

### SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Cornell University has put \$400,000 in new buildings the past year.

Ninety-five per cent. of the students of Franklin College, New Athens, O., are professed Christians. Sixty-five per cent. of the graduates of the college have entered the ministry.

Says a prominent clergyman: "I don't expect to see the millennium. I shall be quite satisfied if I live to see the day when there will be as many churches as grogshops in the country."

In the last six years the membership of the Chicago Presbyterian churches has increased from less than 10,000 to nearly 13,000 and of the Sabbath-schools from 12,000 to nearly 18,000.

Rev. Norman La Marsh, an eloquent preacher in charge of the Methodist church at Searsport, Me., is totally blind. A feature of the services at this church is the singing of the pastor.

The "hiring ministry" is no longer so obnoxious as in former days to the Friends. It is said that there are in New York State at least ten separate pastors, who are wholly supported by Friends' churches.

The largest congregation in the world, numbering 4,500 members, is on the island of Hawaii. Over 90,000 Feejians gather regularly for Christian worship. Madagascar, with its Queen and 200,000 of her subjects, is ranged on the side of the Cross. In the Friendly Islands there are 30,000 Christians, who contribute \$15,000 a year to religious objects.

The Presbyterian Historical Society, of Philadelphia, has the conch shell used by David and John Brainard to call the people to their "meetings." The society also has an idol one hundred and fifty years old, worshipped by a family of Munsee Indians; and the door sill of the house occupied by Dr. Marcus Whitman, who secured the Territory of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the United States, and was killed by the Indians.

Pastor McKinney, who has charge of a Baptist church in Ansonia, Conn., recently preached against card playing. He was decided in his opinion that a Christian ought not to play cards, even whist, in which he could see no science, and laid down these five points: First—Christians should not play cards for amusement, because it is a waste of time. Second—They should not play cards because it dissipates the mind. Third—They should not play cards because the example to others is one that is injurious. Fourth—They should not play cards because it leads to gambling. Fifth—They should not play cards because whist, the Christian game, as generally played to-day, is gambling.

### A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

How the Trenton Prepared for Her Destruction at Samoa.

One of the most beautiful and pathetic incidents in the narrative of the wreck of the war-ships at Samoa was certainly that of the music on the Trenton. It was at midnight of the day upon which the Vandalla struck. That vessel lay upon the reef pounding her bottom upon the coral rock. Mountainous masses of dark water, white-capped with seething foam, came rolling in from the open sea and swept the deck from stem to stern, dashing the spray high into the rigging, where three hundred men clung to the ratlines. The howling of the hurricane arose even above the roar of the waves and no other sound met the ears of the shivering men aloft, save the crash and creaking of timbers as each succeeding wave made inroads into the noble ship.

Presently there came across the waste of seething water a sound of music. Could it be possible? Did not their ears deceive them? Eagerly the men listened to catch the sound. Again it came, borne upon the whistling wind, the stirring notes of the "Star Spangled Banner," played by the band of the Trenton, as that ship, with propeller and rudder gone, drifted hopelessly upon the reef to meet what seemed almost certain death. Loud and clear, above the raging storm, arose the notes, and surely never sweeter music sounded to dying men than did this to the seamen lashed to the rigging of the Vandalla, and three hundred men broke into a cheer. Faintly came the answer from the Trenton's men, as grouped in the rigging they peered eagerly into the line of foaming breakers ahead which marked the deadly reef upon which they were drifting. It was only when the vessel struck that the crash of falling masts and crushing timbers drowned the sweet strains of the stirring anthem, and again all was blackness, whirling waves and whistling winds.—Washington Critic.

### It Had No Terrors for Him.

"So this is my claim, is it?" mused the new-comer. "My good man, I don't wish to put you to any trouble, but you're on my patch of ground."

"I am, hey?" said the fierce looking Oklahoma squatter. "My friend, I've seen that inclosure staked off thar the other side of the cabin? Well, that's my private buryin'-ground, an' it's full o' fellers that thought they hed a claim on this ranch."

"I see it," replied the visitor, carelessly, "and it doesn't scare me any. I umpired ten base-ball games in Detroit last year," he added, with a capacious yawn.

"Fer heaven's sake, mister!" exclaimed the squatter, his face turning frightfully pale and his knees knocking together, "give me five minutes to pack up my traps and light out!"—Chicago Tribune.

