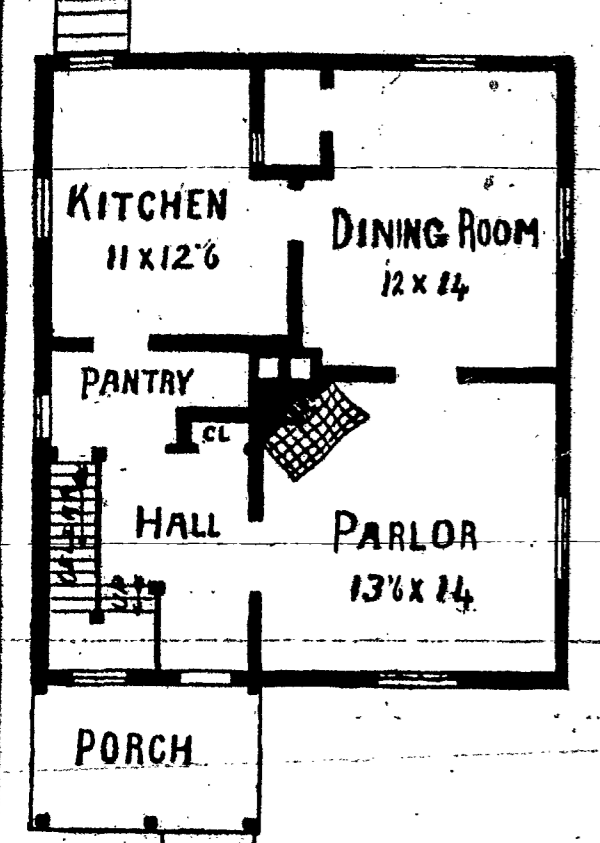


A \$1,600 HOUSE.

Nine Rooms, Well Constructed, and a Convenient Residence.

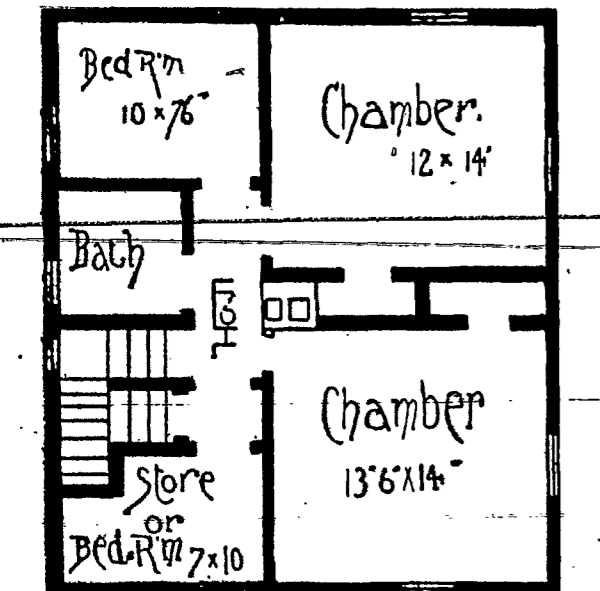
This house (designs of which are printed in Louis H. Gibson's "Convenient Houses," Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., N. Y.) was finished at a cost of less than \$1,600. This included, besides the house itself, a woodshed, well and cistern. There is a cellar under the hall and parlor. The building has a brick foundation and the wood work begins two feet above the grade. The stud walls of the exterior are lined first with dressed sheath-



GROUND FLOOR.

ing, then with heavy building paper, and finally covered with weather boarding. The first and second tiers of joists are 2 by 10 inches; the ceiling joists of the second story are 2 by 8 inches. All of the studding is 2 by 4 inches. The windows have box frames, with iron weights and cotton cords. The first story is 10 feet high, the second 8 1/2 feet. The interior finish is of pine, part of which is varnished and the remainder stained and varnished. The front door and stairway are of quartered oak.

The front porch is 10 1/2 feet wide and 7 1/2 feet deep, the hall 10 by 10 1/2. It is an easy house to care for, because there is no waste space, and the rooms are readily accessible without extra steps. In the parlor, at the right of the hall, are two windows and a

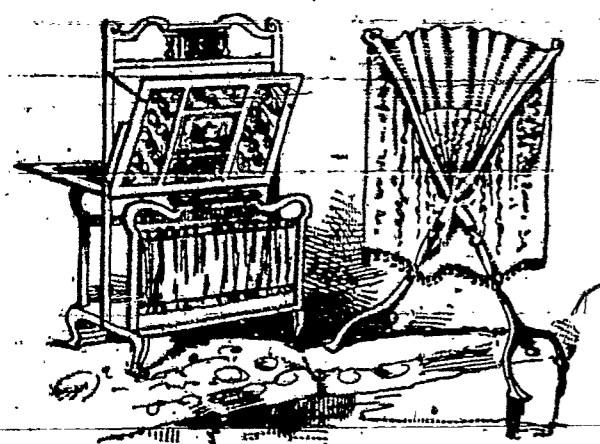


SECOND FLOOR.

