

# HOME.

## ECONOMICAL DISHES.

**Homemade Sausage.**—One gallon ground pork (use beef with it if you like), a handful of ground allspice, cloves, and whole mustard seeds. Pepper and salt.

**Fillet of Beef.**—Have some fillet cut into slices about an inch thick; melt a piece of butter the size of an egg in a saucepan and put in flat the meat sprinkled with salt and pepper. Let it stand in the butter one hour, then put the sauce pan over a quick fire and burn the meat on each side. Take the meat out and keep it warm, meanwhile add to the butter a tablespoonful of flour; stir it smooth; put in half a pint of bouillon, half a pound of mushrooms already peeled, washed, and cut up if too large, and lastly the meat. Cook until the mushrooms are done. Add the juice of half a lemon and serve with the meat in the center of the dish, the mushrooms around it, and the gravy poured over.

**Potpourri Roast.**—Chop fine with mincing knife any leftover meats (beef, veal, pork, poultry, or game). To about four pounds of meat take about six eggs, one nutmeg (grated), one cup of good butter, piece of beef cut chopped fine, about two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one quart of milk, salt and pepper to taste, mix all well together. Now take about three-fourths of a cupful of good butter, rub to a cream, stir into this four eggs, beat in one at a time for a minute, add a little finely chopped parsley, about two cupfuls of bread crumbs, mix this all lightly and well together, wet the hands and take a teaspoonful of this at a time, roll lightly into a round ball. You then take half of the prepared meat and lay about two inch thickness in a medium sized roasting pan, but put pieces of butter and half suet in pan between layer of dumplings on the meat at least an inch apart, as they swell in cooking, then another layer of meat on this, do so with a little flour, place pieces of butter on top, bake in a well heated oven until dark brown, but baste often with its own dripping. Serve with crisp lettuce leaves (dipped in salted water) on platter around roast. Add a cupful of cream or milk to gravy, boil a few minutes.

## HOMEMADE CANDIES.

**Turkish Nougat.**—Two cupfuls sugar, half cupful water, half cupful corn syrup. Put on to boil until it forms a soft ball when put in water; stir it into two beaten whites of eggs, then put in nuts, pineapple, or candied cherries. Put in a little rose, almond and vanilla flavorings.

**Two Fudge Recipes.**—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-fourth cupful of cream, two squares chocolate, one tablespoonful of butter. Boil seven minutes, then beat and spread in buttered tin to cool. Two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one cupful of chopped walnuts, butter size of egg. Boil ten minutes, then beat and pour on top of fudge already in pan.

**Bolton Everton Toffee.**—Two cupfuls of brown sugar, five tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil fifteen minutes and do not stir. When cool cut in squares.

**Brown Sugar Fudge.**—Two cupfuls of light brown sugar and one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of cream, butter half size of egg; cook until it is ready to be beaten like chocolate fudge and add cup walnut meats.

**Walnut and Fruit Cake.**—One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of water. Mix together until sugar is dissolved. Then boil until a little makes a crisp ball in water. Do not stir. When cooked drop by spoonfuls on buttered platter. Place on each piece one-half walnut or a slice of orange or strawberry. Then pour more candy over it and let it cool.

## USEFUL HINTS.

Any meat that is not breaded should be boiled rather than fried. The best frying mediums are butter, olive oil, drippings and pure lard.

Use a dry paint brush to clean out the deep surfaces of carved wood.

When cutting out initial allow sufficient margin to turn under and whip down.

Boil all dainty white cloths in strong pillow cases. This saves much wear and tear.

Use initial from worn out linen in the marking of new bedding, towels, or table linens.

To make pie crust a beautiful brown wet crust with milk just before placing in oven to bake.

Clean cold food in clean covered dishes will not make a refrigerator dirty, or breed germs.

To clean painted walls or woodwork add one-quarter of a cup of turpentine to one pail of warm water.

After sowing grass seed take the

ash sifter, put in black dirt, and sift over the grass seed. Then roll and water.

Veal cutlet or chicken should be fried rather slowly on the back of the stove, allowing them to cook through.

Arsenic, in powder or solution, sprinkled on carpets or rugs under heavy furniture, will keep away moths.

If a lamp is upset and the burning oil runs over do not throw water on it, but throw on flour, earth, sand, or ashes.

A little lime water poured into cream or milk after a hot day, will keep it all right for the next morning's coffee or tea.

Should the smell of burnt wood permeate the house, immediately put vinegar on to boil and the odor will be counteracted.

If you fear the souring over night in hot weather of your sponge set for bread, a cup of lime water stirred through will keep it sweet.

