

Without you, dear reader, the recorded population of the United States would be only 70,205,219.

At the present rate of increase the population of the United States will be 100,000,000 long before the census of 1920.

The man who sells his vote is doing, on a small scale, exactly what Benedict Arnold did in a more conspicuous way.

Teller Alvord seems to have proceeded on the practical principle that it is just as well to get a plenty while you are getting.

A story is told of a wealthy young Englishman who was cured of blindness on his wedding day. With most men it takes longer.

You can tell a man by the books he reads. In the value of Alvord, the \$700,000 bank title, were found "In Luck at Last," "Kidnaped," "A Study in Scarlet," and "Around the World in Eighty Days."

It seems like "old times come again once more" to read of battles with Carlisle in Spain. These reactionaries spring up like weeds, and nobody on the side of the grandees seems to know the why or wherefore.

A collection of political curiosities would properly include President Pierce's Cabinet, the only one in the history of the country which remained unchanged during the four years of an administration. It is remarkable that the cabinet of Lord Salisbury, which consists of nineteen members, has not suffered a single change in the five years since the summer of 1885, when the present government took office.

Women earn their daily bread in almost every branch of human industry. Women make or help to make coffins, boots, shoes, sewing machines, barrels, barrels, furniture. They are in all the professions; they are stockholders and partners in various kinds of business, and as to the more conventional occupations of women they are galore. In the more unusual ways we have had a woman anthropologist, a woman geologist, a woman astronomer, a woman who dealt in stocks. One woman spent fifty years making a bead house and lately was found dead by her unfinished work before her.

The real "yellow peril" will be present when the Chinese are awakened to the full knowledge of the resources of their empire and have their attention strongly directed to manufacturing. What the civilized world has most to fear is the awakening of China from her present lethargic condition to a realization of the possibilities within her reach. The Chinese are industrious and thrifty. They are willing to work and to work for small wages. They can easily be taught to do almost anything. They quickly become expert operators in cotton factories and it would not be difficult to teach them to be skillful workmen in all kinds of manufacturing.

To read on the British lion's tail and make him roar for joy is an exploit worthy of the cleverest Frenchman. At a recent dinner of a London literary club where "Max O'Rell" presided, G. A. Henry, an old African war correspondent, made a vigorous speech, and at its close some one demanded a toast for South Africa. Monsieur Blouet, who favors the Boers, was in a delicate position, but his wit and courage never faltered. He proposed, "God save South Africa!" which was drunk and applauded tremendously. He then Monsieur Blouet cherished a "mental reservation"—that South Africa should be saved from England instead of to England; but doubtless he is grateful loyal at least to the English language, which offered him the means to conceal his thoughts.

Samuel Stoltz, of St. Louis, left his home in Russia twelve years ago to come to America. A wife and six children remained in Russia, Stoltz having only enough money to buy his own passage. He said he would send for them when he had "made his fortune." But fortune came slowly to the peasant emigrant. He was compelled to look for the bread in installments, as soon as he had enough money he sent for one of the children. One by one the youngsters dared the ocean perils to go to father in America. The wife was the last to come. Recently she arrived in St. Louis and the family was reunited. The old man, with patience, constancy and devotion, oh, yes, prosperity. What think ye? Have you the courage, the endurance, the high spirit of overcoming hardships and of hope long deferred of this Russian peasant? If not, keep still. Your replies are out of place.

Dr. Arthur MacDonald and Dr. Ella B. Everett, of Washington, D. C., after being engaged to each other for a while, have concluded to postpone their wedding until the next year. The reason is that the "accident" of marriage, Dr. MacDonald says professional women should not give up their pursuits to marry, and Dr. Ella quite agrees with him. That it is possible to marry without abandoning one's career is a fact proved by several instances. Edith Somerville, for instance, has done more and better newspaper work since she got married than before, and her husband has had remarkable success in his career. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is also an example of a career-following woman whom matrimony could not balk of her aims. To turn one's back on Cupid for the sake of science, art or literature is to mistake means for ends. Cupid does not exist for the sake of science, science, art, literature and the other things we pursue in careers are but the handmaids of Cupid. When the right person of the other sex turns up, both of these career-loving doctors will recognize this fact.