grate; one window is in the front and the other at the side. The dining room is similarly equipped. It has a large china closet which connects with the table in the kitchen by means of a slide. The kitchen is 11 1/2 by 12 feet. It will be seen that there is a space for the kitchen range or stove near the flue, which does not conflict with the use of any other part of the kitchen. The pantry is quite convenient to the kitchen.

As to the bedrooms, there is a convenient place for bedroom furniture in all of them. There is at least a choice of two places for each bed, a space for a dressing case where it will get the best light, and room for a wash-stand. There is a closet in each bedroom of ample capacity.

Two Novel Screens.



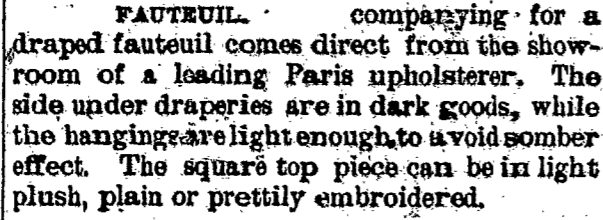
SCREENS.

In the design given on the left of the picture is a new combination of newspaper rack and screen. That which in ordinary circumstances would be the central division of the rack is heightened and made to assume the character of a screen frame. The uprights should be about an inch or an inch and a quarter in thickness, in order to allow for the half inch movable frames, which would back up to one another, the faces being flush with the surrounding wood work. Closed, the article would become an ordinary screen. It could be instantly converted into a portfolio stand by opening the screen panels upon the angle and securing them by brass chains and hooks. A convenient table next obtained by further lowering the frames, which would then be supported upon the dwarf partitions in the front and rear of the central screen frame. Thus, without being at all complicated in construction or expensive in line, the combination would fulfill a threefold purpose. The other screen is designed upon less pretensions and costly lines. It represents an

extremely simple application of the same principle, and answers the requirements of a folding screen. Upon the face of the screen is so simple that it is not necessary to indulge in a lengthy description. The simplicity and effective in appearance.

A Fine Fauteuil.

There is at present a great demand for draped articles of furniture and knickknacks in parlors and drawing rooms. It is said that this "fad" was originated at the late Paris exposition by the fine upholstering exhibit there. As everybody knows, we get most of our styles in furniture from Paris, and the design accompanying for a draped fauteuil comes direct from the showroom of a leading Paris upholsterer. The side under draperies are in dark goods, while the hangings are light enough to avoid somber effect. The square top piece can be in light plush, plain or prettily embroidered.



FAUTEUIL.

A singular case of insanity is reported from Nebraska. A young man named Post was sunstruck about four years ago, and each winter since then he has become insane, his mind never rightly righting with the return of spring.

A Low Cost Laundry.

Nothing is more troublesome in connection with housekeeping than the laundry problem. In a large house where plenty of money is provided an immunity from its cares may be purchased, but in the low cost houses in which the large number of people live, its cares and annoyances are always present. The complication of doing the washing in a kitchen where other work is being done is disagreeable beyond description. Hence the graphic expression "blue Monday." A laundry may very readily be arranged in the basement at a very low cost. All that is needed is a slop sink connected with an outside vault, a flue for a cheap laundry stove and light from the outside. This is not as satisfactory as set tubs, but where a pump is provided next to a cast iron sink there is water at hand which may be heated on the stove and a place to pour water from the tubs when it has been used. It runs through a trapped drain to a vault or sewer as the case may be. If the cellar is large enough, most of the drying of the clothes may be done therein. For the most part a cellar is a cool place in summer and a warm one in winter. Where the foundation work does not extend a sufficient distance above ground to give good light, small areas may be provided.

Col. John C. New, the consul general, has recently secured a genuine treasure in a medallion portrait of George Washington painted in 1788 by a Frenchman temporarily living in America. The portrait was for many years in the possession of a creole family in New Orleans. It was brought to London during the civil war.

Tapioca.

The manioc or cassava is a native of South America, but it has been successfully introduced for cultivation into Africa and other tropical countries. It is a bushy shrub, six to ten feet high, with large leaves near the ends of the branches. The articles prepared for commerce come from the roots or tubers, which are large and like turnips, but frequently weighing as high as thirty pounds. They contain a milky juice rich in starch, but also rich in hydrocyanic acid, which makes the juice—in its natural state—a very deadly poison.

