GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Useful Information About Managing the Household-Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen-The Family

Home of Cholers.

India, the ancient home of cholera. whence the pestilence usually spreads to Russia and onward to western Europe, is now the scene of experiments of great interest and importance, which are being conducted by Dr. Simpson, the health officer for Calcutta, and M. Haffkine, one of M. Pasteur's assistants The point which they are seeking to establish is the efficacy against attacks of cholera of a protective vaccine which M. Haffkine has introduced. By way of a test, 116 out of the 200 inhabitants of agroup of native huts were inoculated. When cholera broke out shortly afterward, ten persons were attacked, of whom seven died; all the cases, however, were among the minority who had not been fortified by the vaccine. This result may have been merely a coincidence, but it is remarkable enough to justify the continuance of the experiments for a time long enough to give the remedy a fair trial. The discovery of a prophylactic against cholera would be one of the most remarkable medical achievements of the century. In India, where the cowardice of the Hindoo renders him an easy prey to the disease, and where the sanitary conditions of native life are still far below the European standard, many valuable lives might be saved by a cheap and simple precaution. To Europe the consequences would be still more desirable. The disease, checked in its piace of origin, would discontinue its almost annual visits; for, though the state of some European ports is calculated to develop cholera when it is once brought to them, there are probably few recent cases of its breaking out spontaneously in Eu-

How to Keep Bread.

Don't shut bread in airtight boxes to keep it moist. Such barbarous treatment of bread may be efficacious in keeping it moist, but bread from which fresh air is excluded always has a disagreeable, clayey flavor and is unpalatable to people of cultured tastes, who appreciate the nutty sweetness that is a prominent characteristic of all good bread

The foolish notion of keeping bread moist has its origin in bad cookery. Most of the stuff made by bakers has to be eaten fresh and moist or not eaten at all. It is so light and woolly that if exposed to the air a few hours it grows dry and husky and is almost as unsavory and innutritious as chips.

A large proportion of homemade bread is similar in character and is affected in a similar manner by exposure to the air. But properly made bread-such bread as ought to be in every intelligent home and on every Christian table three times a day grows sweeter by exposure to the air and is not at its best until two or three days old. Bread should be kept in a well covered box or jar, but it should not be wrapped in cloths, and the box or jar in which it is kept should have small holes in the top or have access. As soon as loaves of bread are taken from the oven they uld be exposed freely to pure air, and at no time after it should they be excluded from it. Make good bread, put it in a well ventilated box after it is perfectly cool, and it will keep sufficiently moist at least a week.

Sweet and Sour Cream.

From a bulletin of the lowa experiment station we take this summary of results in butter making, under varying conditions, between Jan. 18 and

Each batch of cream was divided into equal portions. One-half was ripened and churned at 58 to 60 desa; the other half was churned set at a temperature of 50 to 54 degrees. If the latter temperature had been even lower, it might have been The vield of butter from sour cream

was usually larger than from sweet. In nine trials it averaged 3 per cent

Sour cream usually churned quicker than sweet. The butter from sour cream usually contained less fat and more water than did that from sweet m. In four trials the average difference in fat was nearly 2 per cent.

The butter from sour cream usually contained a trifle more casein than did that from sweet. This was the case in eight of the nine trials made. The average difference was two-tenths of

per cent.
The losses of fat in churning, washing and working were less with sour cream than with sweet cream. In nine trials the average difference was nearly one-half pound of fat per 100 pounds of butter made.

Japanese Morning Glories

The morning glory is one of the ight plants whose flowers the Japanchiefly value, the others being the cot (mume), the cherry, the wisris, the peony, the iris, the lotus and the chrysanthemum, says Garden and Forest. The species most generally cultivated is Ipomœa trileba, a native of China, which blooms in Tokio in midsummer. The plants are grown insmall pots and neatly trained around bamboo stakes about three feet long. three or four only being produced on a plant at one time. In all the little nursery gardens in the suburbs of Tokio and of the other large cities, lections of the plants are grown roots and burn

and offered for sale, thousands being disposed of every year in Tokio alone, Amateurs, too, devote a good deal of attention to the cultivation of these plants and pay large prices for certain fashionable forms with peculiarly marked or abnormally formed flowers, in which the Japanese de-light, although to less carefully educated eyes they may appear simple abominations. The city of Osaka is said to contain the best private collections. We have seen a Japanese book in which hundreds of named varieties are described and illustrated by colored drawings. At Iriya, in Shitaya, a suburb of Tokio, every summer the gardeners make a display of morning glories, which they use as they do chrysanthemums in the autumn in decorating with growing plants life size human figures placed on revolving stages. Every morning thousands of persons visit this exhibi-tion, which is perhaps the most curious midsummer spectacle that can be seen in the capital.