### HONEST CARL DUNDER.

He Tells Why He is Tired of Giving Advice to His Acquaintances.

Sometimes a young man comes to me and says he likes some advice as to his future. I say to him:

"Speak der truth—be honest—be temperate and keep out of debt. He goes right away and tries to be nominated for office, and maybe in six months he chas in shail for embezzlement. Therefore I believe it vhas best to shleepk to young mans who like advice:

"Go und do shust like you want to do und you will be all right."

Sometimes a girl brings me her album und says she likes me to write in it. I like to oblige her, und so I write, "If you expect to be happy in der parlor you must practice economy in der kitchen."

Der next time I see dat album dot page vhas cut out und dot girl vhas telling people dot some old Dutchmans vhas shust too cranky to live. Therefore I believe it vhas better to write in dat album:

"Find a rich und foolish young man—marry him—sit down in der parlor—let der kitchen go py Halifax, und you will lif one hooneder vhas und take all der happiness dere vhas."

Sometimes an oldt man comes to me und says he likes to get married again to a young girl, und he would be glad if I tell him how it vhas. It vhas pleasure for me to say:

"Dot man who vhas feefy years old und haf seex shildren vhas an idiot asylum to marry himself by a girl of eighteen."

Dot oldt man says he vhas eafar so much obliged, und he goes right off und marries dot gal und in four weeks all his shildren vhas turned out doors. Somepoly spheatics about Carl Dunder, und he says I don't know so mooch ash dot bird's nest of last year. Therefore, it vhas better for me if I tell him: "It vhas all right, Mister Schmidt—marry at once—it vhas your duty—young wives like oldt husbands—never mind dose chidrens—you vwill be so happy ash nefer vhas."

Sometimes a fellow comes to me und says it vhas queer how I get along so vhoell. He goes down hill all der times, vville some older people who don't work half so hard ash he does goes oop. He says he likes to ask my advice, und poety soon I tells him:

"Don't go by some saloons—keep out of strikes—let politics alone—shnook a pipe und lif like der mans who makes only two dollar a day."

He says he vhas eafar so mooch obliged, und he goes by a saloon und sets em oop for der boys, und says I vhas a fool und der liberties of dis country vhas in danger.

Maybe she vhas better if I told him:

"Drink all der beer you can—go on some strikes eafery week—keep in mit der politicians—haf plum pudding all der time und shwear dot der rich vhas growing richer all der time."

"I vhas tired. Let somebody advise herself.—Detroit Free Press.

### ECONOMICAL LIVING.

Men Who Eke Out an Existence on Three Dollars a Week.

While some people who imagine they are poor are squabbling over whether or not they can live on \$20 per week others of whom I have knowledge are living on \$3 a week. They do not stop to debate about the question at all, but go right ahead and do it. Really it does not cost much to support life in a hearty, healthy man, if he has no pride or nicety about him. Ten cents will get him a bed for the night in a big, hot room with forty or fifty companions. Five cents will get him a bowl of oatmeal or cornmeal or rice in the morning with a slice of bread, ten cents will get him a plate of meat and vegetables at midday, and five cents will get him all the bread or corn cakes he wants for supper. All told, the man who lives in the cheapest lodging-houses in town and boards at the cheapest restaurant in town spends only thirty cents a day for living expenses. Washing costs him nothing, for he wears no collars and cuffs, and when his shirt needs soaking very badly he wrestles with it in the common bath tub and hangs it up to dry before a red-hot stove before he goes to sleep. It is possible for him to save ninety cents a week. Longshoremen, tow-boys, sailors out of work and laborers of all kinds mingle in the cheap lodging-house, and there is also quite a large percentage of full-fledged or semi-tramps and beggars, though most of the genuine tramps scorn to pay for any thing and get themselves committed to the jail or penitentiary. Let it not be thought for a moment that the inhabitants of the cheap lodging-houses are homogeneous. They are divided into many classes. The young men go to one room, the old men to another, and one of the strangest things found is the strong disposition of those who have fallen from prosperity to drift together. I found in one house an ex-mayor of Brooklyn, an ex-surrogate and a priest who was not so very long ago the beloved pastor of a large parish. Others in the same house were ex-merchants, spendthrift heirs and ex-actors. They are still aristocratic, spending as much as fifteen cents for their beds and getting it, the Lord knows how. In their humble reading-room they discuss the world from the cynical standpoint of their wrongs, real or imaginary, and they would no more associate with the lodgers in other houses than Queen Victoria would accompany her hopeful eldest son to London music hall. Drink has been the cause of downfall in almost all these cases.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### RAILWAY CAR ETIQUETTE.