The United States, which was a country of inferior cities up to the time of the Civil War, is now rapidly becoming the country of great cities. By 1890 the urban tendency had grown so marked that our larger towns outnumbered those of the British Isles. We had twenty-seven cities with a population of more than 100,000 each, against the twenty-six of Great Britain and Ireland, and we had fifteen against fifteen containing a population of more than 200,000 each. Of course there has been an increase in the old country since, but it is equally certain that we have increased our population. Of cities of more than 200,000 population it is possible that there are now eighteen in Great Britain and Ireland, while we have

thirteen, and one of these, Greater New York, represents a combination of two which counted separately in 1890. Then, too, our cities of over 100,000 have increased to thirty-eight, which must leave the islands hopelessly in the rear. The towns containing 25,000 inhabitants and more number 150, as against 124 in 1890, a gain of about 20 per cent, and one which indicates that there is no such concentration of industries in a few hands as to prevent a wide distribution of business. But it is naturally the older sections of the country which have the greater number of these populous places, just as it is natural that England should have more large cities than New York State. The proportions given are 61.3 per cent for the North Atlantic division, 30.8 per cent for the north central division and 7.9 per cent for the southern, western and Pacific coast divisions. At the time the west and far west will approximate the gains of the east, since the conditions along the same degrees of latitude should grow to be very similar with the increase of population. The country which had but a little more than 3,000,000 people when the population was established, and which is still reckoned as a wilderness by many foreigners, needs but a few years in which to far surpass all records for urban population. It will have to be compared not with the west, but with the east, and it will be a marvelous and inspiring spectacle to see such a great population of one speech and one flag, bound together by the closest ties and enjoying the most perfect political liberty, equality and authority that were ever conferred upon the citizens of any land.

**SHOE-POLISHING STAND.**  
Device Which Holds the Shoe While You Do the Polishing.  
Many a nickel and dime could be saved if people would polish their shoes at home instead of writing until a boot black presented himself, but very few persons have acquired the knack of rapidly bringing the leather to the desired state of polish while on the feet, and no one likes to hold the shoe on one hand and brush it with the other. In the picture we show a device which seems to do away with the inconvenience of the work and provide an effective method of holding the shoe while the brushes are being manipulated. The base is formed of cast iron or other heavy material, which will remain rigid under vigorous use of the brushes, or the frame may be made of wood and secured to the wall or other solid support. On opposite sides of the curved top plate are sliding jaws, which grip the edges of the sole when the lever is depressed, the tightening of the rope forcing the jaws toward each other. When sufficient force has been exerted to hold the shoe rigid, the lever is inserted in one of the series of notches and the polisher is ready to proceed, using a brush in either hand, or a polishing cloth, if desired.

**RIGID SUPPORT FOR THE SHOE.**  
The purpose of the invention illustrated in the accompanying cut is to provide an implement which will rigidly force the top hoops from barrels to allow the ends to be removed or inserted and the barrels headed up. A foot is provided, which rests either on the chime and projects inside the barrel or engages the head if the barrel has not been opened. This foot forms the ful-

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# FARMS AND FARMERS

converted into cash every week or every month. There is no long period of being entirely out of money, and having to run along on credit for months at a time as often farmers do who depend upon the sale of a year of some leading staple crop, perhaps wheat, and find that the value of it must go to pay the accumulated accounts, and the system of credit begins again. Not only is the cash buyer favored by lower prices, but he is a more careful buyer. It seems to be a rule in many to purchase what they may want, when it can be had on credit, and thus many things are bought that could well be dispensed with. The farmer who plans by poultry and dairy, and gets and small profits to have some income every week is usually the most prosperous.

