

## Household.

### Rules for Married People.

An English periodical gives a list of rules for married people, which ought to prove quite as interesting to American wives, as to those who live "across the water."

The last word is dangerous. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they should struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell.

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for weak parts on the ice in order to keep off them.

Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the flood.

The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like husbands, from flying into space.

Wives, be lenient to the marital cigar. The smoke always hides the most disagreeable part of the battle.

Liberty of action is won by mutual concessions.

The marriage ring is a circle which husband and wife have the problem set them of making all square.

Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. The Indians produce fire by rubbing of the driest sticks.

Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Let married people take a hint from this provision of nature.

### Salads.

As a general thing, salads are not appreciated by the farmer's wife, although she has a variety of material that can be used for this purpose, as milk, cream, butter and eggs. When a receipt calls for olive oil, melted butter can be substituted with satisfactory results. Several salad dressings can be made of home material, and one is sour cream dressing.

Sour Cream Dressing.—One cupful of sour cream, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. First mix the salt, sugar, and a very little cayenne pepper together, add the lemon juice and vinegar, stir perfectly smooth, put in the cream, stir well, and set in a cool place.

Nasturtium Salad.—Shred nasturtium flowers and a head of lettuce, mix with hard boiled eggs chopped fine, put in a layer of dressing, then a layer of the mixture, and cover with the dressing.

Lima Bean Salad.—Boil a pint of lima beans till tender, drain, put them in a bowl with a large boiled potato, cut in pieces, chop a stalk of celery and sprinkle on the top, pour over the dressing, and set in a cool place till served.

Cucumber Salad.—Cut off the pointed end of the cucumbers and pare, slice thin, sprinkle with salt and let stand ten minutes, drain, and then pour over the dressing.

Tomato Salad.—Remove the skins, slice and drain, chop some celery fine and mix with the slices of tomatoes, and pour over the cream dressing.

Potato Salad.—One pint of cold boiled potatoes, cut into small pieces; two tablespoonfuls of grated onions, four tablespoonfuls of chopped beets. Mix with the dressing.

Fish Salad.—Some varieties of fish make excellent salads. Remove the bones, and mix with a dressing made as follows: Take the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful of mustard, and two-thirds of a cup of melted butter, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, beat the eggs, salt, mustard and pepper together, stir all one way, a little of the melted butter at a time, until it is all used, then add vinegar.

### Useful Recipes.

Roast Beef.—Select a nice piece suitable for roasting; place it in the roasting pan and pour over it enough boiling water to cover the pan to the depth of half an inch. This will sear over the surface of the meat and the juices will be retained. Sprinkle liberally with salt and pepper and over this slice an onion; then place immediately in a hot oven, allowing one hour for every two pounds of meat. Baste frequently. When done remove from the pan and add boiling water to that in the pan sufficient for gravy, and a pinch of salt. Thicken with flour or cornstarch moistened in water. What is left from dinner is very nice served for tea or lunch, sliced thin and garnished with slices of lemon.

Meat Gravy.—Trim from the bone all the meat left after slicing cold, and place over the fire with one teacupful of water, salt and pepper, with the gravy left from dinner. After simmering slowly for ten minutes, thicken, if necessary, with flour moistened in water, and serve for a breakfast dish with boiled potatoes.

Mock Duck.—Take three pounds of round steak; prepare a dressing of bread crumbs seasoned with sage, savory, salt and pepper, and an onion chopped fine. Moisten with warm water in which one tablespoonful of butter has been melted. Double the steak together and fasten the edges securely, either with skewers or by sewing it together with a darning-needle and twine. Leaving a small opening in one end and insert the dressing, then secure the opening. Place over the fire in a deep frying pan or kettle, add one teacupful of boiling water, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover over closely. Water should be added until the steak is tender, which can be told by trying with a fork.

When tender, add a heaping tablespoonful of butter and fry a nice brown on each side; place on a platter remove the skewers and twine, cut in slices and serve with brown gravy prepared the same as for roast beef.

Boiled Beef.—The possibilities of a beef shank are many. Purchase a shank, put over the fire in cold water with a tablespoonful of salt. Boil till tender and remove from the stock, a part of which can be served warm for dinner with prepared mustard, and the remainder made into meat pie, pressed meat or hash, while the stock can be utilized for soups.

Meat Pie.—Take some of the cold beef, add some of the stock, four or five potatoes cut into small pieces, and one onion chopped. Boil, and when the potatoes are done, season with salt and pepper, and thicken with flour moistened. Put all in a small pan or basin, and have ready a crust for the top made from two teacupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, salt, and a tablespoonful of lard, and moistened with sweet milk. Roll to the size of the basin, perforated to allow the steam to escape; place over the top of the basin and bake till the crust is done.