Coxey Armies.

PRESSURE of an unforeseen and undesired sort is being brought to bear upon members of congress by the various industrial armies encamped about Washington, says a report from Washington. The novelty of the presence of these unique organizations has departed and consequently local donations of provisions have fallen off until the men are in a pitiable plight for want of food. Every day the lobbies are besieged by deserters from Generais and Admirals Coxey, Fitzgerald, Galvin and Fry, who are wearied of husks and anxious to return home. Naturally they came to the congressmen from their states for assistance. In some cases members have yielded to their charitable impulses and furnished funds for the purpose.

Five or 10 minutes spent every morning during winter in rubbing the body briskly with a flesh brush or piece of flannel over the hand will do much to keep the skin active and prevent

LABOR IS LIFE. -The late Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician, made use of the three following aphorisms during a conversation with Miss Frances Willard: "Labor is the life of "Ease is the way to disease." "The highest life of an organ lies in the fullest discharge of its functions." There is a feast of food for reflection in these three sentences.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING. -After a pint of milk has come to a boil add one large tablespoonful of corn starch, two of chocolate grated and a half a teacup of sugar. Boil until it thickens and turn into molds; set on ice. Serve with cream and sugar flavored to taste,

SPANISH PUDDINE .- Put two ounces of butter and a little salt in a pint of water, and when it comes to a boil add as much flour as will make it to the consistency of hasty pudding. Keep it stirred. After it has been taken from the fire and has become cold, beat it up with three eggs and a little grated lemon peel and nutmeg. Drop the batter with a spoon into the frying pan with boiling lard and fry quickly. Sprinkle with sugar before sending to table.

MILK IN THE CELLAR - When it is desired to use a cellar or basement room for the keeping of milk it should be thoroughly cleansed of all other farm products, the floor disinfected with lime or land plaster, the walls and ceilings thoroughly covered with strong whitewash, ample ventilation provided, and then a suitable room should be built above ground and the cellar devoted to strong fruits and vegetables. We never saw an underground room which was fit for a human being, a horse or a cow to live in, and so not fit to keep milk in. -Ex.

CARE OF INDIA RUBBERS.-In these days, when india rubber shoes are so often made of shoddy material, it is especially necessary to take good care of them. It is a great mistake to wash an india rubber to free it from mud. Soap always injures them, and even clear water applications are of no special advantage. The best way is to allow the overshoes to become thoroughly dry. Then brush them free from all dust and mud, and rub them thoroughly with vaseline. This not only cleans them, but leaves an oil surface, which makes the overshoe more impervious to water. There is an india rubber cement which is at times quite effective in mending small rents in overshees, though it does not last a great while. In buying overshoes it is always best to buy of the freshest stock you can secure, and to buy them of a trustworthy dealer who will not deal in inferior goods. - Exchange RASPBERRY BLIGHT. -There is a dis-

ease now afficting the Black Cap variety of raspberries, which, unless energetically fought, will exterminate the useful plant, writes the Glenbeulah correspondent of the Sheboygan County News. It is called blight and may first be discerned in small dark specks upon the bark, it spreads until portions flake off, the leaves darken. wither and droop and the bush looks as though it had been blasted by fire. Spray with the Bordeaux mixture The mixture is one pound blue vitriol and one pound unslacked lime, powder and dissolve the vitriol and also slacken the lime separately, mix with enough water to make twenty gallons; get a good sprayer, one may be had of any hardware dealer at \$4.50. The canes should be sprayed before leafing in the spring; again after full foliage, the new canes when 6 inches high and again when fully grown, again when the old canes are cut out, which should be done at once after the crop is harvested. Follow this course until the trouble is mastered. With bushes troubled with yellows, dig up by the

AN ACT OF HEROISM. Exciting Incident at a Recent Circus

Performance at the Hub. At the circus in Boston the regular evening performance had drawn to a close. The great crowd had begun to file out slowly, and the lesser throng, but still a very large one, which was to remain to see the "concert," had filled the reserved seats. Suddenly the latter multi-tude noticed that in the center of one of the great rings the end of a rope, which was dangling too high to be reached, had taken fire. The flames mounted rapidly toward the canvas. Amid breathless silence someone jerked the other end of the rope, which ran over a pulley at the very ridgepole, with the evident intention of drawing it over so quickly that the fire could not be communicated. But when the blaze went through the pully sparks were scattered in every direction, and presently the watchful crowd saw that a spark had ignited a little spot in the canvas at the top of everything. Then restlessness became manifest in the crowd, and a quick whisper, "Sharl we run?" ran over it. The Transcript says of the event: "Things looked very serious; for a panie among those movable chairs. with the great throng still blocking the doors, must have meant death for some."