**Selecting Seed Wheat.**  
The experiment stations and farmers who have trained themselves to close observation of cause and effect have given evidence many times that the amount and quality of the wheat crop, and of other grain crops, depends largely upon the quality of the seed used. The best way to secure a good grain crop is to select the most vigorous growing plant. It should, of course, be a sturdy grower, and it is not forced by the use of too rank a fertilizer, by which we mean one too rich in nitrogen, and therefore the better the crop. But there are other things desirable in a good grain crop. One is to secure large heads well filled, and may also be desirable to have the grain grow rapidly and mature early, either to obtain the best result in a short season, or to escape insect attacks. The best way to secure this would be to select the earliest maturing large heads to be found, and reserve them for seed. The farmer who sows large areas may think this too much trouble to get all the seed he needs, but he should remember that if there is a profit in doing so for one year, there will be a greater profit in doing so for a hundred years. The selection of this plan is to select in this way enough to sow a small plot very thin, so that each plant will have a chance to do its best, and then reserve a piece of the best land to sow that on it to produce seed wheat. A continuation of this process for a few years would result in the production of an extra early, hardy and prolific wheat. Even earlier but less effectual would be the selection of heaviest grain for seed when winnowing it. We think the first named plan is the best, because the type of the entire crop might be fixed that way, so that a permanent improvement would be made.—American Cultivator.

**Older is Greatly Improved by Filtering.**  
As soon as they are made, charcoal filters are the best results are wanted a charcoal filter is necessary. This can be quite easily made from an ordinary cider or milk barrel. Remove one head and make of it a false bottom two inches from the top. On the false bottom place a layer of coarse material, such as straw or hay, and on top of this place three inches of charcoal broken to the size of birdshot, first laying down a piece of coarse cloth. On the surface of the charcoal place a layer of cloth and on top of this place three inches of clean, well washed straw or rye straw. Above the straw put a circular, hard wood grating with openings an inch or so square. Fasten this in place. Turn water into the barrel and keep it running through until it issues entirely tasteless. When this is accomplished, the filter is ready for use. Of course the filter will become clogged, when it must be recharged. When properly filtered, the cider will be free from all the objectionable and injurious material and will keep much longer when not treated.—American Agriculturist.

**Jerome Hoot was sentenced at Waterloo to ten years in the Anamosa penitentiary by Judge Blair for the attempted murder of his wife with an infernal machine, which he sent to her by express from Chicago. Hoot, protesting innocence, addressed the court as long as he could, but he was given the full penalty.**

**Harvesting in Farming.**  
It is stated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that seventy years ago, or in 1830, it cost a little more than three hours work to produce and harvest a bushel of wheat. At the price then of 6 cents an hour the laborer would have received a bushel. Now a bushel of wheat is harvested in one hour, as an average, and while wages and cost of the use of machinery are estimated at 20 cents an hour, the cost per bushel is but 3-13 cents. The United States has seven principal crops of wheat, and the total area now planted in 1890 at a cost lessened by the methods and machinery that have come into use since 1850, by \$681,500,000. That is quite a saving as compared with the old methods. In fact, the use of the methods and without the machinery that has come into use within the last half century the whole people of the United States could not produce and handle the crops of the present year if all were engaged in agriculture.

**Harrowing Wheat.**  
Often a rain may come after wheat has been sown, and on clay land so beat down the soil that it will crust over and bake when the sun comes out so that many of the plants cannot get through. The use of a light harrow with fine sharp teeth will remedy this very quickly without injury to the plants that are up, or those that are germinating. A New York farmer used to use such a harrow on it in the spring, and the clover seed is sown, unless the roots have been thrown out by the frost, in which case a roller is needed to press the plant roots back into the earth.

