. Judging from the closcness of the rings in certain well-preserved portions of these larger trees, many of them must have been at least five hundred years in attaining their growth, if the rings were truly annual. Taking one-half of this number, two hundred and fifty years, as the more probable age of the successive forests at this point, it is seen that the earliest of these trees were living more than two thousand years before the latest, during which time there were alternating conditions of growth and accumulation of volcanic material. canic material.

This estimate makes no allowance for the time necessary for the formation of a soil upon the volcanic material, which at first sight, would seem necessary for the support of such a vigorous vegetation. It is not probable, however, that any considerable time was necessary for this purpose, for, with rare exceptions, each succeeding forest took root and began to grow very promptly after the destruction of its predecessor. In most cases the destroying flood consisted largely of mud, ashes, conglomerate, and other volcanic material, which formed an excellent base for vegetation, and it This estimate makes no allowance for an excellent base for vegetation, and it was doubtless edvered with a luxuriant growth as soon as it was dried or cooled sufficiently, and this would require only a short time.—iPopular Science Mouthly.

Our Most Remarkable Plant.

The most remarkable plant found growing in the United States is that fragile and paradoxical wonder, the "snow plant" of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. plant of the Sierra Nevana Mountains. It is known to the botan at as surcodes sanguines, meaning "bloody or blooded flesh." Nothing in the giant line was ever more exquisitely beautiful than this rosy, snow tined botanical oddity, which has been likened to a crowned beautiful. hyacintb.

hyncinth. It grows to a height of from eight to twenty inches, each separate bract, sepal and mi disture belt being frosted as delicately as though done by the ice king himself. Although the whole translucent spike is flushed with rose and carmine, the petals are the richest and most brilliant parts of the flower, which is five-parted, each open bell plainly disclosing the little frosted stamens and pistils.

disclosing the American pistils.
Floriculturists of the Pacific slope have made many unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the new plant, the buils being too brittle to stand transplanting being too brittle to stand transplanting being too brittle to stand transplanting between the control of to cultivate the new plant, the bulbs being too brittle to stand transplanting and the seeds refusing to grow. Botanists once gave it as their opinion that the plant would not survive below the line of perpetual snow, but this idea has lately been proven erroneous. One thing is certain, however, it makes its early growth while covered with many feet of snow, blooming as soon as the large cover. snow, blooming as soon as the icy covering is penetrated.—[Troy Press.

Battle Between Crow and Snake,

Near Altoona, on the main road going to Spattsylvania, Penn., about four or five o'clock in the afternoon of one day last week, Mr. White saw a crow acting very curiously. Getting closer he saw it was attacking something. Coming closer very curiously. Getting closer he saw it was attacking something. Coming closer still he saw that a battle was going on between a snake and a crow. The snake was about a foot and a half long, and while vigorously trying to defend himself was as vigorously trying to get away. The crow would catch the routile it is clowe and true to its with reptile in its claws and try to rise with

it. When the snake would squirm around to bite, the crow would drop it and strike at it with its beak, while the snake would improve the opportunity to glide a short distance across the road towards some projecting grass that was a little further off. Nearly at the grass the crow seized the snake in his claws.

claws.
Rapidly turning his head the snake seized the crow by its leg, while the crow as quickly retaliated by seizing his snakeship's tail and bodily swallowing some four inches or so of it. In this position—the crow swallowing the snake's tail and the snake endeavoring to absorb the crow—the bird rose in the air and disappeared over the pines.—{New York Telegram.

Strength of Brick Masonry,

The strength of brick mase The strength of brick masonry has been investigated in the laboratory of the University of Illinois by M. A. Earl and A. B. Loomis. They constructed a number of brick beams and piers which were broken under various conditions and in various ways, with results that showed roughly that the modulus of rupture of regular brick masonry is closely structed to trainly extend that showed foughly that the modulus of rupture of regular brick masonry is about twice the tensile strength of the mortar used although it may be three times as much. With masonry less than four weeks old the results were not so good, the modulus being about the same as the tensile strength of the mortar. Fluorings in Record mortar. - [Engineering Record.

In 1874 all London houses were com-pelled for the first time to be connected with lewess.

Which Was the Prince?

Some years ago a masquerade ball was given by the late Lady Marion Alford, mother of the present Earl Brownlow, and a very distinguished company was invited. As all were to be marked, each guest was naturally requested to present the card of invitation at the door of Alford House. And, equally naturally, several of the masqueraders had forgot to bring their cards. their cards.

their cards.

The first of these, being a gentleman of resource, hit, however, op a plan to gain admission without the required formula, that proved personal representations. fectly successful.

Your card of invitation, please,

sir."
"I am the Prince of Wales. The servant bowed low, and the

pseudo-prince passed up.

Ten minutes later another guest arrived without his card. By an odd coincidence the same expedient oc-

curred to him.

"I must ask you for your invitation card, sir." said the servant.
The guest stared at him absentmindedly.

mindedly.

"Oh!" he said, "I have not got it; but it doesn't matter, I think. I am the Prince of Wales."

The second pretender might have had more difficulty in enforcing his claim; but at the foot of the steps was one of the local carriages, and the sight of the scartet liveries continued the server that he had been vinced the servant that he had been deceived by the first pretender, and that the true Prince stood there in

propria persona.

With a murnured apology the official bowed lower than tefore, and amid the whispers of the bystanders the royal claimant passed on

His place was taken by a strut gentleman in a marvelous costume of scarlet and crimson. "Your card, sir."

"Your card, sir."
"I am the France of Wales," said

the scarlet domino, triefly.

But the servant smired.

"Oh, no!" he said, blandly but firmly. "I must really thank you to firmly. "I must really thank you to return for your ticket of invitation. His Royal Highness has already ar-

And the heir apparent of the realm had to remove his mask ere he could obtain a recognition of his identity.



KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

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Harry.

REMARKABLE DUCUOMEDON WAS recently reported from the Lick Observatory, rog filled the valley, and upon its level surface the mountain peaks were mirrored as if from a placid lake. A similar spectacle was seen in England from Leyburn, overlooking Wensleydale, last keptember. This lovely Yorkshire valley was half filled with fire which leoked like as filled with fog, which looked like a mighty flood or lake. Upon it the opposite slopes, lit up by the bright sunshine, was reflected with extraor-dinary clearness.

A friend was visiting Mr. Oscar Wilde one day recently, and found him hard at work "cutting" superfuous dialogue from his new play.
"Isn't it infamous?" he asked, looking up after a moment or two: "what right have I to do this thing? Who I, that I should tamper with a

Canterbury Cathedral. England, is 514 feet long, eighty high and 154 broad; the choir is 180 feet by forty.

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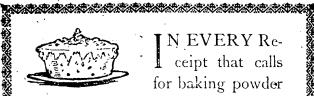
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