How to Judge Character by Finger Nails.

Very pale nails indicate much infirmity of the flesh and liability to persecution by neighbors and friends. Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides are indicative of luxurious tastes. White specks on the nails bespeak misfortune. Blue or lead colored nails betoken melancholy. Broad nails belong to those of timid, bashful natures. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiments have round nails. People with narrow minds are ambitious and quarrelsome. Small nails belong to small minded, obstinate and conceited people, while athletic, martial men have red and coarse nails.

How to Test Gilt.

Apply bichloride of copper, which makes a brown spot on alloy, but produces no effect on a surface of gold.

How to Remove Clinkers from Stoves.

Put half a peck of oyster shells on top of a bright fire. Repeat when clinkers have signs of forming.

How to Wash Colored Calicoes.

After washing and rinsing the garments dip them in a pail of rain water in which five cents' worth of sugar of lead has been dissolved. Wring out promptly.

How to Relieve a Fainting Person.

If the face is pale lay the patient flat on the back and raise the feet a little. If the face is red raise the patient to a sitting or easy reclining posture. The pale face indicates that there is too little blood in the head; the red that there is too much. It is necessary also to be careful that a "black or blue" face is not mistaken for a pale one, for this dark hue indicates venous congestion, and in such case the patient should be raised.

How to Protect Trees from Insects.

A paste of one part powdered chloride of lime and a half part of some sticky matter placed in a narrow band around the trunk will prevent insects from creeping up the trees. Even rats, mice, cockroaches and crickets flee from it.

How a Woman Should Exercise.

A woman who has paid great attention to this important subject says water and air are the best tonics and beautifiers. For bathing purposes she recommends long mittens made from Turkish toweling. At night the mittens should be put in a washbowl of water in which a little fine salt has been dissolved. On rising in the morning wring out the mittens, put them on and rub the whole body briskly. Dry on a towel not too coarse, and dress quickly. Then out of doors, if only for five minutes. Walking is the best exercise. If you cannot walk half a mile at first, walk a quarter; keep on stretching the distance until you can walk three or four miles without fatigue. Fresh air will put a good color in the face, and when the health is good and the blood circulates freely the nerves will be all right.

How a Pension Is Obtained.

Printed instructions and forms can be obtained free by applying to the commissioner of pensions, Washington. The company and regiment in which the claimant served, the name of the commanding officer, and dates of enlistment and discharge must be set forth in the application. In navy cases similar information must be given in regard to the vessel upon which the claimant served. Declaration must be made before a court of record, and his identity shown by the testimony of two credible witnesses. The nature of the evidence required to sustain the claim will be indicated to the claimant upon the filing of his declaration at Washington.

How to Keep Meat Fresh in Summer.

Meat can be kept very nicely for a week or two by covering it with sour milk or buttermilk and placing it in a cool place. The bone or fat need not be removed. Rinse well before using.

How to Remove Paint Stains.

When the stains are dry they should be softened with butter and lard, and are then easily removed by turpentine and soap. Benzine, alcohol or turpentine will readily remove fresh paint stains, and chloroform will remove stains after everything else fails. Common turpentine often leaves a stain of its own on silk. This can be taken out by alcohol applied with a sponge.

How to Find the Contents of a Corn Crib.

Multiply the number of cubic feet by 4 and point off one decimal place. The result will be the answer in bushels.

How to Write on the Train.

This is one of those simple things which few people know of. If you are in a Pullman car, get a pillow from the porter, put it on your lap and place your writing materials on it. The elasticity of the pillow will insure smoothness. Where a pillow cannot be obtained use your coat.

How to Enter and Leave a Room.

Never open the door of a private room without knocking—no matter upon what terms of intimacy you are with the occupant. Always remove your hat before entering—it is an insult to your host to remain covered, even for an instant, in his or her apartment. This is especially the case when ladies are present. When leaving do not replace your hat until you have crossed the threshold.

How to Preserve Insects.

Persons who wish to make a collection of insects, butterflies, etc., can do so easily, and preserve their colors by immersing them in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate. As a matter of fact, stuffed birds and other products of the taxidermist can be insured from decay by soaking the animals in this solution.

How Confederate Money Dropped.

At first Confederate money commanded a slight premium. It then scaled down as follows: June, 1861, 90 cents; Dec. 1, 1861, 80 cents; Dec. 15, 1861, 75 cents; Feb. 1, 1862, 60 cents; Feb. 1, 1863, 20 cents; June, 1863, 8 cents; January, 1864, 2 cents; November, 1864, 4½ cents; January, 1865, 2½ cents; April 1, 1865, 1½ cents. After that date it took from $800 to $1,000 to buy a one dollar greenback.