**Digging Sweet Potatoes.**  
Sweet potatoes, according to the Ohio Farmer, should not be dug before the middle of October. Before frost the vines should be cut off and the tops of the vines covered with earth. After frost has set in, dig them up, and keep them in a dry, airy room for a month in order to dry them out thoroughly. Then sort them, rejecting every bruised, broken or rotten tuber. Wrap the perfect ones separately in paper, put in boxes and keep in dry rooms or cellars. Remember they must not chill or get damp.

**Too Much Salt.**  
Too much salt is used by many buttermakers. The whole tendency among consumers is toward fresher butter. In England and on the continent butter made in the hands of its companion, Ben Greig, The boys were shooting at a mark. Young Greig was loading the gun and hit the hammer spring as Nicholson stepped in front of the gun. Tom Taylor was sentenced to five years in State prison for shooting and badly wounding E. H. Barrett last spring. Mr. Barrett is a banker and one of the leading citizens of Dunlap. Taylor was engaged at Barrett because he fancied, "ough mistaken, that Barrett had used salt in his butter, which was a lie. Barrett's daughter, who is a teacher.

# AROUND A BIG STATE

## INTERESTING ITEMS OF LATE IOWA NEWS.

**Cigarettes Under the Ban—Mysterious Death at Lehigh—Crowd at Albia Threatens Lynching—Bravery of an Actress—Ten Years for Hoot.**

The sale of cigarettes in Iowa has been discontinued as the result of a decision in Jefferson County. The Iowa dealers who sell them now do so at the peril of prosecution. A stir was created among tobacco dealers when an order came to stop the sale of the entire stock of cigarettes and cigarette papers. The order came from the American Tobacco Company, which had been backing the dealers in Iowa and Tennessee have similar laws, which require the payment of a mulct tax of \$300 annually for permission to sell them, the view taken by the State being that they were injurious to the public health.

**Mystery in Man's Death.**  
The town of Lehigh is considerably disturbed over the death of Charles A. Blomberg. The coroner's inquest shows that the dead man died of pneumonia, but the cause of his death is a matter of considerable mystery. They were received, according to the coroner, from a man named Blomberg, on the night of Nov. 3, when he claims that a stone was thrown through the window, struck him in the chest and killed him. Blomberg was a man of high standing in the community, and his death has caused much speculation.

**An Actress Stops a Panic.**  
The large audience that was enjoying the performance of the well-known play, "Way Down East," at Davenport, was given an exhibition of naturalism that had not expected and which, for a few moments, threatened to become a riot. The theater is near a railway station and the sudden shriek of a locomotive whistle frightened a spirited horse which was enhancing the realism of the scene. The horse, however, was reared and would have plunged into the orchestra had not Miss Beryl Hope, the leading woman, faced it and by waving her cloak and turning on her wings, the audience was almost in a panic, but fortunately there was no stampede.

**Miner's Strike Causes Shortage.**  
Quite a serious condition has arisen at Irwin, where the Shannondale miners at the coal banks south of there. The Slater Coal Company has shut down and the Little Black Diamond is idle because of lack of men to operate it. The coal banks at Valeria and Colfax have also been closed. This is about the time of year when farmers and others lay in a supply of coal and the matter is a just serious inconvenience will result. The men are demanding higher wages for mining and if the demand is granted it will mean higher prices for coal.

**Soldiers Guard Negro.**  
Considerable excitement attended the hearing at Albia of Alva Booker, a negro, who is charged with having made an attack on a white woman of that place. The prisoner was taken from Ottumwa by Sheriff Doherty, a company of militia and marched to the court room in the center of a hollow square to prevent violence on the part of a crowd that had gathered. A charge of venue was granted, and the negro was returned to jail. The crowd showed much feeling against the prisoner, but the gathering was a leader, and there was no outbreak.

**Hushan Gets Ten Years.**  
Jerome Hoot was sentenced at Waterloo to ten years in the Anamosa penitentiary by Judge Blair for the attempted murder of his wife with an infernal machine, which he sent to her by express from Chicago. Hoot, protesting innocence, addressed the court as long as he could, but he was given the full penalty.

