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FADED PICTURES.

Only two pathed eyes to gaze
Out of the canvas, all the rest,
The warm, green grass, the small birch grove,
Light to the sun, the heavy leaf,

They must have seen the exact, low tone
Its account, were complete,
When each, over the other's image and glow—
All faded. Just the eyeless now.

Otherwise people pass and pass
Before the darkened little frame,
And glide not, stopped a moment, gone,
Blur in behind each of them.

But I—shall I not linger
Just to make other times even of hers,
Nothing seen, nothing felt, nothing but blank,
And make all whole again and exact,

Only for mere the hand will blur,
Dumber than on the lower's last well,
Not quite so true to each?
A picture keeps its eyes wide open.
—William Cranston Lawton in Harper's.

Fire in Australia.

In wet weather it is usual for the Australian aborigines to carry in the hand, beneath the kangaroo skin, a piece of smouldering wood, which enables the bearer in some sort for the rest of a damed wattetoat, and enables him to light a fire at a moment's notice.

One of our men had also a plan on cold nights of lying down, rolled up in his rug, upon the ashes of a raked out fire. He explained to my husband that the advantage of thus going to bed was twofold, being in the good for health than for economy, especially when passing the night in a strange place, where the lodging and a fire after dark might attract the notice of unfriendly natives.

Each tribe possesses a territory of its own, and each family of the tribe has its own special tract of land within that territory. Here a man can hide his fire and hand as his wishes for ed consumption. It is in fact his patent safe, so that the word "fire" always is in Australia the same meaning of fatherland or birthplace as the word "hearth" always is a European, and is used by the aborigines in the same sense.—Mrs. Millett.

Property Among Ants and Bees.

The collective system of property must have lasted among ants and bees for many thousands of years, for, apart from cases of domestication such as may, for example, be produced among bees by giving them a taste for drunkenness, these intelligent insects show the most absolute deference and devotion to social property. Their primitive selfishness has broadened out into a collective or patriotic egoism. But these very social species, with their more than Christian charity, have not reached that high degree of moral culture at one bound. In the ant and bee worlds, as in our own, there are savages. There are still at the present time certain species of ants ignorant of the division of labor carried so far among their civilized congeners.—"Property: Its Origin and Development."

Sportive Lambs.

A flock of ewes and lambs were once observed in adjoining fields, separated by a fence with several gaps in it. "Frolicsome lambs" was the phrase most in force with the shepherd, when the lambs leading around the field and then jumping the gap, while all the others following in single file. Any leader that took the lead successfully well would give two or three sheep a chance to jump out of close confinement, happiness when it reached the other side. Fawns played a sort of cross touch from one side to the other, the "touch" in each case being by the nose.—London To-Bits.

How to Keep Water Cold.

Wrap a porous jug—one of those common earthenware things—in wet flannel—wrap it all round, leaving no place exposed to the air. Place it, filled with water, in an open window exposed to all the air there is. Keep the flannel wet, in an hour the contents of that jug will be almost as cool as if they had been iced.

How to Hang Pictures.

Oil paintings usually look better when inclined forward from the wall, but mere outlines, etchings and water colors are best flat against it. A picture with windows should, if possible, have the light side nearest the windows, so that the shadows will fall naturally. Pictures do not necessarily come in pairs, and although often two pictures, similar in size and subject, may find convenient places on corresponding parts of the wall, yet quite as often the stiff effect by "pairs" or "companion piece" takes away the artistic value of both pieces. Paintings or any pictures should not be hung so high that it is uncomfortable to look at them, but some pictures are of such large design or brilliant color that they look well when hung high up than down lower.

How to Open Oysters.

Instead of hammering the shell and off with the knife and then trying safely to find the crack between the mantels, open them at the side. Put the point of the knife in at the side near the large end. Try it.

How to Test Gold and Silver.

Wet the metal to be tested and rub it gently with a piece of inner cuticle, spread over a polished stick of wood. This makes but a faint mark upon gold or silver, but a black one on metals less precious.

How to Remove Fruit Stains from the Hands.

Wash the hands in clear water and wipe them a little, leaving them moist, bring a match and strike the heads as one to catch the smoke. The stain will disappear.

How to Clean Ornamental or Stained Glass.

Glass globes or lampshades from which the dirt cannot be removed by simple washing should be treated in the following manner: Place the globes in a bath of cold water into which washing soda has been dissolved, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Bring the water nearly to the boiling point and then let the globes stand in it. Remove and scrub them with warm water and ammonia, if successful, so to speak. Drain the glasses, but do not wipe them.

How to Make a Good Bed for a Dog.

