

LIGHT AND AIRY.
Have Patience.
There's fun in courting
Midst the winter's sporting.
When the sleigh's flying over the crowded snow
And the bells are jingling
And the cars are tingling
And the mercury's at zero or one below.
But I think I'd rather
Wait for warmer weather
And sit in the woods on a grassy knoll
Where the flowers are springing
And the birds are singing
And kiss her under her parasol.
—Boston Courier.

The Result in Boston.
Omaha Man (in Boston)—Will you please tell me where I can see that statue of Sullivan?
Boston Man—Sullivan? Sullivan? I believe Gen. Sullivan.
"Oh, yes, the composer, Sullivan. Well, I haven't heard that any statue."
"No, no, I mean Sullivan, the great Boston slinger, the one who met his match in a little bit of an Englishman."
"Beg pardon, but if you stop to chat longer I'll be late at the meeting to arrange for a statue to Emerson."—Omaha World.

A Society Light.
"Brigby would like to move in society, wouldn't he?"
"He does move in society. I've seen him in the most fashionable parlor in town."
"Where was that?"
"I saw him putting down carpet at Old-boy's residence the other day."—Nebraska State Journal.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.
Dominick McCaffery will not make any matches in England.
Captain Brewer, the American champion shot, is defeating all comers in England.
George Hooper thinks Teemer the best oarsman in the world, and he regards Gaudaur as a dangerous man when in condition.
Mike Cleary will go to San Francisco in June to make a match with McAuliffe, the heavy weight, who recently knocked Paddy Ryan cold.
Porter Ash's California stable will start east in a few weeks. In it will come the 3-year-old Kilgariff, of whom great things are expected.

The regular racing season begins with New Orleans, April 2. From that time on until snow flies the gallopers will be chasing Father Time around the tracks.
It is probable that Charlie Samuels, the crack Australian sprinter, who has defeated Harry Hutchens and other fast ones, will go to England the coming summer and race Gen. Samuels, a black man, a native of Australia.
Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, will not again compete for championship honors on account of advancing years. He has been champion of America for seventeen years and champion of the world since 1882.

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.
Enthusiastic photographers are experimenting everywhere with the new magnesium powders, by which photographs of interiors may be taken at night as well as by day, so powerful is the light they emit when ignited.
Some of the heavenly bodies are inclined to be fast. Meteorites sometimes attain a velocity of 180,000 feet per second. When passing through the air at this rate the friction is so great that the air is heated up to a temperature of 10,800 degs. F.
De Leon has been making an extended investigation of the amount of iron in milk, and finds that cow's milk contains more of this constituent than either human or asses' milk. In asses' milk he found .0025 per cent. of iron, in human milk .0015 per cent., and in cow's milk .0040 per cent.
Now that everything is being done by electricity, it is not strange that the fisherman should utilize it. A small battery is attached to the rod, and near the hook is a small electric light. The fisherman lights up his lamp, and the unusual phenomenon attracts the fish. The baited hook does the rest.
Saffron, as is well known, is used to color butter, noodles, liquors, etc., that fine shade of yellow which the public delights in, and takes to indicate unusual purity of the articles. Since the introduction of the aniline colors, a number of them have been used instead of saffron, being stronger and in the end cheaper.
A kind hearted scientist announces that a strong solution of cocaine will stop the itch of mosquitoes and prevent swelling. It is best applied on a little wad of cotton as a strong solution or as a paste of the substance rubbed up with a small amount of water. Why not make little cocaine wafers and stick them on as occasion requires?
To Moissan belongs the honor of having isolated beyond a doubt the element fluorine, which so many chemists have endeavored to lure from its accompanying substances. As was expected, it is a gas. Even silicon and boron burn in it with brilliant combustions. Water is decomposed by it, cork is inflamed, as are also alcohol, turpentine and petroleum.
An ingenious idea has been hit upon by an investigator on the preservation of fruit juices. He finds that the addition of a very small amount of chloroform, about five to ten drops, to two pounds of the liquid to be preserved, acts as a most excellent preservative. The method is certainly a very simple one, and such a small amount of chloroform should be entirely harmless.