**First State Happenings.**  
The town of Derby has voted to incorporate. Mason City is kicking on account of its election returns. The principal streets at Earlham are to be macadamized. A hospital association has been incorporated in Creston. The public library building at Corning is nearing completion. The new Baptist Church at Iowa Falls is almost free of debt. Numerous arrests have been made at Glenwood for illegal gaming. The Congregationalists at Chapin have formally dedicated their church. Tax ferret's work in Tama County has netted the treasury about \$5,000. Harry Lozier, a Des Moines lad, had his collar bone broken while playing football.

**The Iowa Central has built new stock yards and made other improvements at Sheffield. It is estimated that \$140,000 was expended in building improvements in Chariton this year. The tax sale lists this year in Jones County are about the smallest in the history of that county. The three tramps who held up four men in a box car near Albia, and then committed the murder of the train, have been found guilty. It is expected that they will get ten years each in the penitentiary. A joint near Gladstone was raided and nearly a gallon of whisky seized, together with some beer. A party of Holstein business men organized and purchased the Merchants' State Bank at Corning, Iowa. Mrs. C. W. Sargent, aged 50, residing near New Albia, jumped into a well in an attempt at suicide, but was rescued. Thomas Cook, employed on a ranch near Maple, was killed under the chin by a cow and severely cut and bruised. Joseph Hall, a young farmer near Holly Springs, was instantly killed by the accident of a shotgun. The foundation has been completed for the new college building at Fairfield, but work on the superstructure will not be commenced till spring. The exercises in the Woodmen of the World at Logan in dedication of the monument over the grave of John H. Baxter, who died July 20, were witnessed by a large concourse of people. Joseph Hall, a young farmer aged 30, married, with one child, lies dead at his home five miles northeast of Holly Springs, shot through the side accidentally, in the front of the house, by a 22-caliber target rifle, in the hands of Greig. The boys were shooting at a mark. Young Greig was loading the gun and hit the hammer spring as Nicholson stepped in front of the gun. Tom Taylor was sentenced to five years in State prison for shooting and badly wounding E. H. Barrett last spring. Mr. Barrett is a banker and one of the leading citizens of Dunlap. Taylor was engaged at Barrett because he fancied, "ough mistaken, that Barrett had used salt in his butter, which was a lie. Barrett's daughter, who is a teacher.**

