

FOR THE HOME

Recipes and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

TESTED RECIPES.

English Cream Cookies—One cup sour cream, 2 cups sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda. A little spice of caraway. Flour to roll.

Vanilla Cake—One-half cup sugar, 4 eggs, 4 tablespoons sour cream, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 1/2 cups flour and a little vanilla. Bake in a quick oven.

Milk Rolls—Set a three-quart sponge, or straight dough, in the usual manner, adding and rubbing into the flour twelve ounces lard. When the sponge is ready sprinkle on it three-quarters of an ounce of salt, work it in and knead the dough down nice and fine, adding what flour may be needed to form a medium slack dough. Let it prove up again, then scale off in five-cent pieces, mold them and roll about seven inches long. Set them on baking pans that have sides to them, brush with a little hot butter or lard between the sides and ends. Wash with milk, prove and bake to a nice color.

Cabbage and Bacon—Chop cabbage coarsely in the chopping tray and set away in cold water. Slice the bacon in even slices. Put the chopped cabbage in a kettle of boiling hot, bubbling water, which has a pinch of salt and one of soda. Boil without a cover, and it won't scent up the house. Now put the slices of bacon in a tin pie plate and set on the upper grate of the oven. In a little while turn over each slice. Don't let them burn. When the cabbage is all cooked, just before serving drain onto a deep plate. Now pour over the cabbage the fat of the bacon. Arrange the crisp slices around the platter.

Oatmeal Biscuits—Weigh out the following ingredients and put in a convenient place on the table, one and one-half pounds flour, two pounds granulated wheat meal, three pounds fine oatmeal, one pound sugar, one pound butter and lard, two ounces cream of tartar, one ounce carbonate soda, one-half ounce salt and the required quantity of milk. Rub the soda and cream through a fine sieve upon the meal, and mix well with the hands. Rub the lard and sugar into the meal, oatmeal and flour. Make a ball, pour in the milk, form into a pliable dough and let it remain for a short time. Roll a part of the dough out to one-quarter inch thickness and cut out with a three-inch square crinkled cutter. Plate on wire or tins. Wash over with milk and bake in a warm oven.

Mother's Meat Pie—Almost every man will like this. It is much better when eaten quite cold (not frozen), yet some prefer them hot. Line a pieplate with ordinary pie crust, then take fresh sausage, a little less than enough to fill your pie and add enough bread crumbs to finish the amount. Chop a small onion very fine, mix all together thoroughly, fill your pie, and cover with top crust. Bake in a slow oven. If the mixture seems dry, add water. If you wish to bake them quickly, fry your sausage and onion until nearly done, then add to pie after adding crumbs, and bake.

NICE WAYS WITH EGGS.

Stuffed Eggs—Cook eggs in boiling water for half an hour, then lay in cold water. When perfectly cold, carefully break off the shell, and cut each egg in two a little nearer one end than the other. Remove the yolks and turn the smaller pieces of the white over for the base of the cup, removing a tiny portion from the small end of it, so that the large portion of the white will sit in it firmly. This will make a very neat little egg cup. Mash the yolks fine, mix with a little chopped meat or chicken, season to taste, moisten with melted butter, form into little balls, and place one in each cup. Serve on small rounds of buttered toast. These are pretty to look at, good to eat, and a novelty in many households.

Eggs with Cheese—Slice very hard-boiled eggs, and heat them in a nicely seasoned cream sauce. Just before serving add 1/2 cup grated cheese for each cup cream sauce, pour over buttered toast, and serve hot.

Devilled Eggs—Shave 1/2 lb nice cheese very fine. Butter a shallow baking dish, spread the cheese in the bottom with little bits of butter, and sprinkle with salt and paprika. Break 6 eggs, one at a time, over the cheese, being careful not to break the yolks. Into 1/2 cup cream stir 1 teaspoon mixed mustard, and pour over the eggs. Set in the oven until the whites are firm. Serve hot.

Egg Cocktails—For each person to be served allow 1/2 teaspoon vinegar, 6 drops of tabasco sauce, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1/2 teaspoon horseradish, 1/2 teaspoon tomato sauce. Mix all well together, add 1 beaten egg, and serve in a tall glass. This cocktail has become very popular as an appetizer.

WINDOWS FOR PLANTS.

Eben E. Rexford writes that the best exposure for house plants is a southern one, the next best an east-

one in which to grow geraniums, lantanas, heliotropes and all plants fond of much sunshine, while the eastern one is better for begonias, fuchsias, and such plants as care more for the sun in the early part of the day than they do after its rays become more intense. A west window gives too much heat unless shaded considerably, but it is better than no window at all, and if you have no other to give your plants, don't go without them. A curtain of thin muslin will temper the heat greatly, and vines can be trained over the glass in such a way as to break the fierceness of the sun's rays. A north window is not suited to the needs of flowering plants, but some which are grown solely for foliage can be kept there. Ferns, palms, aspidistra, ficus and lycopodiums will do quite as well there as in a window exposed to the sun. English ivy can be trained about it. Tradescantia in baskets can be hung up in it and thus it can be made beautiful without flowers if you have a love for "green things growing."

One often sees weak, scraggly plants in the sitting-room windows. They seem to have grown too rapidly to be healthy. Two things combine to bring this about; lack of fresh air and too much heat.