For burns make a paste of common baking soda and water and apply promptly to the burn. It will stop the pain and check the inflammation.

When hemstitching wears out take serpentine braid and stitch it across through on the sewing machine. This makes them look neat and last a long time.

To make chicken broth with eggs, beat one egg well and pour hot chicken broth over it, stirring constantly while pouring. This is delicious for the sick.

If the cane seat of a chair has sagged turn it upside down, soak the underside of the cane with hot water, set in the sunlight, and the cane goes back into place.

Paint stains that are dry and old can be removed from cotton and woollen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spots with olive oil or butter.

A little arrowroot enclosed in a muslin bag and placed in the water in which handkerchiefs are boiled will give the latter a faint and agreeable scent when ironed.

When you're ready to buy a new oilcloth for your table take your old one and cut it up for aprons. Have it cover the whole front of your skirt and make a large bib.

Children who bite their nails must be treated for nervousness, and no amount of scolding, whipping or coaxing can overcome the fault where it is a physical breakdown.

To brighten tinware rub with a flannel well soaked to remove all stains, brighten it with a dry flannel dipped in whiting, and finish the process with chamois leather.

For sick headache: Take a teaspoonful of finely powdered charcoal in a small glass of warm water. It absorbs the gases produced by the fermentation of undigested food.

The lid of a teapot should always be left so that the air may get in; slip in a piece of paper to keep it open. This prevents mustiness. The same rule applies to a coffee pot.

As a preventative against moths take a piece of linen well moistened with turpentine and put it in the wardrobe or chest of drawers for a single day, two or three times a year.

## FINDS TRACHOMA GERMS.

**Berlin Professor Has Found Germs of Dread Eye Disease.**

In the dread disease of trachoma, the doctors have been at sea for more than a century. When Napoleon went to Egypt (1798) with an army of 300,000 men he was forced to return to France because these men were attacked by a terrible eye disease, which blinded a large number of them and rendered all unfit for service. It has been long believed that the germ of this Egyptian eye disease was brought to Europe by this army of Napoleon, and that this awful plague was truly "imported." Some have held that the germ existed in Europe previously, and point to the fact that when the York Army Corps was in Eastern Prussia in 1811 it was rendered incapable of service by the same dread malady.

Be this as it may, the germ of the disease has not been discovered up to the present time. But now Prof. Richard Greeff, director of the Eye Clinic of the University of Berlin, Germany, announces that he has found the little germ of trachoma. It is not a bacterium, as some suspected, but a real little animal of great power. The reason that it was not found before was that it is very small indeed, and appears only when the most powerful microscope is used. Prof. Greeff has followed this germ from its very beginning to its full evil-producing maturity, showing in eight different pictures the various stages of its development, until it is at last ready to do its worst and multiply the disease for transmission to others.

This is one of the most notable of late discoveries and means the beginning of the end of trachoma, for with the discovery of the germ and the way it multiplies, the next step is the discovery of the specific, which must follow soon.

Tommy: "Teacher, may I go out to sneeze?" Teacher: "That is unnecessary, Tommy. You can sneeze in here without disturbing anybody." Tommy: "I expect you never heard me sneeze."

# YOUNG FOLKS

## THE CRYSTAL CAVE.

The sun shone brightly over the islands of Bermuda, and a large field thickly grown with tall palms, oleanders and wild flowers seemed to have the special favor of its warmth. On a platform of soft, cool grass lay stretched at full length two young negro lads, natives of the islands. The older was about fourteen years of age, and his companion was perhaps two years younger.

Not far below lay the broad expanse of ocean, and away to the left lay the little foot-hills. It was during the spring month when the islands wear their most joyous coloring. Every little flower, plant and vegetable seemed to be stretching its leaves up into the sunshine.

Carl, the older of the two boys, rolled over and seemingly buried his face in the soft earth, in which position he lay perfectly quiet for a full minute.

"There is cold air blowing up into my face!" he exclaimed, springing to his feet.

Edgar saw a small opening in the ground that might, to the casual observer, have passed for a rabbit-hole; but as the children pressed their faces into it, a cold draft told them that it came from many feet below.

"There must be a cave down there," said Carl, "and I am going to make the hole bigger."

The two ran home, soon returning armed with rads and pickax; and after a few minutes of hard work, there appeared to their gaze the entrance to a hole which looked to be bottomless, and when they dropped in large stones the noise of the descent was lost in silence, many feet below.

Carl hastily pulled off his coat and hat. "I'm going down," he said, and when I call, you follow me," whereupon he made his way downward, half-climbing, half-falling, and disappeared in the darkness.