Dried Beef Gravy.—Put a tablespoonful of butter in the hot frying pan; when melted, add one half pound shaved beef. Let it fry till the butter begins to brown, then add one pint of sweet milk. Thicken with one level tablespoonful of flour moistened with milk, and one egg beaten into the batter. This is a dainty breakfast dish.

Dried Beef Salad.—To one quarter of a pound shaved beef, slice a small onion very fine. Sprinkle with pepper and add one-fourth of a cup of vinegar.

Beefsteak Pie.—Cut into small pieces one and one-half pounds of beefsteak; put in a stew pan with a cupful of water, three or four green onions (chopped) and a little pepper and salt; when half cooked remove from the fire. Line a dish with sweet crust put in the meat, and bake in a quick oven.

Chicken Pie.—Stew the chicken until tender, pick the meat from the bones and chop fine. Mix one-half cup of gravy with one-half cup of milk and a little salt and pepper; thicken with and put in the meat. Line a dish with crust, put in the mixture over with cover and bake quickly.

### Hints.

Castor oil, applied once a day for several weeks, will never fail to remove warts.

The lustre of morocco may be restored by applying the white of an egg with a sponge.

Bent whalebones can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

A thin coating of three parts lard melted with one part resin, applied to stoves and grates, will prevent their rusting in summer.

To dry shoes quickly, which have become wet, without injuring the leather, heat some pebbles in a pan and insert them in the shoes.

An apple, kept in a cake-box, will keep moderately rich cake moist for a great length of time, if the apple is renewed when withered.

A little bag of mustard laid on the top of mustard jars will prevent vinegar from becoming mouldy, if the pickles have been put up in vinegar that has not been boiled.

Oil stains on carpets, if action is taken at once upon the oil being spilled, may be removed by scattering corn-meal upon them. Sweep up, and repeat until the oil is absorbed.

To have cheese cloth, scrim or lace curtains retain their creamy look, add a small quantity of saffron tea (made by steeping saffron in water) to the water in which they are rinsed.

To keep lemons for years, grate the yellow part of the rind, and squeeze the juice; and to every four lemons a pound of sugar, and put in glass stopped jars. These are equal to fresh ones in winter for pies, and can also be used for lemonade.

To remove stains from marble, take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice stone and one part of finely powdered chalk. Sift through a fine sieve, and mix with water. Rub this well over the marble, and the stain will disappear. Then wash the marble over with soap and water.

If padded boots are occasionally dressed with petroleum between the soles and upper leather, they will not rip. If the soles of boots and shoes are dressed with petroleum, they will resist wet, and wear well. The pegs, it is said, are not affected by dryness after being well saturated with the liquid.

To restore alpaca and merino, sponge the right side with clear, cold coffee which has been strained through a piece of black calico or muslin (a bit of black muslin is better than a sponge to dampen with), and iron with a hot iron immediately on the wrong side; it will "look good as new."

To prevent stair carpets from wearing place a slip of paper under them, and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear first. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth. A piece of old carpet answers the purpose better than paper, if you have it.

### They Own Body and Bones.

Experiments in co-operation find interesting illustration in the Pullman affair and the lamentable consequences of the recent strike. The city of Pullman with its 15,000 inhabitants is the absolute property of the Pullmans and no man or woman there would dare to call their souls their own if the Pullman company had any objection. Not even a church can establish itself there without being obliged to hire the church edifice, and not even an independent hall for benevolent purposes can be obtained there. Not a newspaper is suffered to be printed there and the use of the "public" library has to be paid for at the rate of \$3 a head per year. Whatever one eats, drinks or uses for any purpose has to be paid for to the company, which is landlord, supply master and employer all in one. Every body exists in, through and by the company, and any one who would undertake to live in any other way would find himself out of existence, so to speak. The company pervades everything, and everything lives, moves and has its being only within it. It is the worst case of paternalism in the history of the world.

Forty families in Junction City, Kansas have their cooking done on the co-operative plan, and find it more satisfactory than the old custom, and less expensive.

## CHINA'S NAVY DESCRIBED.

### An Account of the War Ships Belonging to the Middle Kingdom

Half a century ago China's navy consisted of a countless fleet of high prowed, piratical looking wooden junks, with antiquated muzzle loaders. To-day she possesses a complete navy of the modern type, consisting of armor-clads, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, enabling her, so far as the appearance of her ships is concerned, to ruffle it among the leading navies in Pacific waters.