STRAY BITS.
A French workman has succeeded in producing artificial silk.
The highest recorded price for a Stradivarius violin is said to be \$8,000.
England uses seventy pounds of sugar per capita; the United States fifty pounds.
Stephen Webb, of San Luis, Colo., has advertised for "a wife who can milk a cow."
The Australian savages are passing out of existence faster than any other aboriginal race.
A man of Blossburg, Pa., owns nine dogs, seven cats, eight canaries, two white mice and a monkey.

WOMAN AND HOME.

USEFUL HINTS CONCERNING THE CARE OF CLOTHES.

How the Baby Should Be Looked After.
The Finger Nails—A College Prize.
Family Doctor—Fashion Plates—Hints for the Household.
As most people like to have their clothes last as long and look as well as possible, a few hints on the care of clothes may not come amiss. All must admit that clothes that are cared for properly will outlast those that are neglected, aside from their also appearing better. It does not matter how fine the material may be of which they are made, if they are dust grimed from carelessness in brushing, or if filling from neglectful folding or hanging, they will never make as good an appearance as those made from a cheaper and poorer grade of cloth that has been cared for.
There is no color that shows the dust sooner than black. If a smooth faced fabric, the dust may be easily removed with a brush broom or bristle brush, or if left some time unbrushed, it is not of so much importance, for it may be removed at almost any time before using, but if the cloth is corded or rough faced, it is of the utmost importance that it shall be brushed thoroughly as soon as convenient. After coming in from outside the clothes are very apt to retain a good deal of the dust of the street, and at such a time, if possible, they should be brushed thoroughly ere putting away. First, the hat or bonnet must be brushed well, trimming and all. If of felt or straw a bristle brush, such as is used for clothes, is the best, but if of velvet a finger one, which is made especially for such a purpose, should be used. If it is of cloth a fine corn broom will do very well, and some also use this article for felt, but generally it is too coarse, and is not so good in any way as the bristle brush. In brushing a felt hat or bonnet, always brush one way to keep it looking nice.
After being caught in a rain or snow storm with a felt hat, and it is wet, on coming inside do not put it to dry without brushing. With the brush begin at the rim and go round and round, always the one way, brushing very hard, until the crown is reached, brushing this in the same way until you finish in the center of the top of the crown; then put it away to dry and when wanted it will look almost as good as new. Never put a felt hat away while wet without brushing, or it will be spotted when dry. Men's stiff hats may be kept looking nice if treated in this way after being out in a storm.
If the outside garment or wrap is of smooth or corded material, it should be well brushed and hung away, but if rough faced, it will need to be taken into the air and well shaken. In addition to brushing, to remove even a part of the dust that is sure to adhere to it. A dress, whether rough or smooth cloth, should be taken out into the air and shaken, owing to its being next to impossible to get into the crevices of the draperies, where the dust is certain to find a lodgment, with a brush broom or bristle brush. Never use a brush of any kind on a silk dress, as a piece of woolen cloth will do the work a great deal better, and will not injure the fabric, which a brush generally does. It is a good plan to hang heavy dresses and wraps on the line once in a while, when a stiff wind is blowing, which will do more toward cleansing than all the brushing that could be given them. To be sure, this is not to be recommended for light, delicate material, but only for such goods as hold the dust. It is very important that men's dark colored diagonal clothes should be brushed frequently, for, if neglected, it will be found impossible to remove the dust, and if the clothes are black, they soon have the appearance of being off color long ere they should be.
Never turn a coat inside out when hanging it up, or you will surely ruin the set of the collar. Where convenient, wire frames are the best to use for this purpose, but lacking these, hand the coat by the loop at the collar with the right side out. Never hang a dress up inside out, but if possible allow it two nails, some distance apart. Hang it with front facing out, by the loops usually placed on the waistband at each side breadth. This way of hanging a dress will keep the drapery and plaits, if there are any, in position, and is the mode recommended by an experienced dressmaker. Some have the loops by which to hang up their basques on the waist line inside of the collar, but the best authority advises them to be sewn one under each arm. The same nails used for the skirt are not generally too far apart, but if they should be, one of the skirt nails, and another one driven into the wall the distance wished for the basque, can be used. Hang the basque first and the skirt over it. To be sure, where there is much trimming on a basque, or if it is of delicate fabric which will not bear crushing, it may be well to hang it alone away from the skirt, but usually it is best to hang both together. In a room having no closet or wardrobe, always cover the clothes if hung on wall with a cambrie or cretonne curtain. This plan is excellent for covering clothes in a closet also, and will give a good deal of wear from brushing, for no matter how close the closet may be, dust is sure to find an entrance, and as it must lodge somewhere, it generally finds a resting place among the clothes.—Boston Budget.