A sewerage system is being installed at Newton. Hog cholera has made its appearance in Jefferson County. The First National Bank at Williams has commenced business. The town of Mystic voted against granting a telephone franchise. Work will be commenced soon on the new fair grounds at Marion. The capacity of the heating plant at Mason City is to be increased. Twenty-five unlicensed dogs met their doom in one week in Mason City. John Roy was struck by a fast train at New City and fatally injured. The grand jury at Des Moines ignored several charges and indicted four. The Iowa Central Railroad is busy building new stock yards at Ackley. The new Milwaukee depot at Jefferson will not be erected until the spring. The ministers of Wright County have organized a committee to fight the saloon men. Two new State officers have been elected, that of State expert accountants. John Hill and William Cramer of Stuart were seriously injured in a runaway. Thirty applicants passed the examination in Des Moines to act as mine foremen. The State Bank at Bancroft is soon to be converted into the First National Bank. Rev. C. W. Park has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Fort Dodge. Dode Arenda, near Grundy Center, dropped dead while shoveling corn from a wagon. The State Board of Health of Iowa has decided to award a silver medal at the Paris exposition. The dwelling house of Mrs. Morse at Algonia was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$3,000. The principal and teacher in a school at Albia have been discharged for flogging a pupil. The postoffice at Arlington will become a postoffice of the first class, postmaster's salary, \$1,000. Two farmers near Rockford lost a fine horse recently through cold. It was valued at \$2,000. Henry County has sued one resident for \$2,282.32 back taxes, the result of tax ferret's work. Frank Fomeroy of Muscatine has not been heard of for two months and his friends fear foul play. The Fort Dodge mattress works were totally destroyed by fire. They will be rebuilt at once. Loss \$4,000. Dr. Charles Henry has been appointed a pension examining surgeon at Corning, and Dr. L. A. Lubier at Indianola. An effort will be made by the ministers and Christian Endeavorers at Dubuque, to close the saloons there on Sundays. The receipt of the Shannondale police for the year ending Oct. 31 were \$10,085.12, thus entitling it to free delivery. A civil service examination will be held in Des Moines Dec. 15 for the position of elevator conductor in the postoffice there. William Roberts, one of the most prominent wine dealers of the State, has just passed away at his home in Paton at an advanced age. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of Muscatine city water works bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, have been sold by the city of Muscatine. After Jan. 1, the city will own and operate the water works. The corn shredder got in its deadly work on a farm near Osco. Peter Yoger, a prominent and well-known farmer, was the victim and as a result of his injuries will be totally deprived of the use of his arms. Mrs. N. E. Sturtevant, residing alone on Cottage Hill, Dubuque, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, and her dead body was found in bed. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. William Haxter of Alta. Mrs. Sturtevant was insane. The 2-year-old child of Andrew C. Nelson, living in Algonia, recently had a narrow escape from death by the gasoline lamp. The child's mother was cleaning the stove and had some of the poisonous fluid in a cup, when she happened to look up and was horrified to see the child take a sip from it. She dashed the cup away, but before she could get to the child the child had taken several swallows. Another case of horse stealing is reported from Cascade, where such offenses have been numerous for a year or more. Ben Feagan had two saddle horses stolen from him, and he was taken to a store. When he returned both horses were gone. The matter was referred to the grand jury, and it was ascertained that the horses were sold by some friend, and Mr. Feagan went home and waited until the next day before being convinced the horses were really stolen. By saving his body in twin, Lewis was smothered by a horse. It was a widow, and the burden of caring for his four children was more than he thought he could bear. So when he went with some neighbors to saw wood at his home the swiftly revolving tool in his hand presented to his mind a means of immediate relief. He threw himself across the horse's path, and the horse, in his effort to stop, fell on top of the terrified bystanders could make a move to interfere. A very sad accident occurred at Holland when a boy, Lewis, the 10-year-old son of Larr. Britson, a prominent lumberman, was accidentally shot and killed by his older brother while the lads were hunting rabbits in the lumber shed near their home. The elder boy, John, was carrying the shotgun and as the younger boy chased the rabbit from under the shed leveled the gun and fired just as the little boy ran in front of the muzzle. The full charge hit the little fellow in the right side. He staggered a dozen yards toward the house and fell dead. Mrs. Lucinda Allison of Clinton was found by neighbors in her bed in an unconscious condition, having lain that way for five days all alone. The mammoth stone given to Cedar Rapids by E. J. G. Beiler, upon which to build the new cathedral in the hands of the park was ruined on a recent night by the frost, which cracked it in two in the middle. The stone was an immense one, probably the largest ever taken from the quarries. It measured something like 5x32 feet and weighed almost as much as the monster cannon which was to rest upon it. In Fort Madison at the home of ex-Policeman A. C. Payne, his daughter, Miss Grace Payne, narrowly escaped being killed by the accidental discharge of a 22-caliber target rifle, in the hands of a 12-year-old adopted son, Lloyd. The girl suffered a glancing wound and it is no serious danger. Lamson P. Sherman, brother of the late John Sherman, died at his home in Des Moines, after an illness of several months. Mr. Sherman suffered a stroke of paralysis some time ago, but his condition was so alarming until the death of his brother brought on a second attack. Blindness followed this stroke, and the patient gradually sank to his death. Winfield has voted on the question whether the town should establish a public library or not. A larger vote than at the previous election was cast on account of the determined effort made by those opposed to the proposition, but the friends of the enterprise signally triumphed. George McFarland, who was shot in a camp of movers near the Des Moines river bridge by his brother-in-law, John Simon, who was one of the party, died at Keokuk. Simon was taken in custody had a preliminary examination before Judge Miller in the Superior Court and was committed to the State prison on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