The Chinese fleet consists of the North Coast Squadron, the Foo Chow Squadron, the Shanghai Flotilla and the Canton Flotilla. Of these the first is by far the most important. The concentration of the naval strength of China in the North is due to two things—that the gulf of Pechilli is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the Viceroy of the Northern Province, the famous Li Hung Chang, who is the actual leader in organizing the national defence. The North Coast Squadron consists of five sea going armor clads, two of 7,280 tons each, two of 2,850 tons each and one of 2,320 tons; three deck protected cruisers of 2,300 or 2,500 tons, three torpedo cruisers, a fleet of over thirty torpedo boats, and eleven gunboats ranging from 3,255 to 440 tons.

### THE GERMAN BUILT CRUISERS.

Nor are the two Stettin cruisers, the Lai-Yuen and King Yuen, much less formidable. They are somewhat heavier in tonnage and lighter in guns than their English sister ships; but their speed, with engines, indicating 5,700 horse power at forced draught, is given at only fifteen and a half knots per hour, and experts have pronounced their fittings inferior to the ships from the Messrs. Armstrong's yard. Like the English built cruisers, they are built with bulkheads. They have each two Krupp 8½ inch 12-ton breechloading guns, worked on a turntable forward, protected by a barrette of 3-inch steel, and two 6-inch 4½-ton guns, mounted on carriages amidships. Each has a displacement of 2,900 tons. They are fitted with exactly the same torpedo tube arrangement as the Arm, strong cruisers, and have a similar extensive and formidable auxiliary arrangement of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. They also, on account of their small draught, could be navigated where only such vessels as the Heroine and Mutine (screw composite sloops of the British navy, of only 1,130 tons and 1,120 horse power, with a considerable weaker armament) could be successfully manoeuvred. Each of these four cruisers possesses many features certain to be of great utility in warfare. Powerful electric lighting apparatus, both for search purposes and for facilitating the working of the guns at night, may be enumerated among those special advantages.

### EFFICIENCY OF THE CHINESE FLEET.

When Captain Lang, of the British Royal Navy, was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally considered that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake. The organization of the nascent fleet had made astonishing progress under that devoted officer, and it was his own opinion that another two or three years of unremitting labor would have brought the Chinese navy up to the point of being able to hold its own on the high seas. When, therefore, he was intruded out of the service by his own subordinates, who proved themselves for that occasion stronger than the strongest Minister of the Empire, it was predicted that the Chinese fleet would soon lose its training and degenerate into a disorderly mass of corruption. These apprehensions have not as yet been realized. The Chinese fleet has not only kept the sea, but to outward appearances has made considerable progress since 1890. Without a single European officer, except a German engineer here and a German gunner there, the fleet has made extensive cruises every year, free from accident of any kind. Last May it went through

### ITS SECOND TRIENNIAL INSPECTION

by the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and another Imperial Commissioner, General Ting, and knocked about the various ports in the Gulf of Pechilli in a way to test, at least the efficiency of engines and boilers and the manoeuvring skill of the officers. The ships were moved about in perfect order. Both in target practice under steam and in evolutions in open water they acquitted themselves as well as possible, and in ten days' operations not the slightest hitch occurred. The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who is well aware the mere possession of costly ships and modern guns goes only a little way toward affording national security, seems to have the crews as well trained as possible. The schools of instruction, under European officers, are vigorously supported, the men are well drilled and the scientific branches are thoroughly looked after. Both officers and men, however, are handicapped by having not only to learn, but practically to carry on their work in a foreign language. This, in the navy, is English. The signal book, compiled by Captain Lang, is in English, and the drill books, in which the proper drill for every gun in the service has been elaborated by Lieutenant Bourcier, are also in English. The peculiar structure of Chinese necessitates the use of some alphabetic language, for Chinese ideographs cannot be telegraphed. Hence the men have to learn at least as much English as enables them to spell out words in semaphore, and the officers are obliged thus to communicate in English.

### THE PROBLEM OF LEADERSHIP.

But although the ships are good, and the men are beyond doubt splendid material, docile and muscular, it is not easy to predict with certainty how the Chinese fleet would comport itself in face of the enemy. It is hard for the Western mind not to believe that its fighting value must be grievously impaired by the abuses which prevail. The officers are addicted to gambling, not merely among themselves, but with their

inferiors; the grossest nepotism is practised; systematic peculation goes on, and the contract system, with its division of the spoils, the starving of the needs of the service in order to put money into the pockets of the officers, is winked at by those in authority. To the foreign onlooker it seems impossible that either loyalty to the government or a proper spirit de corps can co-exist with these gross abuses, and it is on such premises that the expectation of a collapse in the Chinese navy is founded. Some allowance is doubtless to be made for Oriental peculiarities of temper and administration. It is hard to speak positively in the absence of a practical test. All that can be said with certainty is that, in the best informed opinion, the crews, if handled by Europeans or Americans, could and would fight to good purpose, but that whether they will exhibit a good figure under native leadership is a question involved in considerable doubt.