After seeming ages of suspense, Edgar heard his calling; but the dark cave was too much for the lad's courage, and he shouted to his friend to come up.

Again the sound of crumbling rock, and Carl stood beside him.

"Now we must get a rope and candles to take down," he said, "for it's black as night, and all the stones I broke off fell into water."

The children were very mysterious and excited on their return home that night, for they had decided not to mention the discovery until further explorations had been made.

Morning found the two little workmen again on the scene. On the ground lay rope, boards, nails and lanterns. First the rope was lowered, and Carl slid down, hand over hand, until he stood on level ground. Next the rope was hauled up and boards and lanterns let down, and in a few seconds Edgar stood beside him in the darkness, where there was no sound but the murmur of the unseen water.

With the aid of the lanterns, the children began to carefully pick their way forward through the semidarkness.

What looked like huge icicles of purest crystal hung from the roof, and the ground underfoot was composed of the same substance. Presently they stood on the land's edge, and before them stretched a sheet of perfectly transparent turquoise-blue water.

Here they sat down, nailed the boards together until they took the form of a rude raft, and in this strange manner the lads set forth on their still stranger journey.

The water extended all over the cave, its smooth surface broken only by four small islands of whitest stone, and everywhere from the roof hung the crystal icicles or stalactites.

Completely fascinated by the new wonders that each moment sprang into view, the children, forgetful alike of food and worried parents, paddled about all day; and when they finally regained the world above, the sun-had set.

For two months the discoverers spent each day in the strangest and most fascinating playground ever known to childhood, and on each little island lanterns were placed which, when lighted, brought the distant parts of the cave dimly into view, and here among the shadows the children swam and played marvelous games by the hour.

By and by other children were led into the secret, and the news spread rapidly over the little village of Bailey's Bay. And one day, accompanied by their fathers, they led the way down into the cave. Some time after an entrance was blown out by dynamite in another portion of the field, and a broad flight of stairs laid, down which, by paying two shillings, hundreds of curious sightseers from all over the world may safely descend into the boys' fairyland, which is now brightly illuminated by electric light, while over its still waters little floating bridges have been laid

from end to end, a distance of seven hundred feet.

The lads have left Bermuda, and are now being given a liberal education in one of the large colleges of the States, where they were sent by the grateful owners of the land under which lies the now world-famous Crystal Cave.—Youth's Companion.

## IN THE CITY OF MIRACLES

### THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS MEET EACH YEAR.

#### Certain Forms of Disease Have, in Many Cases, Been Marvelously Cured.

There exists on the Continent of Europe, within a twenty-four hours' journey of London, one of the most astonishing places in the world, a spot which is revered as a sort of "Holy of Holies" by millions of our fellow-creatures. Such is its magnetic influence that every year half a million pilgrims come to it from every corner of the earth. It is the Mecca of Europe, and its name is Lourdes.

#### THE VISION OF WHITE.

Lourdes is situated, in a position of great natural beauty, at the entrance to the huge mountain chain of the Pyrenees, which separates France from Spain. The town is built at a height of 1,200 feet above sea-level, in a valley between a broad torrential river and hills which rise almost perpendicularly to over 3,000 feet. Until 1858, the town was an insignificant borough, which merely attracted the attention of passing tourists by its picturesque situation, and its frowning old stronghold, surmounted by an ancient Moorish tower. In 1855, however, it became suddenly famous owing to certain alleged miraculous occurrences.

An ignorant little shepherdess, named Bernadette Soubirous, aged fourteen, alleged that one day, whilst she was with her sister and another little girl, picking up pieces of wood near the Massabielle Rock, she suddenly saw a vision. The vision appeared to her from a niche in the rock over the neighboring grotto. It was that of a beautiful young woman, dressed all in white, with a blue sash round the waist.

The vision was surrounded with a luminous halo, and, on seeing it, Bernadette fell on her knees, and remained in a state of ecstasy until the vision disappeared. This was on February 11th, and when the child related what she had seen she was treated as one who suffered from hallucinations. On the 18th and the 19th the vision again appeared.

#### THE SPRING OF HEALTH.

For the ensuing fortnight Bernadette continued to visit the grotto and to see the vision. She alleged that the mysterious lady said to her amongst other things, "Pray for all sinners! Go and tell the priests to build a chapel on this spot. I desire that people shall come here in procession!" Bernadette also alleged that the vision said, "Drink the waters of the spring which you will find here below! Wash yourself at the spring! Eat the grass which grows at the spring!" A spring, which had never been known to exist at this spot, is said to have suddenly made its appearance at the foot of the rock.