Get newly made dull shavings and put them in the bottom. They will absorb the dog as well as water and will keep very free.

RELICS OF DICKENS.

MANY QUAINT BUILDINGS MADE FAMOUS BY THE NOVELIST.

Localities Peopled by the Genius of the Master Based, with Characters Now Appeal to All, Are Fast Disappearing from Old London—Black House.

Are long another of the fast vanishing localities, peopled by the genius of the master novelist with characters which seem real to us in some respects than their present inhabitants, will be associated. Entering Lincoln's Inn fields from Great Queen street, turn to the right, passes 44, 45, and picture the Tulkinghorn mansion, see eye evening from chambers where "lawyers in fact snuggle in nests." Imagine him walking through the hall, passing towards the inner Tudor gateway, and visiting Mr. Snagsby, the law stationer in Cook's court, Cursitor street, with a view of ascertaining where Nemo, the mysterious law writer, lives.

A little to towards of Old Buildings, on the west side of Chancery lane, are Hidings secret and Chancery lane, the letter appearing through a tunnel passage alongside the Three Tuns public house. To the Rents come the "two gentlemen, and very nice about the cuffs of their shirts," who frequently perambulate through the court, dived into the Bell garter and wrote with nervous little pen on those paper "those sensational reports of the legend which had just been held at that well known and popular house of entertainment, the Old Bell's Arms."

Bell's is the present Old Ship Tavern. It stands at the head of the court, facing it on one side and the wall of Lincoln Inn on the other. It is certainly modern enough, and on the first floor you will be seen the identical long, low room where the coroner presided, and where little Pardiggle, the same visitor, presented to poor Jo the "sensible and suitable tract" which "contained a little of everything, and nothing of anything."

So far identification is plain sailing. But where was the famous rag and bottle shop, whose gin soaked proprietor died from spontaneous combustion? Mr. Hunnex, in "Silent London with Dickens," is silent on the subject. The writer of "Dickens' London" thinks it must have stood in Hidings's court hard by—for no other reason apparently than the fact of its being "small, narrow, dreary, decaying and mournful passage, just the place in which such people as the poor low writer and crazy Miss Flite would have made a home."

But a careful study of every allusion made by Dickens to the locality will, I think, show that Mr. Pemberton is probably mistaken. Krook's shop is spoken of as "lying and being in the shadow of the wall"—"blind by the wall." No house in Bishop's court exactly answers to this description. On the contrary, the only likely one is the corner next to Old Bell's forms an open passageway which leads to New square. Krook's must therefore be sought for at Nos. 43 and 44 in the Rents now occupied by a law stationer, opposite the Old Ship, fronting the court on one side and on the other opening into a couple of yards of and entirely blinded by the "wall" as often referred to in the narrative.

Miss Flite, coming Esther Summerson and the wards in Chancery see nothing to Old square, turned them to some "ancient houses, by the way, by old the law, that, "skipping out at a little side gate," she "stepped most unexpectedly in a narrow back street" their yard, leading to Cursy street, "put it some corners and have immediately outside the wall of the inn," and she was at home. She lodged in a garret at the top of Krook's shop, described as "blinded" by the wall of Lincoln's Inn, which intercepted the light within a couple of yards." She lived in a pretty large room, from which she had a glimpse of the roof of Lincoln's Inn hall; the new one, be it remembered, for the old hall is entirely shut out from view by the tall houses in old buildings.

It is during the visit that the poor little creature draws aside the curtain of the long, low garret window and calls attention to a musket set in a corner and a bed, behind which occupants Lady Jane, the cat, is forever striving to devour, scratching "on the parquet outside for bones and bones." This is conclusive testimony, for no other house in either court or alley offers this picture, or anything similar in size and subject, may find convenient places on corresponding parts of the wall, yet quite as often the stiff effect by "pairs" or "companion piece" takes away the artistic value of both pieces. Paintings or any pictures should not be hung so high that it is uncomfortable to look at them, but some pictures are of such large design or brilliant color that they look well when hung high up than down lower.

Black House, Chancery lane, Nos. 43 and 44 Rents, Lincoln's Inn fields, Bell's Tavern, Old Ship Tavern, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Krook's Rag and Bottle Shop, Tulkinghorn Mansion, Lincoln's Inn hall, Chancery lane, Cursitor street, Bishop's court, Lincoln's Inn fields, Great Queen street, Turn to the right, passes 44, 45, and picture the Tulkinghorn mansion, see eye evening from chambers where "lawyers in fact snuggle in nests." Imagine him walking through the hall, passing towards the inner Tudor gateway, and visiting Mr. Snagsby, the law stationer in Cook's court, Cursitor street, with a view of ascertaining where Nemo, the mysterious law writer, lives.