### BEARD OR NO BEARD?

#### Different Influences Govern the Fashions at Different Times.

Beard or no beard? That has been a question which has recurred periodically to man since long before the invention of razors. Savages, who will endure far more than civilized men to be in the fashion, have been known to pull their beards out rather than wear them when not in vogue. Different influences govern the fashions at different times. If a mediaeval pope had a beardless face it became the fashion first for his courtiers then for the clergy generally to go barefaced. It is to be said for clerical fashions that they are far more enduring than lay fashions. Indeed, the sacred robe of to-day are relics of the every-day apparel of divers ages more and less remote. Whatever is associated with religion comes to have a sort of sacredness attached to it, and is therefore harder to change than the fashion of the world, which is proverbially changeable. Owing possibly to the smoothness of a French king's face the last century was a beardless one. Frederic of Prussia had his troops shaved, and Peter the Great forced even on the Russians the sacrifice of their magnificent beards that they might be brought more into tune with the western world. About the middle of the present century the beard reasserted itself, and we have had a whole generation bearded, or at least moustached.

The present tendency to smooth faces must have some cause. It is not to be supposed that there is a larger proportion of men whose faces are too Apollo-like to be covered or a larger proportion whose beards are too unjovial to wear. We do not know that soap, the natural enemy of the beard, is any more in use or any more difficult to sup than it has been. The change has no excuse in royalty, for all the royalties are thoroughly virile and more or less hirsute. People, indeed, do not imitate royalty as they did. It is not an imitation of the clergy, for the clergy are more and more bearded. We fear that we have hit on a frivolous age, and that its ideal is the actor. The actor's calling precludes his wearing a beard of his own, and in private life he is barefaced. Whoever wants to take part in stage performances finds him self under like disabilities. The drama of to-day is not a great drama. At least, if it is to hold its own in the records of time with the works of the stage it is entirely unconscious of its greatness, and that is a sort of modesty of which our century knows little. The drama is at least fashionable, and the actor and actress are the divinities of our idlers. Is it at the mandate of the state that the facial decorations are disappearing from the gilded youth?

### WHY JAPAN AND CHINA FIGHT.

#### The Seat of the Trouble is Years Old and Deep Seated.

While some disorder within Corea or chance conflict between Chinese transports and Japanese cruisers may serve as an immediate excuse for a declaration of war, the seat of the trouble is years old and deep seated. Japan has been growing by leaps and bounds into civilization, in wealth, in commercial activity during the last quarter of a century. Her influence in the neighboring kingdom of Corea, from which Japan is separated by a few hundred miles of sea, has increased proportionately, and the Coreans themselves have come to regard the Japanese as their natural allies and protectors against the greedy giant China, whose only interest in her small neighbor has been the amount of tribute that could be wrung out of her from time to time. Lying on the northern frontier of China, Corea has for centuries submitted to the domination of that empire, but during the last decade the latter's assertion of the right of suzerainty has been spasmodic and frequently in dispute. Japanese influence has sprung up wherever that of the Chinese has been cut down, and sooner or later the question must have come to this critical point. Shall China or Japan shape the destinies of Corea?

Japan has evidently decided that the present time is good enough to settle who shall dominate the Korean peninsula. Japan is ready for war. China never is and never will be ready for any action. Geographically Japan has the whip hand. The base of her supplies is nearer the Korean capital than that of any Chinese army can be for months; and Japan commands the sea, if European experts in naval matters may be believed. The Coreans themselves appear to cut a small figure in the dispute. They are placid people, whose necks are accustomed to yokes. Not much aid or hurt to either belligerent are they likely to be. Their lot must be bettered if Japan is victorious. No civilized nation, except for purely selfish reasons, can regard the enlargement of China's influence with anything but horror.

### Getting Acquainted.

Relative—"I notice that you have at last got acquainted with your next-door neighbor who has lived alongside of you for the past ten years."

Mrs. D'Anno—"Yes, we were introduced to each other at the Pyramids of Egypt, and I found her a delightful companion. We became very intimate."

## TIMES LOOKING BETTER.

### INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION RE TRADE RETURNS.

Facts and Figures by the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics—Comparison of Trade Returns in Recent Years—The Depression Has Reached its Lowest Notch.