Bernadette saw the vision for the last time on March 25th, when it is said to have revealed its identity as the Virgin Mary.

The story of the apparition spread with extraordinary rapidity, and pious folks began to arrive in thousands at Lourdes to view the spot. Then, suddenly, like a trail of fire, the report spread that cures of a supernatural character were taking place at the spring in the grotto.

This caused an extraordinary sensation amongst Roman Catholics in all countries. Crowds of unfortunate people, stricken with some of the most awful and loathsome diseases which afflict humanity, began to arrive at Lourdes to pay their respects to the Virgin of the Grotto, and implore her intercession. Alas! the vast majority were destined to go back as they came—unured.

Still, it is acknowledged that extraordinary cases of sudden healing do occur at the grotto. Zola, in his great book on Lourdes, speaks of the mysterious "unknown power, magnetism of the crowd!" Possibly, the hypnotic influence of a great mass of people, wrought up to a high pitch of religious fervor and excitement, may produce extraordinary and beneficial effects in certain individual cases susceptible to hypnotic or mesmeric influence. Call it what you will—auto-suggestion, faith-healing, hysteria, or hypnotism—it is beyond doubt that certain forms of disease, concerning which medical science has but so far a very obscure and uncertain knowledge, have, in many cases, been marvelously cured.

Connected with the spring and grotto at Lourdes there exists a medical bureau, known as the "Bureau des Constatations," which is open to all medical men who come to investigate. The object of the resident physicians is to check care-

fully every alleged "miracle"; and, be it said to their credit, they refuse to admit, as extraordinary or miraculous, forty-nine out of every fifty of the alleged sudden cures.

The ecclesiastical authorities bought the land round about the Massabielle rock, and laid it out as a park. They built a church on the rock, above the spot where the alleged visions had occurred, and they took to organizing innumerable religious ceremonies and special excursion trains from all parts of Europe to attract crowds of pilgrims.

#### MAKING THE GROTTA PAY.

The local clergy have turned the Lourdes grotto into one of the most prosperous business concerns in Europe. Close observation enables some writers to make approximate estimates of the revenue derived from the grotto. The priests have reserved to themselves the sole right of selling the water in cases, and of fulfilling orders by post from all parts of the world.

Last year, it is stated that not less than 600,000 cases were put on the railway. Each case is estimated to produce a net profit of \$1.00. The priests also sell "blessed" candles to the pilgrims at prices varying from 6 cents to \$10, according to the size, for thousands of candles are kept burning in the grotto day and night by the Faithful. Then, again, the priests receive orders by letter for candles to be burnt and Masses to be said.

Many folk have left large endowments to Lourdes. The lowest estimate places the total annual revenue from the sale of Lourdes water, candles, the saying of Masses, the selling of blessed beads and images, etc., and the interest on endowment moneys at between \$2,000,000 and \$2,250,000.

The working expenses, however, are considerable, for there is the upkeep of the park, with its all-night electric lighting, a large staff of workmen, watchmen, and others, the wine, wafers and linen supplied free to the thousands of priests who annually come to Lourdes to say a Mass there. Still, the profits must be great.

#### PILGRIMAGE OF THE 600,000.

Scores of shopkeepers have made fortunes out of the sale of candles, medals, statues, sacred pictures, rosaries, or beads, crucifixes, etc. Even hotels sell trinkets and "charms."

Lourdes reached the high-water mark of its renown last year—the Jubilee year—when over 600,000 pilgrims visited the grotto. In the month of August alone 90,000 pilgrims, drawn from all classes of society, were conveyed to Lourdes in 130 special trains from all parts of Europe. So great was the rush that on one occasion, the Hon. Henry White, American Ambassador in Paris, vainly offered \$60 for a night's lodging at Lourdes.—London Answers.

#### IDENTIFICATION BY VEINS.

**New Prison Method Suggested by an Italian Professor.**

A new method of identification of prisoners has been devised by means of photographs taken of the veins on the back of the hand. Prof. Tomassia, an Italian professor, the inventor, bases his method on the observation that no two persons have the veins on the back of the hand so much alike as to allow room for confusion—less, indeed, than with finger prints.

The prisoner's hand is held downward for several minutes, or the pulse of the wrist is restrained, and the veins are then photographed. This photograph, Prof. Tomassia says, will always be available for explicit proof, whereas criminals now understand that with an ordinary razor they can operate on their own hands without much pain or inconvenience, and may change the pattern of the finger print beyond chance of identification.

To burn the finger tips is more painful, but perhaps even more effective. On the other hand, as Prof. Tomassia points out, only a serious and dangerous operation can modify the venal system.