The burning spot above was growing rapidly. The manager of the show came forward and commanded the people to sit still. At the same moment a man began to climb the great center pole by means of a swinging rope. "Hand over hand. up he went-not hurrying at all, for if he had hurried he could not have accomplished his great task. Up, up accomplished his great task. Up, up burning spot grew and grew, and the flame flashed up. Before he reached the top the tent would be all ablaze! The crowd was ready to break; but now the man was at the top; he crept up through the canvass, where it was gathered at the pole, and disappeared; then the quick depressions in the cloth showed that the man was creeping on all fours toward the bursting flame, and then his two hands came through the hole in the cloth, and were gripping the flaming edges all acound, and in an instant the fire was all out." Then the audience broke into a loud cheer. nally he came down through the hole and began to descend the rope. There were more cheers, and when the hero reached the ground the cheers were so loud and so enthusiastic that he had to bow and scrape before the multitude. "And he did it as if he were afraid—as he un-"And he did doubtedly was. He had done an heroic and brilliant act, and --so queer a thing is a brave man-he acted as if he were ashamed of it."

CALLED DOWN.

The Woman Tried to Have Her Daughter's Engagement Ring Appraised.

A salesman in a Philadelphia jewelry store was approached by a woman of the fashionable world and her daughter, a few days ago. The latter looked somewhat embarrassed. ·I desire to get a ring for my daughter," said the woman. The salesman looked at the young lady. 'Not this one—another daughter. It is to be a surprise." She was shown case after case of diamond rings, but none seemed to suit her. Finally she said to her daughter: "Show him yours, dear." Blushingly the girl took off her glove and slipped a sparkling ring from her engagement finger. "I want to get one exactly like that. How much will it cost?" The salesman looked at the ring, and the girl watched him as bravely as she could. He recognized it as one he had sold to Mr. Blank a few days before. So he handed the ring back to the daughter and said: "The cost of this ring, madam, was a confidential matter between Mr. Blank and myself. We haven't another like it in the house. I understood from his remarks that he thought the ring would not be valued at its intrinsic worth. However, if you wish to know its value, take it to some pawn shop, and mustiply what they will offer you by three and you will get pretty nearly the correct price." The mother flounced out of the store in great wrath. Her daughter followed, almest in tears.

Our Brother's Answer.

The sachem waited in stern silence. Presently a stir at the door of the wigwam announced the coming of the expected courier.

"And does our brother beyond the mountains," the king demanded, "consent to join in our ghost dance?" The messenger prostrated himself and answered:

"He said certainly, and wanted to know if you took him for a wall flower."—Truth.

Nothing Stingy About Her. "Mrs. Robinson has the reputation

of being very stingy." "I should say report belies her, then." "You think so?"

"Think so! Why, she presented her husband with twins the other

Husband, preparing to go to the club-You kick at everything I do. You used to say I was the light of your life.

Wife-So you are yet. That's the reason I can't want you to go out at night. -Puck.

A Stand Off.

The Father-You're not exactly the kind of man I would like for a son-in-law.

The Suitor - Well, you're not my ideal of a father-in-law, but we needn't be chummy unless you wish." -Judge.

"PURELY SELFISH."

ENGLAND'S REASONS FOR HER ATTITUDE ON SILVER.

A London Financial Paper Scores the British Gold Bugs-America Can Coerce John Bull to Adopt & Silver Policy.

[The London Financial News.]

There have not been wanting of late ndications of growing irritation with England for its dog in the manger silver policy. Gold monometalism is convulsing two continents and gravely compromising the future of the poorer states in Europe. This feeling has been voiced in America by Senator Lodge, whose proposal virtually to shut out British goods from the United States until we should assent to a bimetallic convention, though extreme and absurd, indicates the trend of sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic.

Senator Lodge is not a silver man in the usual sense, being opposed out and out to free coinage in the United States under existing conditions, and therefore his views, though tinged with strong feeling, may attract more attention here than those of the pronounced silverites. Mr. Lodge is very bitter about the failure of the Brussels conference of last year, where the attitude of the British official delegates was "scarcely less than dis-courteous" to the United States, and he believes that nine-tenths of the American people regard it in that light.