Taking Care of the Baby.
A baby that is not kept perfectly sweet and fresh loses half its charm, and is defrauded of its just rights. It should be bathed in warm water every morning, and, as it grows older, the temperature gradually lowered until at 5 months old, the child is just taken off the water. Most babies love their bath, and are more apt to scream at being taken out of it than when put into it. If there is a shrinking from the plunge, a small blanket can be spread on the tub, the child laid on it, and gently lowered into the tub. At night it should be held on the lap and quickly sponged with a sponge, wrung out of warm water. Its mouth should be washed with soft piece of linen dipped in cool water. All creases where the flesh touches should be powdered with pulverized starch, or any good toilet powder. This is most important, and must never be omitted, as the delicate skin easily chafes. Where there is redness or any symptom of chafing, hyopodium powder should be used; it is most healing, and can be applied even if the skin is broken. When there are frequent discharges, the parts should be washed in thin, boiled starch

instead of water. It is criminal neglect to allow a baby to suffer from chafing.
The head requires particular attention. No daintiness in other respects can atone for the disgusting brown patches which are sometimes allowed to remain there. The top of the head should be well washed with soap and water every morning. If, in spite of this, traces of scurf appear, the spots should be rubbed at night with olive oil, and gently scraped off in the morning. If the application is not successful, it should be repeated until it is. But there will be little trouble if the matter is attended to when the brown flakes first show themselves.
As the baby grows older and the teeth develop, bibs should be provided, if necessary, to protect the front of the dress from the too

abundant flow of saliva. Unless carefully watched, kept as dry as possible, and rubbed at times with a little cosmoline, the chin and neck are apt to become chafed.
Even a very young baby can be trained in good habits in a way that is surprising to any one who has not done it. If its wants are attended to at a certain hour every morning, a healthy child will seldom soil a napkin. The training cannot be begun too early, and the habit should be firmly established before it is six weeks old. It saves much trouble to the mother and discomfort to the child.
A little baby spends the greater part of its time in sleep. It is as if nature were preparing it for the battle of life by giving it as much repose as possible before the struggle begins. It should never be awakened unless it sleeps for a long time past the hour for its being fed. To rouse a sleeping child to gratify the curiosity of visitors or friends is extremely injudicious. As it grows older and is awake more, a certain time should be fixed for the morning and afternoon nap, and for putting it to bed at night. If these hours are adhered to, they will generally find a sleepy baby willing to yield to their soothing influence. It is best from the first not to darken the room, nor keep it specially quiet. The child becomes accustomed to sleep through slight noises, and they do not waken it. The eyes should be protected from a glare of light by placing the head of the crib toward the window.
A baby should never be allowed to sleep with an older person. The best bed is a stationary crib, with woven wire mattress, and a thin, soft, hair one placed over it. This should be protected by a square of rubber sheeting; two must be provided, and the one not in use hung in the open air and sunlight every day. If there is the least trace of an unpleasant smell, the rubber should be washed with some disinfectant solution. The covering should be warm and light. A down comforter is the ideal for winter, if it is well aired in the sun every day or two. In summer an ample mosquito netting well raised on a pole, or suspended from a hook, should cover the crib.—Elizabeth Robinson Scovill in Good Housekeeping.