An Observance of It Will Often Save One Not a Little Trouble.

One of the most fruitful thomes of contention in railway carriages undoubtedly arises from the tendency of travelers to occupy more seats than rightfully belong to them. On this point, however, the law is very clear. Each person has a right to one seat—that is, to one-half of the double seat with which our cars are usually furnished, and no more. Where the car is not fully occupied, a passenger may, of course, fill up the vacant half of his seat with packages and may naturally consider that he should not be disturbed until the car begins to fill up, but he must remember that he has no real title to more than half of the settee. The disobliging spirit which many persons show when they are politely asked to remove their bundles, is often very annoying to the new comer, who feels that he has paid for a seat and has a right to occupy one. Still more unreasonable are the people who turn over a seat and expect to occupy four places for two or three passengers when the rest of the car is full. They thus compel later comers to take their choice between standing up and enduring the double discomfort of riding backward and of intruding themselves into a group of friends—into a sort of private box, as it were. A quarrel arose out of just this state of things in a railroad car near Boston some twenty years ago, and the unpleasant result of it was that one gentleman lost his temper and struck another in the face, for which offense he passed three months in the State prison.

Although new comers who take unoccupied seats have right and justice on their side, they are certainly bound to treat those already in possession with civility. No one should sit down beside another in a railroad car without first asking courteously if the empty seat be engaged or without allowing the first occupant an opportunity to remove his or her parcels. Few things are more irritating to a lady than the behavior of a man who plants himself abruptly in the seat beside her—perhaps sitting on her bundle or her dress—without a word of preface or apology. Where a seat has been reversed in order to make a resting-place for bundles or for the feet of travelers on the opposite seat, a new comer, if he can find no other unoccupied place in the car, would certainly be justified in restoring the seat to its natural position and taking possession of it, after asking politely if it were engaged. It is customary to respect the rights of an absent passenger who leaves his valise or umbrella to guard his seat, but, *per contra*, it is neither fair nor just that a man should expect to occupy two seats on a crowded train—one in the smoking car and one in the ordinary car. Thus, a gentleman who observes that a seat reserved by a valise remained empty for quite a length of time would be justified in taking possession of it (the seat, not the valise), but it would be polite for him to offer to vacate it when the first occupant returned, and he could certainly offer to do so when he perceived that the latter was acting as an escort to a lady sitting on a neighboring seat.—Good Housekeeping.

### DRUGS AND MINERALS.

The Scientific and Common Names of Those in Every-Day Use.

Aqua fortis is nitric acid.  
Aqua regia is nitro-muriatic acid.  
Blue vitriol is sulphate of copper.  
Cream of tartar is bitartrate of potassium.  
Calomel is chloride of mercury.  
Chalk is carbonate of calcium.  
Salt of tartar is carbonate of potassa.  
Chloroform is chloride of formyle.  
Common salt is chloride of sodium.  
Copperas, or green vitriol, is sulphate of iron.  
Corrosive sublimate is bichloride of mercury.  
Dry alum is sulphate of aluminum and potassium.  
Epsom salts is sulphate of magnesia.  
Ethiops mineral is black sulphate of mercury.  
Fire damp is light carburetted hydrogen.  
Galena is sulphide of lead.  
Glauber's salts is sulphate of sodium.  
Glucose is grape sugar.  
Goulard water is basic acetate of lead.  
Iron pyrites is bisulphide of iron.  
Jeweler's putty is oxide of tin.  
King's yellow is sulphide of arsenic.  
Laughing gas is protoxide of nitrogen.  
Lime is oxide of calcium.  
Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver.  
Mosaic gold is bisulphate of tin.  
Muriate of lime is chloride of calcium.  
Niter of saltpeter is nitrate of potassium.  
Oil of vitriol is sulphuric acid.  
Potash is oxide of potassium.  
Realgar is sulphide of arsenic.  
Red lead is oxide of lead.  
Rust of iron is oxide of iron.  
Salammoniac is muriate of ammonia.  
Slacked lime is hydrate of calcium.  
Soda is oxide of sodium.  
Spirits of hartshorn is ammonia.  
Spirit of salt is hydrochloride of muriatic acid.  
Stucco, or plaster of paris, is sulphate of lime.  
Sugar of lead is acetate of lead.  
Verdigris is basic acetate of copper.  
Vermilion is sulphide of mercury.  
Vinegar is acetic acid diluted.  
Volatile alkali is ammonia.  
Water is oxide of hydrogen.  
White precipitate is ammoniacal mercury.  
White vitriol is sulphate of zinc.