A feeling of this kind is not to be lightly ignored. We have frequent diplomatic differences with the United States, but as a rule there is seldom associated with these any sense of animus between the people of the two countries. But now ve are encouraging the growth of a feeling that on a question which affects the prosperity of millions of individual Americans England is inclined to entertain views unfriendly to the United States. We know, of course, that the unfriendliness is accidental, and that our monetary policy is controlled by purely selfish notions that we do not mind seeing India suffering from our action much more than America does. The Americans



PLEDGED TO FREE TRADE

are sufficiently old fashioned to believe that it is the part of a friend to show himself friendly, and when this country turns a deaf ear to the plaint of half the world, including all the New World, they not unnaturally take it unkindly.
It is not for us to say whether the

feeling of irration is wholly justified or not; it exists, and that is the main point. Moreover, it is taking a shape that may entail very awkward consequences on us. The recent proposal to coin Mexican dollars in San Francisco was a bid toward giving us an object lesson by ousting us from our commanding position in eastern trade.

There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both continents. "The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade."

There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the states would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold; but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia,

to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now Americans are awakening to the fact that "so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England" they can not beat us It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could guns. easily be done.

Foreign Wages.

The weavers of Manchester, England, earn on an average \$6.63 a week of fifty-six hours. The spinners average \$8.53. Girls from 18 to 20 years of age receive from \$4.30 to \$4.50. Piecers earn on an average \$4.48 a week; bob-bin boys from \$1.76 to \$1.95.

In France, the daily wage for fortyone hours' work in Cambresia and the Department de l'Aisne is from 13% to 1914 cents, for weavers.

The representatives of a large German factory employing 1,500 hands and running 90,000 spindles reported in 1832 the average earnings of girls and women at \$1.45 for a week of sixty-six hours.

Japan is taking away from both Manchester and Bombay and is monopolizing the Chinese trade. Last year 360,000 spindlers were in operation in Japan and by the end of the present year the number will have been increased to 750,000. The lapanese factories are at Osaka. They have the advantage of cheap coal as well as cheap labor. The average wages at Osaka are 16 1-5 cents a day for male operatives and 8 cents a day for females.

The question of securing foreign markets for American cotton goods and also of retaining the American market for American manufacturers. under the Wilson bill, rests on the ability of American workers to accept foreign wages. - Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Tariff Referm.



Sugar at Half Price The sugar planters of Louisiana must indeed feel proud of the attitude of their representative in the United States senate. These men were re-cently elected to congress with specific instructions to care for the best interests of the state which they represent. Neither Senator Blanchard nor Senator Caffery has done so

Louisiana can and will only be thoroughly protected by the republican party which represents protection. The two southern senators thought otherwise: They made a trade; they bartered away the certain prosperity of their state for a vague and and indefinite nothingness. They have as the matter stands now, deliberately voted to rob every sugar planter in the state of Louisiana of exactly onehalf of the amount of protection which was given to them under the McKinley tariff.

But cane sugar is not the only sugar, and on the broad lines of national progress and prosperity something further must be said regarding protection to the American sugar producing industry. Those gentlemen of Louisiana, who have their every interest invested in the sugar business, if not content with the action of Senator Blanchard and of Senator Caffery, should by this time have decided that the voice of the Louisiana sugar planter be heard in plain and vigorous terms. If the Louisiana sugar industry must be subject to democratic barter, let it not be disposed of at half price.

Democratic Sympathy for Labor.



Results of Protection Many great American invento have earned world-wide fame. Fitch and Fulton for steamboats, Whitney for the cotton gin. Evans for milling machinery, Whittemore and Jenks for looms, Hoe, Adams and Gordon for printing presses, Stuart for sugar refining, Baldwin and Winans for locomotives, Pullman for sleeping cars, Collins and Root for ax making, Ames for shovels, Woodworth for wood ma chinery. Fairbanks and Howe for scales, Howe and Crosby for pin making, Knott and Mott for stoves, Terry, lves and Jerome for clocks, Wood for plows, Lorillard for tobacco making, Edwards for leather making, Blanchard for lathes for turning irregular forms Spencer for geometrical lathes, McCormack and Ketchum for reapers, Colt, Spenser, Sharp, Smith and Wesson for firearms, Phillips for matches, Wells for hats, Goodyear for india rubber, Ericsson for naval construction and hot air engines. Howe, Wilson, Singer, Gibbs, Grover and Baker son, Singer, Gibbs, Grover and Baker for sewing machines, Morse for the telegraph. Tatham for lead pipe, Whipple for screws, Chickering and Steinway for pianos, Burden for horse-shoes, Yale for locks, Roebling for wire cables, Corliss for steam engines, Dieston for saws Stephanson for Disston for saws, Stephenson for horse cars and Gatling for qu'ek firing

guns.—Raltimore Journal of Com-merce, May 96, 1894.