Don't Neglect the Finger Nails.
Because you live in the country and do housework, and even some good honest toil on the farm itself, is no reason why you should neglect certain little niceties of life, such as the care of your hands and teeth. You probably will not be able to keep the former white and soft as if you used them only for dainty embroidery, but a few minutes each day spent in caring for them will show at least that they are well kept, and signs of toil that cannot be eradicated you need not be ashamed of. The nails can be kept nicely trimmed; they cannot be even moderately long, but they may be shaped and pointed. Perhaps you cannot afford to buy the outfit of a "manicure," but you undoubtedly have a pair of small embroidery scissors; the file you must replace as best you may with the one in your penknife, or, failing that, with a piece of coarse sandpaper; and the chamois polisher, costing anywhere from sixty cents to \$2, you can make yourself. Take a child's block about an inch thick and three inches wide by five long—large enough to grasp it firmly—tack a bit of soft cloth for padding, and over that a piece of the chamois you keep for polishing silver on one of the edges, and you have an article that may not be ornamental, but will answer every purpose.
Soften your hands by washing in warm water with some good toilet soap for a few minutes; then with the small scissors trim the nails, rounding them nicely, and cutting the corners very low. With some blunt instrument (if you have not a file) push back the flesh from the base of the nails, and trim away all the dead skin. Now apply your polisher, and brush vigorously for a few minutes. Do this once a week, and every day spend a few minutes in the use of the polisher, and your hands will repay you in their neat appearance for the time you have spent. A solution of oxalic acid kept in a bottle with a glass stopper will remove all stains of ink or fruit, and a match or a small stick dipped in the solution and passed under the nails will remove any discoloration that does not come off with washing. There is a pink powder sold by druggists for polishing, but this may be dispensed with. If, however, you get any, be sure that you get the best and not a spurious article. You should have a pair of old kid gloves, or better still, wash leather, to wear when you are weeding in the garden, or doing any housework that will admit of it. If speak with a conviction born of sad experience, for I am a farmer's daughter myself, and never thought of caring for my hands when I was a child. When I was old enough to care it was too late, and I have found out that no amount of after care can make up for that early neglect.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

A Harvard Annex Girl's Essay.
In Harvard university the Bowdoin prizes are the highest rewards attainable for English dissertations, and they range from \$100 downward, being accessible to all students of the university, undergraduate or graduate. This, of course, excludes the young lady students of the Harvard annex, which has no organic connection with the university.
"By an accident an essay on the subject, 'The Roman Senate Under the Empire,' written by Miss E. B. Pearson, was submitted to the judges, Professors Torrey and Young. Without the identity of the writer being discovered the judges awarded the essay the first prize of \$100. The essay was signed merely 'E. B. Pearson.' The class and department of the university were not designated, as is required, and Professor Torrey expressed some surprise that the author of so able an essay should not have complied with a provision so simple. He searched the catalogue of the university for the name of E. B. Pearson, and on not finding it somebody gave

the suggestion that this person might be discovered in the annex. In this way the fact came out—the author was a young lady.
So the essay of Miss Pearson was necessarily ruled out of the list, and a prize of \$75 was awarded to a young gentleman instead, while Miss Pearson dropped at once from the Bowdoin prize of \$100 to the humbler annex prize of \$50, thus paying \$70 outright for the privilege of being a woman.—New York World.

The Manicure's Outfit.
Another necessary adjunct to the dressing table is the little Parisian box used by the manicure, and which may be bought for a small sum of any chemist or perfumer. It contains a lot shaped implement, covered in chamois leather, and furnished with a handle, and there is a tiny box of fine pink powder of a slightly gritty nature. You breathe on the nails, and then sprinkle on the with the powder, and polish briskly on the chamois pad. But before this process is reached, you must first use the other little implement, which is of ivory, with one fitted shaped almost like a pen, the other one shaped like a small brush. In the center is a flat file, on which you carefully shape the tops of the nails, rounding them off at either side to follow the line of the finger. Scissors should never be used for the finger nails, as by cut-never be used for the finger nails, as by cut-never be used for the finger nails, as by cut-

ting them you make the finger nails coarse and thick. With the ivory point you clean the finger nails, and also gently push back the flesh to reveal the white crescent and to prevent the skin splitting and forming "hang nails," which quickly appear if the skin adheres to the nail.—The Lady.