#### TWICE PRONOUNCED DEAD.

**Woman Thought Dead Came to Life for Short Time.**

A remarkable story was related at a Wolverhampton, England, inquest recently, on Mary Walker, aged forty.

It was stated that she had a series of fits, and two neighbors who were called in said she was dead. While the neighbors were laying out the body the husband went to a doctor and obtained a certificate of death. On the following day a nurse called at the house and saw the head of the woman move. She called in two neighbors, and a looking-glass was placed over the mouth. Ten trials were made, and on each occasion there was moisture on the glass.

A second doctor was called in, but found Mrs. Walker dead. He said that, in his opinion, death took place, not on the previous day, but three hours before he was called in.

Money talks and there is often a speaking likeness between the genuine and the counterfeit.

## DOG THIEVES' DEVICES

### STEALER CAREFULLY ALTERS THEIR APPEARANCE.

**London Criminals Have Made Canine Kidnapping a Fine Art.**

Modern dog stealing is a fine art, and in London and the provinces there are homes where stolen canines can be left until an opportunity occurs for getting rid of them, said a detective to a London Tit-Bits writer the other day. Until quite recently a little kitchen in a crime-stricken slum of Whitechapel was given over entirely to the purposes of dog storing. When a thief brought in his prey, the master of the "home" allotted a large soap box to the animal. Each dog in this kitchen was supplied with a kennel in the shape of a wooden box, inside of which was a bowl of water, with a tray for food. I believe the keeper of the "home" charged two shillings a week for each dog lodged and boarded there.

A large number of stolen dogs are shipped to the Continent. Belgium is the best market, for dogs sales are held in several of the principal towns every week-end. Fancy dogs fetch very good prices in Holland. Dogs, which will not fetch more than £5 in this country will sell as much as £20 in the

#### LAND OF THE WINDMILL.

Up till a short time ago there used to be a great market for English dogs in Paris, every English dog being looked upon in the French capital as a "thoroughbred." Whether a dog had a pedigree or not, if it was English bred it must be "thoroughbred," and, accordingly, would command a fabulous price. There is scarcely any market now in Paris, however, the people there having discovered that half of the dogs sent over from London and sold as "thoroughbreds" were next door to mongrels. Dog thieves work in various ways, and they have to be exceedingly careful when on business bent, for it is not very canine that will allow a stranger to approach it. Many a good dog will take a piece out of any man's leg if he attempts to whistle it off, and so it is desirable and necessary to make friends, as it were.

There are many ways of doing this. A dog thief seeing a dog in a park, for instance, which he thinks will fetch a good price, will, if the animal is being led on leash, follow it and its master or mistress home. Later on the stealer loafs round the house, and finds out where the dog's kennel is.

#### AND ALSO ITS NAME.

One dark night he pays a visit to the dog, whispers its name in a sweet tone, and throws the animal a piece of juicy meat. After the dog has had two or three such pieces of meat, it may allow the stealer to untie its chain from its kennel. Then the dog follows the man. Why? Because the stealer has about him a peculiar scent which will induce a dog to follow him for miles.

A year or two ago a dog thief managed to secure a place at a West-end dairy. His business was to deliver milk at the best houses in the early morning, and he used to carry an empty can of a good size on his rounds. If a small dog came to the door it was snatched up and put in the can. A bit of prepared liver on the bottom of the can kept the animal quiet till the milkman-thief was in the next street, where a confederate was awaiting him in a tray with a cage to hold dogs ingeniously hidden under the seat. I think this rogue secured no fewer than forty dogs—some valuable, some not—by means of the can trick, before he was captured and sentenced to a well merited

#### TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.

A dog stealer will not risk selling the animals he steals as they are. He carefully alters their appearance. Here is an example of dog faking. A fine bull terrier was stolen from a West-end square, and when the thief had got it in the privacy of his own home he set to work to disguise it. Upon its back he produced big patches of liver color by burning its back with caustic. A mark or two on its ears and a few on its paws completed the disguise.

If a stolen pug dog lacks the line down its back that would make it valuable the dog faker places the animal in a wood cage having a piece of wood at the top with a slit of the same dimensions as the line that is wanted on the dog's back. Through this slit a very powerful dye is introduced, and made fast with nitric acid. The application of the acid causes the dog agonies, but the faker does not stop to consider that.

#### A REASON.

Mr. Marlow—"I left two bottles of whiskey in the cupboard ten minutes ago, and one of them has disappeared. Can you account for that?"

Bridget (under notice to leave)—"Shure, sorr, the cupboard was so dark I didn't see the other one!"