How to Prevent Stoves from Rusting.

Rub them with a rag dipped in kerosene before putting them away for the summer. Hardware and farming implements should be treated in the same way before you store them for the fall.

How to Measure Hay.

About 500 cubic feet of well settled hay, or about 700 of new mown hay, will make a ton. Ten cubic yards of hay in mow weigh a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks eight or nine yards will make a ton. When dry eleven or twelve cubic yards of clover make a ton.

How to Take Bruises Out of Furniture.

Wet the part with warm water. Double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it in warm water and lay it on the bruise. Then apply a warm flat-iron to the paper until the moisture is evaporated. If the first application does not remove the bruise, repeat the process. The dent or bruise generally comes to the surface after two or three applications.

How to Prevent Parasites in Bird Cages.

It is not generally known that many of the diseases of singing birds—in cages—are caused by the presence of parasites in the cage. Should your canary or other bird have the "pip" or look sickly, remove it at once, and make an examination of the roof of the cage. In nine cases out of every ten you will see a kind of grayish red rust clinging to the corners and roof. Look closer or with a microscope and you will observe that this rust is comprised of myriads of animalcula. They are bird parasites. Burn them out with sulphur and wash the cage with diluted salicylic acid and your bird will soon be restored to health.

How to Cure Corns.

To cure corns, soak the part in boiling or hot (as hot as you can bear) water, to which mustard has been added, before going to bed, wear a stocking on the foot to prevent catching cold and bathe the foot in cold water in the morning. Continue this three or four times, after which the corn will peel off bodily—dead.

How to Put on Violin Strings.

Put the small end of the string nearest the tail piece. Don't tie the string when adjusting it to the peg, put it through the peg, dip it once under toward your right hand, when by turning the peg the string will become fastened without further trouble. No superfluous string should be left dangling around the head. It is a mistaken idea that such portions are useful, since that part of the strings which comes in contact with the pegs or tail pieces loses all tone from being jammed and twisted.

How to Temper Steel.

Heat to a cherry red and then plunge in cold water. Drills and graver's tools are tempered by plunging into a lump of resin or quicksilver. Different degrees of hardness are required for different purposes. For very pale straw color, 430 degs., for lancets; a shade of darker yellow, 450 degs., for razors and surgical instruments; darker straw yellow, 470 degs., for penknives; still darker yellow, 490 degs., for iron cutting chisels; brown yellow, 500 degs., for axes and plane irons; yellow, slightly tinged with purple, 520 degs., for table knives and watch springs.

How to Tell How Fast a Train Runs.

The number of miles per hour at which a train is running is the same as the number of rails passed over in twenty seconds, which can be ascertained by the "click" produced by the wheels at each joint.

How to Make Corks Good for Stoppers.

Corks steeped in vaseline are excellent substitutes for glass stoppers. They are not affected by acids, and never become fixed through disuse.

How to Disinfect a House.

Of the many ways which are in common use for disinfecting rooms and houses, none so easily recommends itself to the senses and to common sense as the coffee process. Upon a shovelful of red hot coal throw a handful of ground coffee, and walk with it through the parts of the house where the foul smells exist or which you desire to disinfect. The volatilized essential oils of the coffee will instantly correct the evils, for they have the peculiar properties of deodorizing and disinfecting at the same time.

How to Disperse Black Ants.

About the most effectual way of dispersing those pests is to scatter a few leaves of wormwood among their haunts.

How to Eat Grapes.

Grapes have a dual medicinal quality which is almost unknown in this country. As a matter of fact, nature has provided in the grape a sovereign remedy for all minor disarrangements of the stomach. In northern and central Italy, when the bowels become lax, the natives eat quantities of grapes, including the skin. When they need a slight purgative they eat a number of grapes, discarding the skins and only using the flesh. The tannic acid contained in the skins is sufficiently astringent to arrest incipient dysentery.

How to Clean Furniture.

Rub with cotton waste dipped in boiled linseed oil; then rub clean and dry with a soft flannel cloth.

How to Mend Rubber Overshoes.

Rub the patch and shoe thoroughly with sharp sand paper. Smear both with liquid rubber five times, every time letting them dry. Do this once more, and before they dry apply the patch with pressure, and the shoe is mended. If liquid rubber is not obtainable dissolve small pieces of pure rubber (not vulcanized) in warm spirits of turpentine to the consistency of sirup.

How to Make Coffee.