### LATTER-DAY VAMPIRES.

Something About the Business Methods of Chattel Mortgage Lenders.

The papers made out for a chattel mortgage to protect a loan of \$100 have been sent to the Tribune as an illustration of the way in which the poorer class of borrowers are fleeced by the Snylocks in this city. The loan was for six months, and the principal paper is an innocent looking document in which the borrower acknowledges the receipt of \$100 indicating the payment of interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. But accompanying this is a series of six notes for \$5 each, payable one per month during the life of the loan. Allowing to the unfortunate the sum rate of interest as was nominally charged him he was required to pay nearly \$34.50 at the end of six months for the use of \$100 during that time, which is at the rate of 69 per cent per annum.

Were this case an exceptional one it would justify the use of severe terms in denouncing the extortion practiced by the lender. Unfortunately, there is reason to believe it is simply an average sample of the usage to which the poor borrowers are subjected when they make the mistake of looking to the chattel mortgage sharks for assistance in time of need. The father of a family who drops out of employment after having neglected the wise precaution of "saving something for a rainy day," the male victim of accident or disease which exhausts all his savings while he is yet unable to resume work, the widow left with several small children to provide for, and, perhaps, obliged even to raise money for the funeral expenses—these are the peculiar prey of the bloodsuckers. It is only those already in the bitter depths of poverty who are fleeced in this outrageous manner. The business-man who has fallen behind in the race and is making a vain attempt to stave off bankruptcy by "kiting" may have to pay sharply for the use of accommodation paper, but the figures scarcely ever rise to anything like the altitude of 69 per cent per annum. One of the worst cases exposed in several years past was that of a firm in Canada which failed recently after having been bled for awhile at the rate of 4 per cent a month.

The operations of the vampires are conducted in strict compliance with the letter of the laws forbidding usury, but they terribly outrage its spirit. The only document made a matter of record is the one in which the borrower concedes the fact that he has received so much money and agrees to pay the legal rate of interest for the use of it, giving a mortgage on his household furniture as security for the performance of his contract. The usury notes are kept in the dark and made out "for value received" without any reference to the document placed on record. But the latter can not be cancelled till all the notes are paid, as some who have tried it found to their cost. The usurers are prepared for all possible attempts at such evasion and one of the most pitiable features of this mean business is the fact that "reputable" lawyers can always be found ready to place their legal lore at the service of the men whose profits consist of gleanings in the field of poverty. There is no loophole of escape except by paying "the uttermost farthing." If the borrower has the good fortune to meet with a friend who is willing to take up the papers long before the date of maturity he will ask in vain for a rebate of part of the interest. Some cases have been reported in which such offers to cancel the debt were met by a refusal to accept the money till it was due. The man who took the notes claims that he has passed them over to another, who is conveniently absent from the city, or finds some other excuse for insisting on the letter of the bond. Only where the friend is powerful enough to be feared in case he exposes the nefarious transaction is there the least chance of any concession from the full measure of extortionate payment that has been once agreed to by the unfortunate borrower.

This systematic oppression of those who are already so poor as to deserve sympathy if not to command assistance in the hour of need is one of the worst evils that exist in large cities. It is especially deplorable, as it tends to break the hearts and destroy the self-respect of the sufferers from the extortion, while it furnishes the poorer malcontents with the strongest possible arguments they can think of in favor of anarchy. As the only phase of capitalistic aid with which they are familiar it is easy for them to regard all capitalists as oppressors, having no right to the possession of the wealth and radical enemies to the rest of the people. No better service could be rendered in the extirpation of this erroneous belief than by an effort on the part of the rich to abolish the crying shame that now characterizes the chattel mortgage business in this and other cities. It would immensely improve the morals of the lower half of the community, besides affording individual relief from extortion in thousands of cases of unavoidable destitution.—Chicago Tribune.

The Duke of Westminster, according to the latest returns, is still the richest man in Great Britain, his fortune being set down at \$80,000,000. This is a pretty big pile, but it isn't oversteating it to say that there are at least half a dozen men in this country who could buy out the Duke without exhausting the contents of their coffers. America has become the abode of the Croesuses of the north.