**Household Talks.**  
To remove fruit, tea, coffee or chocolate stains, spread the stained cloth over a bowl and pour boiling water through from a height so that it will strike the place with force. For an ink stain that is still fresh soak the cloth in milk, changing the liquid as often as it becomes discolored. If it is dry and obstinate, use Javelle water or salts of lemon. If the former, pour in on the cloth over a bowl and allow it to stand for a short time. Then wash thoroughly. If salts of lemon is employed, place the cloth over a bowl of steaming water, sprinkle the salts of lemon on the stain and allow it to stand until it fades away. Then scale thoroughly. Lemon and sunshine are the antidotes for mildew. Rub the lemon on the spot and place it in the sunlight. Iron rust yields to salts of lemon or Javelle water if either is applied according to the directions for removing. Soak grass stains in alcohol and rub the cloth until the color disappears. Kitchen Weights and Measures. Four teaspoonsful of liquid make one tablespoonful. Four tablespoonfuls of liquid, one gill or a quarter of a cup. A tablespoonful of liquid, half an ounce. A pint of liquid weighs a pound. A quart of liquid weighs one pound. Three kitchen cupsful of cornmeal, one pound. One cup of butter, half a pound. A solid pint of chopped meat, one pound. Ten eggs, one pound. A dash of pepper, an eighth of a teaspoonful. A pint of brown sugar, thirteen ounces. Two cupsful and a half of powdered sugar, one pound.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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**Whipped Eggs.**  
This is an excellent way to prepare an egg for a omelette. Separate a very fresh egg, keeping the yolk unbroken in the half shell. Beat the white to a stiff froth. Then beat it up in a pretty white bowl or cup, make a well in the center and drop in the yolk, well covering it with the stiff froth. Stir the mixture with a fork, and then let the liquid cool in a kettle. Strain the clear part through a cheesecloth into wide-mouthed bottles. Put the stoppers in and set away until used. Any part that is not clear can be put into separate bottles and used for cleaning white goods, or for cleaning the sink, it is also good for cleaning the sink, traps, etc.

**Substitute for Cream.**  
Boil three-fourths of a pint of new milk; put a level teaspoonful of flour into a cup with the milk. Stir the mixture together, adding a little sugar. When the milk boils, draw it back from the fire, and as soon as it has cooled a very little pour the boiling milk on it, stirring briskly, so that it may not be lumpy. Pour back into the saucenpan and heat it over a low fire, until the egg thickens. It must not boil, or it is spoiled. When cold, it is ready for use.

**How to Clean Brass.**  
To remove verdigris or other old discolorations from brass, ordinary household ammonia will be found sufficient, says the Delineator. For obstinate stains it should be applied with a soft brush, though usually a piece of flannel wet in the ammonia will do as well. Afterward the high polish of the brass may be restored by the use of polishing paste or pomade.

**Steamed Brown Bread.**  
One cup of brown bread, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, one cup of seeded raisins, one quart of graham flour, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt. Butter a round baking dish and pour in the batter. Steam three hours and put in the oven a few minutes to brown on top. Never remove the top of the steamer until ready to dish up the bread or pudding.

**Bread Paster.**  
Cook half a cup of bread crumbs and a cup and a half of milk over hot water for twenty minutes. Add a tablespoon of butter, salt and pepper to season. Brown half a cup of bread crumbs in a tablespoon of butter and sprinkle it spally over with timbales and sauce.

**How to Clean Brass.**  
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