A Washington despatch says:—"In speaking of the year's foreign commerce of the United States, Worthington C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, said to a representative of the United Press, the other day: "Only relatively has the last 12 months proved disastrous, and I have not a little cause for hopefulness. It must be borne in mind that the United States was the last to feel the depression in trade. Throughout Europe the reduction in the volume of trade has continued for three or more years, while the United States touched the highest export figures in 1892 and the highest import figures in 1893, and in 1894 in the face of most discouraging conditions, a very large surplus value of exports over imports is shown. Low prices have encouraged foreign buyers of our produce, and in the freest market in the world, London, the buyer has not been so favored in many years. Low as was the general range of prices in July, 1893, a farther fall of about 6 per cent. has occurred since that time. In the face of a general fall throughout the world it would be impossible to bolster up prices in one country, and the United States has suffered with the rest. Nearly 90,000,000 gallons more illuminating oil were exported in 1894 than in 1893, yet the value of the large export was almost \$1,000,000 less than that of the smaller. Cotton gives an increase in value of about \$22,000,000, but the quantity required to make this increase was more than 47,000,000 pounds. Breadstuffs have not contributed as much as usual to an increase and the same may be said of provisions. As compensation more copper, glucose, sole leather and oleomargarine were exported in 1894 than in any one year in the history of the country. The figures of copper are peculiarly interesting, determining, as they do, the dominating position of American copper in the world's markets. The highest export in any previous year was 56,400,000 pounds, the quantity exported in 1892. The exports in 1894 were 195,000,000 pounds, a quantity greater than was exported in the years 1881 to 1891. This, I believe, the only product of American mines of such commercial importance as to lead the world. As a whole, exports have held their own remarkably well. It was not to be expected they would reach the 'banner' point of 1892, but they are \$38,000,000 more than in 1893 and about \$10,000,000 more than the average for the years 1889 to 1893. The general course of imports has been an increase in the varieties of food due largely to sugar, and an increase in raw materials for manufactures and in manufactured articles caused by the prevailing industrial depression and the uncertainties of tariff legislation. The imports from two countries show an increase over the imports for the previous year—Brazil and the Dutch East Indies. In the case of the Dutch East Indies the imports make a record, and are higher than ever before. The increase or decrease of trade between the United States and the great geographical divisions are summarized in the following suggestive figures:

Imports—Europe, decrease \$163,390,053; North America, decrease \$16,735,300; South America, decrease \$2,060,703; Asia, decrease \$21,477,502; Oceania, decrease \$4,543,163; Africa, decrease \$2,380,490; all other countries, decrease \$818,104.

Exports—Europe, increase \$38,962,655; North America, decrease \$43,676; South America, increase \$550,938; Asia, increase \$4,609,425; Oceania, increase \$681,859; Africa, decrease \$276,635; all other countries, decrease \$5,613.

Mr. Ford draws the conclusion that in 12 months of 1893 the greatest possible range of depression was experienced. What required six years in 1873-1878 has occupied only one year at this time. If this be true the likelihood of a change and a speedy change for the better is the only admissible view. Lower we cannot go.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### Degradation of Li Hung Chang May Cause Revolt in the Chinese Army—The Emperor Promises the Soldiers Double Pay.

A Shanghai special says:—"Despatches have been received confirming the report that the Emperor has divested Viceroy Li Hung Chang of the order of the Yellow Riding Coat, which is the highest order in China, allowing the wearer privileges next to those of royalty.

The Emperor has freely expressed his anger at the Viceroy's having allowed Japan to get ahead of China in preparing for war. The act of the Emperor in divesting the Viceroy of this order does not necessarily imply his deposition from office.

#### HIS REMOVAL WILL LEAD TO A CRISIS.

The action of the Emperor in divesting Viceroy Li Hung Chang of the order of the Yellow Jacket has fallen like a thunderbolt here, as it is feared the incident will lead to his complete overthrow. He is regarded here as the only leader capable of coping with Japan in the inevitable long war. A crisis is regarded as imminent.

The Emperor has been influenced in his action by members of his family hostile to the Viceroy's pro-European policy. It is expected that Sir Robert Hart, the British representative, will assert his authority and support Li Hung Chang.

#### DOUBLE PAY PROMISED THE SOLDIERS.

The soldiers behemoths at Tien-Tsin for desertion pleaded in extenuation of their offence hunger and exhaustion. Before they were executed they were stripped of their uniforms and their pig-tails were cut off. The example has terrified the army. An edict has gone forth and the army will receive double pay henceforth during the war with Japan, and a large bonus has been offered to officers competent to navigate the Chinese naval vessels and transports.