### AFRICA'S SLAVE TRADE.

How the Nefarious Traffic is Carried On by Unprincipled Ship-Owners.

The Paris Temps published the other day a letter from Arabia giving some details in regard to the slave markets in Hodeida and other towns. It is said that the Turkish Government closes its eyes to the traffic, and that consequently slavery flourishes with little or no obstruction. The few vessels scattered along the great distance from Zanzibar to Suakin are utterly inadequate for the purpose of suppressing the trade. To exercise an effective surveillance a large fleet of cruisers would be necessary, involving, of course, an immense expense.

The captains of the slavers are thoroughly skilled in the methods of concealing their merchandise. For example, when a warship is approaching the slaves are thrown in the bottom of the hold, and barrels and bales and all sorts of things are placed over them, with little care for the danger of their suffocation. In this way many a slaver escapes as a vessel engaged in an honest business. In the Red Sea they employ other means to escape. They deal principally in children, and when there is danger of capture they put their captives in small boats and land them on some island, where they conceal them as best they can. One of the difficulties in the way of stopping this traffic is the consent of the slaves themselves. In liberty away from their own countries they see nothing but starvation before them, and the result is that many liberated slaves often resell themselves. Moreover, they have a dread of Europeans. The Arabs tell them that the whites eat the blacks.

The proper way to suppress the traffic would be to commence with the slave markets, which flourish under the protection, or at least the tolerance, of the Turkish Government. Formerly the markets were carried on openly, now they are operated secretly, and that is the only difference. The slavers land their merchandise upon some deserted portion of the coast, and from there it is brought overland to Hodeida. Every body is informed of the arrival. The Governor is the first to get the news. The slaves are placed with agents, who sell them either in the town itself or in the interior. Of course, the prices vary according to the quality of the goods; but of late years the prices have been considerably raised on account of the fees which the merchants are obliged to pay to the Turkish officials. Nevertheless, a good servant can be purchased for about \$60 or \$80. The negroes from Zanzibar and the Sudan are generally employed as servants. The women from Djimona and Abyssinia are high priced. They are generally pretty, with tolerably clear complexions, and features of the European type. They fill the harems of Arabia. A handsome Galla about twelve years old will sell easily for \$120, \$150 or even \$200. In Hodeida, where there are two European Consuls, this trade is carried on secretly, but in the interior it goes on openly. In Loheva, a little north of Hodeida, the slaves are sold at auction, and the Lieutenant-Governor receives \$2 for each slave that is sold. Moreover, he generally selects one or two for himself out of each new cargo. This functionary does not even know how to sign his name, and the Cadi of the same town deals in Gallas and Soudanese as the most legitimate business in the world.

All that the Turkish Government does against this traffic is to give a color of satisfaction to the European powers. Lately a Turkish war vessel seized two slavers with 160 negroes; but this is after all only a thin veil to cover the acts which are going on every day under the shelter of the Ottoman flag.

About 1,000 slaves are annually sold at Hodeida, and the trade is carried on at other points on a much larger scale.

### MODERN FISH CULTURE.

A Great Discovery Recently Made By Francois Lugrin, of Geneva.

For a number of years past the Swiss Government and several private firms and individuals have made determined efforts to restock the exhausted lakes and streams of Switzerland. Until quite lately all these efforts proved practically abortive. But recently M. Francois Lugrin, of Geneva, invented a highly successful process for propagating in large quantities and at a nominal cost various species of minute crabs, etc., upon which the young fry of various fish feed during the first few months of their lives. This new means of sustaining the young fish upon natural food until they attain sufficient size and strength to make their way successfully in open water has solved the hitherto most serious obstacle in fish culture. Hitherto all such attempts have had only a negative result; at all events, it is impossible to cite a single case of success. Tens and hundreds of thousands of small fry have been hatched and turned into the waters of Geneva, among which were several species which it was hoped to acclimatize, but never a fish of these species has been caught or seen. Notable success, however, has been achieved by the system of Messrs. Lugrin and Du Roveray, who own and manage the piscicultural establishment at Gremaz, in the French Department of Ain.