The acid is driven out by heat and the remainder of the juice is extracted by boiling. The grated root makes what is known in the tropics as cassava or cassava bread, and is used for food. The starch, extracted, is exported as Brazilian arrowroot, and tapioca is made from it by a heating process which bursts the starch granules and causes some chemical changes.—Good House-keeping.

Electric Resistance of the Body.

In tests on a number of different persons an electrician has found the effective resistance on the human body to be less to the alternating than to the direct current in the same individual, with a great variation in the resistance to either current in different persons. In five subjects the resistance to a continuous current of fifty volts ranged from 8,820 to 10,000. The tests revealed incidentally a striking difference in the strength of current different individuals can endure.—Arkansas Traveler.

Different Ways of Looking at It.

Chatterton—Don't you think it is a shame the way Impugn gets everybody to trust him?
Gohard—To the contrary, I think it's greatly to his credit!—Clothier and Furnisher.

Baking by Electricity.

Bakers are now using the electric motor as a bread mixer, and are thus enabled to do in four or five minutes an amount of work that would otherwise require hours of hand labor. A writer in a medical paper says he had frequently obtained much relief from facial neuralgia by applying an incandescent light to the part affected. He suggested that the lamp could also be used in poulticing advantageously. It could be laid over a flaxseed or other form of poultice, and constant heat could be thus secured.

ST. CATHERINE

The Miraculous Which Preceded Her Being Torn to Pieces.

Among the earlier saints of the Roman calendar St. Catherine holds an exalted position.

At the beginning of the fourth century she was one of the most distinguished ladies of Alexandria. From a child she was noted for her acquirements in learning and philosophy, and when very young she became a convert to the Christian faith. During the persecution instituted by the Emperor Maximinus II, St. Catherine, assuming the office of an advocate of Christianity, displayed such cogency of argument and powers of eloquence as to thoroughly silence her pagan adversaries.

Maximinus, annoyed by her success, assembled together the most learned philosophers in Alexandria to confute her arguments. But to his amazement and dismay they were not only vanquished in debate, but converted by the saint to Christianity.

The enraged tyrant then commanded them all to be put to death by burning, but for St. Catherine he reserved a more cruel punishment. She was placed in a machine composed of four wheels connected together and armed with sharp spikes, so that as they revolved the victim might be torn to pieces.

A miracle prevented the completion of this project. When the executioners were binding Catherine to the wheels a flash of lightning descended from the skies, severed the cords with which she was tied, and shattered the engine to pieces, causing the death of the executioners and some of the by-standers.

Maximinus, however, still bent on her destruction, ordered her to be carried beyond the wall of the city, where she was first scourged and then beheaded.

The celebrated Convent of St. Catherine, situated in a valley on the slopes of Mount Sinai, and founded by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, contains in its church a marble sarcophagus which is said to contain some of the relics of this saint.

A Boy's Remark and Its Lesson.

A well instructed Catholic boy was not long since a patient in one of the best known of the London hospitals. On the Sunday a gentleman came and conducted religious services in the ward; there was no harm in this, for probably all the beds but one were occupied by Protestants. But the minister, at the close of the service, proceeded to make the round of the beds and on coming to that boy spoke to him about attention to his religious duties. The boy told him that he was a Roman Catholic, on which the other thought right to tell him that Christ Our Lord died to redeem us, and that we must not look for salvation except through His merits. The boy was an instructed Catholic, and thought that he had heard this before; and he said as much, expressing himself in the dialect which was understood among his school-fellows; his words were: "Queen Anne is dead." This was terrible and the preacher went off to the "Sister," as the head nurse in each ward is called, and complained that he had been insulted; he probably neglected to say what provocation he had given. The Sister advanced to the culprit's bed and upbraided him, saying that he had done very wrong to speak in that way to a gentleman who was a very eminent man, and whom they all respected very much. But the boy was not to be impressed; he spoke according to his own experience; he said: "I do not know whether he is eminent, but I know he is a coward to thrust his religion upon me when I told him I was a Roman Catholic."

Emigration or Migration.

Referring to Mr. Balfour's recent suggestion of "emigration or migration," Michael Davitt says editorially: "The policy of the future must be either 'emigration or migration.' This we assent to. But it is because we believe so firmly in the efficacy and in the economic necessity of migration that we assent, conditionally, to the alternative remedy. By all means let there be emigration, if there is no land upon which the people can be placed in other parts of Ireland. Out of their present condition of social misery the people must be taken. To leave them in danger of the ever-recurring potato famine would be to connive at the material and moral destruction of the people."