There are numberless recipes for making a good cup of coffee, but perhaps the most delicious product of the bean can be obtained in this way: Take of freshly ground Java and Mocha, in equal parts, one ounce; pour over it sufficient cold water to thoroughly saturate the coffee; then add the white of one egg—together with the shell—and mix well together. This paste is now put into the coffee pot, and boiling water (about one quart) poured upon it. The pot is then placed over the fire, where it is allowed to boil for about half a minute, after which it is allowed to rest for five minutes. The coffee is then ready. It is clear as crystal, and the addition of a spoonful of thick cream, instead of hot milk, with sugar to the taste, makes a cup of coffee fit for the gods.

How to Prevent Cramps in the Legs.

A great many persons suffer from cramps in the muscles of the leg at night time. Sometimes the pains are so severe that the leg is affected for several days afterward. A very simple preventive of this unpleasantness is to raise that part of the bed where the feet lie, so that they will rest a little higher than the head. That is all. Try it, you who are subject to nightly cramps.

How to Preserve Your Hat.

Many men believe that brushing a hat wears it out and quickly destroys the nap. This is a fallacy. The dust and dirt and grease are primarily responsible for hats quickly becoming shabby. Never put on your hat without brushing it with a soft brush (whisk brooms injure it), and when you lay it aside take care also that no dust remains upon it. Attend to these simple rules and your hats will last twice as long and look respectable even when they are nearly worn out.

How to Measure the Height of a Pole.

Measure the shadow it casts on level ground. Then place a staff upright in the ground, measure its length above ground and the length of its shadow. Then form the proportion: As the shadow of the staff is to its height, so is the shadow of the pole or other perpendicular object to its height.

How to Destroy Bed Bugs.

Rub the joints of the bedsteads with equal parts of spirits of turpentine and kerosene oil. Where the insects are numerous the cracks of the surbase in the rooms should be treated in the same way.

How to Preserve Eggs.

To each pailful of water add two pints of fresh slaked lime and one pint of common salt and mix well. Fill a barrel half full with this fluid and put your eggs down in it any time after and before January. They will keep two years.

How It Feels to Drop 3,000 Feet.

One of the parachute jumpers compares the sensation to that of being upset in a river. They shoot down 200 feet before they realize they are loose from the balloon. Thereafter the remainder of the descent is easy. It does not jar until the ground is struck. In fact there is less jarring to the system than if one jumped off a six foot fence.

How to Disguise the Taste of Medicine.

A strong solution of extract of licorice destroys the disagreeable taste of aloes. Peppermint water disguises the nauseous taste of Epsom salts. Milk is a good alinter of the bitter taste of Peruvian bark, and cloves that of senna. Castor oil cannot be tasted if beaten and thoroughly mixed with the white of an egg. Another method of covering the nauseous taste of castor or cod liver oil is to put a tablespoonful of strained orange juice in a wine glass, pour the oil into the center of the juice, then squeeze a few drops of lemon juice upon the oil and rub some of the juice on the edge of the glass.

How to Lacquer Brass.

When brasses of any kind become stained and worn they can readily be lacquered in the following way: Get one ounce tumeric (ground) and two drachms each of saffron and Spanish arnatto; mix them in a bottle with a pint of rectified spirits of wine. Place the mixture in a moderate heat for two or three days. Then strain and add two ounces of good seedlac, roughly powdered; shake until the lac is dissolved. Again strain and it is fit for use. If a deep orange lacquer is required add more arnatto, if a bright yellow decrease the quantity. Warm the brass (after cleaning it) and apply the lacquer with a brush; warm until thoroughly dry and it is done.

How to Test Steel.

Good tool steel will fall to pieces with a white heat; with bright red heat it crumbles under the hammer; with middling heat it may be drawn to a needle point. To test hardening qualities, draw under a low heat to a gradually tapered square point and plunge into cold water. If broken point will scratch glass the quality is good. To test tenacity, a hardened piece will be driven into cast iron by a hardened hammer; if poor it will be crumbled. Soft steel of good quality gives a curved fine fracture and uniform gray texture.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory,"

Charles Y Draper,

of Oregon City, county of Clackamas, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2366, for the purchase of the nw¼ of se¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of section No 28 in township No. 3 south, of range No 2 east and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for its agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1891.

He names as witnesses: N. Simpson of Portland, J. T. Mason, of Viola, Oregon, J. W. Draper, of Oregon City, Oregon and J. M Parrish, of Highland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of August, 1891.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

6-5:8-7

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Or., Apr. 4th 1891.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory,"

David O'Donnell,

of Portland, County of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2364, for the purchase of the nw¼ of section No. 4 in township No. 2 south in range No. 7 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon on Friday, the 21st day of August 1891.

He names as witnesses: G W Morine, of Central point, Oregon, and F Bell, T C O'Donnell, and T Gibson, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of August, 1891.

J. T. APPERSON, Register.

6-5:8-7