Big Fees.

Erskine, the leader of the English ba in his time, and one of the most brillian lawyers Great Britain ever produced never received a greater reserving never received a greater yearly incom than \$60,000 and more than £5,000 h any one case. Sir James Scarlet, after wards Lord Abinger, a very successful lawyer, had an income certainly not to exceed Erskine's. The same is true of Garrows, another great English lawyer Ballantyne received from the British Government a very lawyer for the British Government and British Government a very lawyer for the British Government and Brit Government a very large fee for going to Cal autta to try a murder case, but large part of it was consumed in er-

America takes the lead in big lawyer fees, and it is only a dozen years or so that our lawyers have been so luch. Pinckney, Webster, Choate or any of our great lawyers in times past never dreamed of such extravagant bills. The first great fee ever known in this cou try was received by Clarkson N. Potts in the foreclosure of the Canandiaga railroad, not many years ago. It is stated that he received \$100,000 in the case. It is reported that Charles O'Conor received \$75,000 in the Jumel will ease and \$100,000 in the Parrish will case -Trou Press.

A Superb Display.

Talk about energy! Has any one more than the woman who works the beefsteak pounder that wakes you up in the morning?—Atchison Globe.

There are over 500,000 telephones in service in the United States.

In Hot Weather Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilia is pecu-

Hood's sarsa-Imm liarly adapted. As a blood purifier it has no ures equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar disea

Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion

DOUGLAS SHOE IS THE BEST. \$5. CORDOVAN, 4. 350 FINE CALF& KANGARDO. \$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$250\$2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.\$1.75 BOYSSCHOOLSHOES. *LADIES*

LADIES

LADIES

*SENT DONGOLA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

W-L-DOUGLAS,

BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Since.

Recause, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can



ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

Davis International Cream Separator, Hand or Power. Every farmer that has cows should have one. It saves half the labor, makes onethird more butter. Separator Butter brings Butter one-third more money. Send

for circulars. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. Co. AGENTS WANTED. Chicago, Ill.

Patents. Trade-Marks. Examination and Advice as to Patent Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or H a Patent." PATEICE O'FARRELL, WASHING

From their Attorneys CANNOT HEAR or the Commissioner, will write to NATHAN PICKFORD, Pension & Patent Atty, 114 F. St., Washington, D.C., they will receive a prompt reply. EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND is tauche by expert om(1s) courself shorthand and Treewiting Omaha, Neb. Send for catalogue, 501 Boyd a Theater.

Omaha Medical college, 14th seasion be-sum to W.O Bridges Seef

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

THE FIFTY-FIRST YEAR WILL OPEN
TUESDAY, SEPT. 41H.
Pull courses in Classies, Letters, Science, Law,
Civif and Mechanical Engineering. Thorough
Preparatory and Commercial Courses. St. Edward:
Rail for boys under 13is usique in the completeness of
its equipment. Catalogues sust free on application to
RES. ANDREW MORRESEX. C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

AGADEMY OF THE SAGRED HEART The course of instruction in this Academy, con by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, embrace whole range of subjects necessary to constitute and refined education. Propriety of deportmen and refined education. Propriety of deportment, personal neatness and the principles of morality are objects of unceasing attention. Extensive grounds afford the pupils every facility for useful bodily exercise; their health is an object of constant solicitude, and in sickness they are attended with material care. Fall term opens Tuesday, Sept. 4th. For further particulars, address THE SUPERIOR. Academy Sacred Heart, St. Joseph. Mo.

Business Houses.

RAZORS Sharpened. Mail your rasor together with the testanfield to. Con. Cubera. Barber Supplies. Om wha and they will return it hollow ground and sharp. Wagranted

Repaired. If you have a good hat and don't want to invest in a new one, send it to us and have it is a stacked to the send have it is a stacked to the send have it is a stacked to the send to the se MILLARD HOTEL DAT STORE Omins

CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS. If you wish to save from #2 to \$10.00 on a just write for our new Fall NEBRASKA CLOTHING CO., Cur. 14th and Dunias Ste. Omaha.