Following the Fashion Plates.
The patterns sent out by pattern houses are often absurdly elaborate. They are made up to extract trade and they do not represent the best taste of fashionable people. While pattern makers have done an inestimable good in helping mothers to shape the frocks and clothing of their children, saving hours of worry and vexation, they have done a great evil in prolonging in places remote from the great cities the mania for over-elaboration in the dress of women and children. Every mother naturally wishes her child to look pretty and neat, and too many mothers lured by fashion plates have spent hours of toil in making elaborate dresses for their children, only to find, when the dresses were finished, that they were ugly and unsatisfactory. There is but one remedy. Let mothers take the goods the fashion makers provide, but avoid all elaborate designs, designs which are put in merely to fill out the books. Make simple clothing for the children, and enjoy yourself a rest from anxiety about their dress, and take the pleasure that comes from a neat, orderly household.—Woman's Work.

The Walk of Woman.
It cannot be out of place here to suggest, the advisability of opening classes where children, girls especially, might be taught the science of walking. Mothers should be the natural teachers, but many who are rigidly careful in all other particulars seem absolutely indifferent on this important point. In fact, after showing them navigation by means of their legs, duty is believed to be at an end, and no matter how wretchedly the child moves the parent rests satisfied with only spasmodic attempts at correction. Whether the ungainly waddle, the halting step and painful stoop so commonly seen is attributable to carelessness or unnatural dressing, certain it is that six out of every ten women walk abominably. To be upright and easy in one's movements is only as nature intended, and unless deformed there is not the slightest excuse for the absurd locomotion noticed on the streets every day. Why children are permitted to grow up pigeon toed, round shouldered, crooked and awkward is a proposition left open for further discussion.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Family Medical Adviser.
When you choose a doctor, it is well to give him to understand that you are depending upon him, and that you consider him already in a certain sense responsible for the physical well being of yourself and your family. The late Dr. Alpheus Benning Crosby well said that his idea of a wise patient was "one who, having selected an intelligent physician, holds him personally responsible for his life."
Having selected your physician, then make him in reality the medical adviser of every member of your family. Take him into your home and give him the opportunity to become acquainted with the personal and family history and physical condition of every member thereof, so that he may be able to trace their hereditary tendencies, recognize their predispositions, understand their peculiarities, and anticipate their weaknesses—in short, to know their constitution. Having this knowledge, he will be able to give them the wisest advice in health, and the most successful treatment in sickness.—Demorest's Monthly.

Paste for Paper Hangers.
Paper hangers' paste is best made by first heating the water to the boiling point; then add flour, stirring constantly to prevent the formation of lumps. The flour should be sifted into the water through a sieve to insure more equal distribution. Agitation must be continued until the heat shall have rendered the mass of the desired consistency. In order to increase its adhering strength, powdered resin in the proportion of one-sixth to one-fourth of the weight of the flour should be added. Oil of cloves or a few drops of carbolic acid added will keep the paste from souring.—Chicago Times.

The prevent flies from spoiling gilt frames and fittings, brush them with a camel's hair brush wet in water in which onions have been boiled. The flies have aristocratic tastes, and will not go where they come in contact with anything savoring of onions.
Lemons will keep good for months by simply putting them into a jug of buttermilk, changing the buttermilk about every three weeks. When the lemons are required for use they should be well dried with a cloth.
If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease; stir your potatoes while frying, or turn meat with a fork or an old case knife kept on purpose.
Never sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil, and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Odds and Ends of Information in Science and Other Branches.
The following are some abbreviations which it would be well for every one to know:
A. C. Ante Christum. Before Christ.
A. D. Anno Domini. In the year of our Lord.
A. U. C. Ab urbe condita. From the building of the city (Rome).
B. C. Before Christ.
D. V. Deo volente. God willing.
E. g. Exempli gratia. For example.
Etc. Et cetera. And so forth.
Errata. Errors.
H. M. S. Her Majesty's ship.
I. d. Idem. The same.
I. c. Id est. That is.
I. H. S. Jesus hominum salvator. Jesus the Saviour of men.
Incog. Incognitus. Unknown.
INRI. Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judaeorum. Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews.
MS. Manuscript. MSS. Manuscripts.
N. B. Nota bene. Mark well.
P. B. Post scriptum. Written afterwards.
P. P. Post tempore. For the time.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus, populusque Romanus. The Roman senate and people.
Sq. Sequens. Following.
Xmas. Christmas.