Near the end of December, 1886, Messrs. Lugrin and Du Roveray, as we learn from the American Consul at Marseilles, received from this country six thousand eggs of a species of salmon which was unknown in Europe until artificially propagated there. The eggs in question were duly

hatched, and the young fish kept in the tanks at Gremaz, fattening upon the abundant living food provided by the Lugrin process, until the 24th of April, at which time five thousand of them were put into the lake of Annecy, a beautiful sheet of water in the department of Haute Savoie. At this time these robust young fish had attained an average length of 5 1-10 inches, and weighed about 1 1/2 ounces each. On the 1st of September, one hundred and thirty days after being thus planted, two of these fish were caught at different points of the lake, and were officially weighed and measured. Each had attained a length of 8 1/2 inches, and weighed 4 1/2 ounces. They had thus trebled in weight, and nearly doubled in length, in a little more than four months. Many other specimens of the same brood have been taken in the nets of the fishermen of Annecy, but they are, of course, liberated, it being rigidly forbidden to interfere with the final result of an experiment which has begun so promisingly.

Commenting upon these facts, the Swiss journals regard the problem of restocking their depleted waters as substantially solved, and Mr. Lugrin has received from official sources many flattering congratulations.

The fatal difficulty hitherto has been that, owing to the absence of available food and the intense cold of the Swiss lakes and rivers, most of which are fed from glaciers, the tender young fish which have been turned into the water a few weeks after hatching, have perished from cold, hunger and other accidents, whereas the robust and vigorous yearlings, already old enough to catch living food and fight their way, have striven with the extraordinary results above stated. It is estimated that a thousand well-grown and healthy yearlings are of more value for stocking open waters than a million of the delicate creatures of the tender age at which they have been hitherto planted, for want of means to properly feed them when in confinement.—N. Y. Ledger.

### SWEETING A ROOM.

A Domestic Art That Should Be Acquired By All Housekeepers.

Rooms that are carpeted should be frequently swept, even though they may not be used much. Especial care should be taken to brush the edges and corners of the carpet with a short corn broom. Moths and carpet-bugs are in this way kept out of a room. A sleeping-room should be thoroughly swept and dusted every week, no matter how clean it may look. With no room in the house should there be more care taken. It may look all right, but it will not be fresh and sweet without the weekly cleaning. Have covers for the large pieces of furniture. These covers should be about two yards and a half long. In most households three such covers will be enough. Three breadths of some cheap print, stitched together and hemmed, will make a cover that answers for the largest piece of furniture.

First dust the ornaments and small pieces of furniture and put them in another room. Now dust the heavy pieces and cover them with the cloths. Brush the backs of the pictures and the ledges over the doors and windows. Shake out the curtains, if you have drapery, and fold and fasten them back from the window. If there be portieres, take them down, if you can easily do so, and shake and air them. Take up the rugs and have them beaten out-of-doors. When all this is done, sprinkle the carpet with coarse dairy salt and then sweep the room, taking short strokes with the broom. Take up the sweepings and shake the broom out-of-doors, to remove all the dust and lint.

After the dust has had time to settle, go over the carpet with a broom once more, sweeping very gently. This will take up all the dust that has settled on the carpet. With a feather duster, dust the walls, doors, pictures, windows, etc. Take the covers from the heavy furniture, and after shaking them out-of-doors, fold them up and put them away. Wash the windows and wash all the spots from the paint around the door-knobs, baseboards, etc. If there be a fire-place in the room, wash the hearth; or, if a stove be used, polish it before dusting. Now shake out the curtains and hang the portieres. Place the furniture and ornaments in position, using a piece of cheese cloth to wipe off any dust that may cling to any of the articles.

No matter how cold the weather, the windows should be kept open during the sweeping and dusting.

A print dress and a cap should always be worn when sweeping. Cut a pair of old stockings open at the toes, and cut a hole in each heel for the thumbs. Draw these over the hands and arms and they will protect the hands and sleeves.

When a carpet is used a good deal, as in a sitting-room, after it is swept, put two quarts of warm water in a pail and add to it three tablespoonfuls of ammonia, or two of turpentine. Wring a cloth out of this water and wipe the carpet with it. It will brighten the fabric considerably.

When cleaning a room, never shake rugs, curtains, etc., out of the windows. A large part of the dust flies back into the room; much of it clings to the house; and if there be any windows open near by, the dust is blown through them into other rooms. In either summer or winter, all these things should, when possible, have a good shaking in the back yard and then be hung on a line for awhile, to get an airing.—Maria Parloa, in Housewife.