A Doctor Priest.

Father Knap of Waereshusen, near Munich, has discovered a remedy for neuritic patients. He makes them go barefoot, so as to prevent flows of blood to the head, and every morning they have to plunge into icy cold water. After the plunge comes a rubbing down with towels till the body glows, and then the cure is carried on by means of a vigorous dietary, from which meat, condiments and all intoxicating drinks are excluded. Baron Nathaniel Rothschild of Vienna has undergone the cure successfully.

ONLY THREE MONTHS TO LIVE.

What One Doctor Told Willard Lent.

Mr. Willard Lent, of 174 East Main street, has had an experience with doctors and patent medicines which usually falls to the lot of those who suffer from chronic diseases. His story, told in his own words, is quite interesting, and it is his advice is followed it may prove a benefit to our readers. "For the last two or three years I had been in constant ill health. I did not know what ailed me, neither did the doctor who prescribed for me. I became very weak, nervous and exhausted upon the slightest exertion. I had severe headache, chills and fever. I was continually hawking and spitting, and the discharges from my head, nostrils and throat were horribly offensive in smell, so much so that my associates could scarcely stay in the same room, and shunned my society. I now began to cough, and had pains all through me. I lost all appetite, and the little I did eat caused intense pain and distress, with belching of gas and bloating of the bowels. I could scarcely drag myself around, I was so weak and reduced in flesh. My friends said I had one foot in the grave and would soon die, and one doctor even went so far as to tell me that I could not live three months. This completely discouraged me, but I finally resolved to try once more. I consulted the Specialist, Dr. C. M. Freeman, president of the Medical Institute, 105 Franklin street. He said there was yet hope. His charges being so very reasonable, I began treatment at once. I have already gained twenty-five pounds in weight, and feel well in every way. If you are ill, consult Dr. Freeman. I feel that he has saved my life."

Office hours at the Institute from 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and from 6 to 8 p. m.; consultation free.

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Mysterious Effects of Animal Magnetism. It Restores to Health Thousands of Helpless Invalids.

During the past five years wonderful progress has been made in animal magnetism and massage in the large hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Paris and Vienna, where it has been thoroughly tested in the treatment of chronic diseases. The results of these experiments have been simply marvelous, many of the worst sufferers from long lingering diseases that had hitherto been considered incurable were, under the powerful and potent influence of animal magnetism and massage restored to perfect health in an incredibly short time. Dr. Frank B. Smith, of the Invalid's Retreat, 19 North Washington street—a graduate of the old and new school—is without doubt one of the most thoroughly posted physicians on animal magnetism and massage in this country and is performing many very remarkable cures by means of these agencies. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, paralysis, tumors of all kinds, dyspepsia, catarrh, coughs, cancers, bright's disease and all diseases peculiar to women, yield to this form of treatment after all other means fail, especially when a few well chosen remedies are given in connection with the treatment. Dr. Smith gives a written guarantee to cure all cases he undertakes. In the treatment of paralysis, animal magnetism has never failed in his hands to give more relief than any other known form of treatment. Those who suffer from any form of chronic disease can consult Dr. Smith free of charge at his parlors, Invalid's Retreat, 19 North Washington street, from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m., daily except Sundays. Invalids requiring careful attention or invalids from out of the city can be provided with all the comforts of a modern home. Parties writing should inclose postage to insure reply.

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Our Stock is Complete in Groceries, Glass, Lamps & Silver ware, Gormly Bros, 67 State Street, opp. Market.

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All Lots lie Between Lake Avenue and the New Boulevard.

This is the Choicest Block of Building Lots Ever Offered in Rochester.

ONE HALF THE LOTS ARE ALREADY TAKEN. The subscribers are among the shrewdest investors in Rochester. The tract lies between the two great arteries leading to the lake, and is the coming part of the city.

The richest residences in Rochester are in the immediate vicinity of this tract. Near to Seneca Park and

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The Sale of Lots in the Boulevard Lot Association

Is Unprecedented, Acknowledged by All to be the Best Investment Offered in Rochester.

Lots in association sold on the section plan, \$10 Per Month. \$10 Per Month.

Subscriptions Received by WARNER & BRADLEY, 4 OSBURN HOUSE BLOCK.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

We have a large stock of Bamboo Easels, Plush and Fancy Rockers, Book Cases, Writing Desks and Fancy Cabinets. Children's Rockers in Willow and Plush for 99 cents. Large assortment of Mirrors, ranging in price from 50c. to \$30. Solid Oak Side boards from \$10 to \$50. Rugs, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Pictures at lower prices than you can obtain elsewhere.

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