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WOMAN'S WORLD

THE SUMMER PESTS OF THE HOUSE AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM.

An Autograph Mint—The Queen's Three Daughters—Carmen Sylva's Health. A Woman Doctor of Philosophy—An Empowering Creature.

There is scarcely any household message that brings with it more annoyance than the insect tribe; the very fact that the troublesome agents are in many cases entirely unseen to invest them with a greater power of trying the patience of the most long suffering housewife. The appalling regularity, too, with which the enemy invades our dwellings is to say the least of it, extremely perplexing; what with the black bells (whose "season" has no limits, the faithful fly, the scarcely small, to say nothing of red ants, mice and homely flies, our life is not "a happy one." Methods manifold of ridding ourselves of these have been set before us, but still they flourish undiminished; the question to be solved is not that of extermination alone, but the most effective way of keeping them away.

First of all, it is important that all waste, cracks, window ledges and other parts of the room where cracks may prevail should be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned with well powdered pearlin and slightly mixed with vitriol if necessary. This avoids a costly expensive remedy, and yet is as infallible one, greatly hindering the intrusion of the intruders. Brooms of all kinds, and dust of the small winged tribe, can effectually be kept off by rubbing all the woodwork of the rooms, bedsteads, etc., with a solution of vitriol, the strength of which can be increased to obstinate cases by adding to it an infusion of colocynth or bitter apple. It leaves no stain on the wainscoting, etc., and can easily be done with a flat whitewashing brush. Worms in wood, red ants, etc., will infallibly be destroyed if this is used.

The great objection to the commonly fallen is their unpleasantness or general unhomeliness; papers in plates are far from ornamental, while the insecticide bottles, with its ugly contents, are thrown about, while the poor things crawl to their watery fate, are positively aggressive. Papers nevertheless are very efficacious, and it is perhaps not generally considered that the higher they are placed the more flies they will attract. It is therefore quite possible to distribute one or two out of sight on bookcase or wardrobe. They should be slightly moistened and changed as soon as the water becomes discolored.

Another remedy could be kept in use or two of the ornamental cups or bowls which are found in almost every apartment, whether it be study, reception room or bedroom, and is prepared as follows: Grind two ounces of paper freshly for the purpose, mix it well with four ounces of brown sugar and stir it all into one pint of infusion of quassia. Keep it well corked in a bottle, place it in a cool place and pour a small quantity only when wanted into some small receptacle. Some folks hold that flies will never congregate in a room containing castor oil plant. That may be, but on the other hand it attracts the great fly is a most marked manner, so that this remedy would not be without a drawback.

The eucalyptus plant certainly is a good preventive and, unless the leaves be deliberately spread, quite an objectionable odor. Rushes of the same are very strongly recommended, but personally those who tried that particular remedy for Bedbedding purposes during the influenza plague will remember the all pervading powers of that particular oil. Of course one great thing is to keep the blinds down while the sun is full on a room.—London Queen.

Dog Feeding Floor.

The floor is built adjacent to the corn and meal room, so that it can be easily put the height of the bottom of a wagon bed. When it is necessary to load hogs

DOG FEEDING FLOOR.

for market the wagon is backed to the platform, the end board taken out, a gate in the fence opened, and without noise or trouble the pigs are coaxed into the wagon.

In feeding, only as much corn is thrown on the floor at one time as the hogs will clean up clean. The floor is cleaned off every day. The hogs are not fattened on corn alone, but are turned out night and morning to take their chances either on the feeding floor, wide they lay, and shoved ground feeds make up the between times minus to the fattening hogs.—Farm, Stock and Home.

If flavor, purity, mildness and aroma have no weight with you when

selecting smoking tobaccos, why not smoke cabbage leaves or brown paper? If you appreciate quality you will ask for MASTIFF PLUG CUT.

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SAPONIFIER. Pure Soda Saponifier. Saponifier and Soap Powder. Saponifier, and take no other. Saponifier, and make your own Soap. Saponifier, and save money. Saponifier, and save time. Saponifier, and save labor. Saponifier, and save fuel. Saponifier, and save soap fat. Saponifier, and make soap. Saponifier, and make good soap. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap and easily. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap and easily with cold water. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap and easily with cold water in cold weather. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap and easily with cold water in cold weather with no boiling. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap and easily with cold water in cold weather with no boiling and no lye. Saponifier, and make good soap cheap and easily with cold water in cold weather with no boiling and no lye and no danger. 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