The Half Moon's Cruise.
When Henry Hudson, in September, 1609, sailed up the river which bears his name, the Half Moon, he kept a log book. It is a very curious document. He anchored in New York bay, and some of his men, being cautious enough to leave the ship in a boat, were attacked by the natives and killed. Hudson passed up the river, noting the different points by the way. By his description one may recognize Spuyten Duyvil, West Point, Hudson and other places, which were then in a state of nature. It is singular to remember that when Hudson passed West Point the virgin forest grew where now stand the buildings of the national military academy. To-day West Point is linked with the history of a great nation.
Hudson sailed up to Albany and returned, at times taking natives on board and entertaining them. One old man he made very drunk. The white men did not seem inclined, however, to risk going on shore. They were once or twice attacked on the way, but their firearms easily drove the natives away. The only loss was Hudson's pillow, which a native managed to steal by climbing up to the stern of the ship.

Aesthetics.
Many people have a vague conception of the meaning of the word "aesthetic," which they would be at a loss to explain. The term was invented about the middle of the last century by Baumgarten, a professor of philosophy in the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, to denote the science of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to denote the science of the beautiful, particularly of art, as the most perfect manifestation of the beautiful. Baumgarten is regarded by the a priori school of aestheticians to be the founder of the philosophy of art. The word aesthetics is from the Greek "aisthanomai" (I feel). Baumgarten used it to denote all sensuous apprehension, including not absolute knowledge of things, but such as is concluded subjectively to the play of our sensibilities. The term is not thus strictly confined to the limits of the beautiful, though in fact we use it in this particular significance. Baumgarten regarded beauty the result of the highest and purest aesthetic perception, the realization of which the finer portion of our nature aspires, and to trace which through the whole sphere of art was the work of aesthetic philosophy.

Three Old Towns.
The oldest town in the United States is Augustine, the Spaniards having built a fort there in 1565. They were a long while about it, but when it was finished it was a fine walled city for the time. It is now Fort Marion, and garrisoned by United States troops.
Jamestown, Va., comes next on the list, having been settled in 1607 by the English, but Jamestown is not now in existence. It was situated within the present limits of James City, Va., on a point of land projecting from the north bank of the James river, thirty-two miles above its mouth. The encroachments of the river have made it an island, and a portion of the site has been swept away. A part of an old church tower and some tombstones about it are the only relics remaining.
Albany is the third oldest city in the country, and the oldest of any importance. It was founded in 1614 by the Dutch, and named in 1694 for the Duke of York and Albany. It was originally surrounded by a stockade.

Does Sound Rise?
It is frequently asserted that sound rises. This is true, but not exactly as one would understand by the expression. Sound travels more rapidly through a dense medium than through a thin one. Its velocity at sea level is about 1,100 feet per second. In water it will move at the rate of 4,700 feet per second; through iron at the rate of about 16,000 feet. In high altitudes, where the air is thin, it not only travels more slowly but decreases in intensity. But when one passes sound through different densities of atmosphere the intensity or volume of the sound depends on the density of the atmosphere where it originates. Thus, one at an elevation of 20,000 feet in a balloon may hear the report of a gun on the surface of the earth—sound originating in a denser atmosphere while one directly below could not hear a rifle fired from the balloon, because it would originate in a thin atmosphere.

A Monkey and a Dog.
A little incident is told in The Irish Dog about a monkey and a dog: A brave, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey, belonging to a itinerant organ grinder, seated upon a log within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset in such a disturbed tranquillity that the dog barked within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was covering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical. The dog's head was dropped and he sneaked off to the house, refusing to leave it until his polite but suspicious guest had departed.