If you want fine plants, you must give them plenty of air. They breathe as you do, and without fresh air they pine and become diseased, the same as you would under similar conditions. Always have your windows arranged in such a manner that it can be lowered at the top, thus letting a stream of pure air blow in over the plants. Opening doors from the hall, or some adjoining room into which air can be admitted from without will let in a supply which your plants will fully appreciate. Never let a stream of cold air blow directly on them, however. Aim to have the cold air mix with the warm air of the room before it reaches them.

CARE OF THE FACE.

Never, under any circumstances, use hard water for washing the face. Distilled water is best, and next to this comes pure, clean rain water. If neither of these can be obtained the hard water must be softened by artificial means. The face should not be washed more often than twice a day—in the morning, and just before retiring. Soap should be used at least once a day, but in cases where the skin is hypersensitive the use of soap, even of the mildest kind, causes irritation; it may be cleansed by gently rubbing in a cold cream, and washing afterward with oatmeal water, made by pouring a pint of boiling water over a dessertspoonful of fine oatmeal tied in a piece of muslin. Allow the water to become lukewarm before using, occasionally squeezing the muslin bag during the cooling process.

Rough towels, vigorous rubbing of the face, and, indeed, all rough friction should be avoided. A little good toilet cream should be applied after drying. Take a very little on the tips of the fingers and rub gently until the skin has absorbed the cream then wipe the face with a soft handkerchief or towel and finally dust rice powder lightly over the face. It is quite a mistake to imagine that powder is injurious to the skin. The dust which accumulates on the face when travelling, or even when a day is spent in crowded stores, is far more injurious to the delicate skin than a good face powder. If, however, there is any objection to the powder a clean piece of chamois should be carried in one's purse to rub lightly over the face when it is required.

A DREADFUL WARNING.

A timely solemn warning to those who get their reading by borrowing papers for which other people pay the subscription. "A man who was too economical to take this paper, sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy, and ruining a \$4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corn field and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upsetting a four gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a \$7 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a brand-new \$20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man; and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts."

GOLF A CAPITAL OFFENCE.

Golf-players, who practise in Scotland, may not know that they are liable to a sentence of death for their indulgence. Technically, that is literally the fact. In ancient times, when Scotland always had work for her soldiers to do, all the young men were compelled to perfect themselves in archery. They preferred to play golf, and so serious a rival did the game become that it was for a time suppressed and made a capital offence. That curious law has never yet been repealed, and may still be found in the Statute Book.

ESCAPES BARRED BY GOLD

ENORMOUS REWARDS OFFERED FOR CRIMINALS.

\$80,000 for the Apprehension of the Phoenix Park Murderers.

On the evening of May 6th, 1882, was consummated the biggest political crime of last century, the assassination, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, and Mr. Burke, the New Chief Secretary and the permanent Under-secretary for Ireland.

Within forty-eight hours the city was placarded with proclamations, offering in the aggregate a reward of \$80,000 for the apprehension of the unknown murderers. \$50,000 of this was Government money. The rest was guaranteed by the municipality of Dublin, and by private individuals.

It was the biggest sum that has ever been offered for the detection of any single offence, and the temptation was great to those "in the know." Small wonder, therefore, that ere nightfall, Mr. Mallon, chief of the Dublin Detective Department, who was conducting the investigation, knew practically all there was to know concerning the plot and the plotters.

Only, of course, he dare not act. As yet there was no evidence to justify arrests. But the immediate summoning of the four thousand and odd car drivers of Dublin, to account for their time on the afternoon and evening of the fatal Saturday, must have struck terror into the hearts of the conspirators. It showed them, that, even at this early date, the police knew by what means the murderers escaped from the park.

Some of the latter took alarm, and Carey, who afterwards turned informer, Dan Curley, McCaffrey, James Mullet, the chairman of the Invincibles, and other prominent members of the order, essayed to quit Dublin, with the object of escaping abroad. For answer they were seized and lodged in Kilmainham gaol, where their brains were picked and sifted. In a sense it was an illegal proceeding; but Justice was playing for high stakes; and, moreover, Justice knew.

A HALTER OF \$80,000.

Meanwhile, those outside the prison walls began to realize that those eighty thousand dollars were certain, sooner or later, to put a halter round the neck of such of them as were worth hanging. But they realized, also, that they could do nothing. By night, as well as by day, their every movement was watched. Free men nominally, they were caged by golden bars, in a prison made of money; and there they remained, quaking and trembling, until on January 13th, 1883, the grand final coup was made, and twenty-six of them were arrested at dead of night in various parts of Dublin.

Just upon forty years ago, a spurious Bank of England note, printed on genuine paper, was presented for payment at Threadneedle street, and was duly honored, the fraud only being detected when some time afterwards the forged document came to be entered in the "cancelled ledger."

In city and banking circles the news caused the most profound consternation. Then, as now, the paper upon which Bank of England notes are engraved, was made at Laverstock, in Hampshire, the manufacture being surrounded with all kinds of safeguards and precautions. To the mills a messenger was dispatched post-haste. An investigation followed, and it was quickly discovered that some thousands of sheets, sufficient for the printing of millions of dollars' worth of notes were missing.

TWO FORGERS.

At once the directors offered a reward of \$7,500 for the detection of the thief or thieves, and this had the effect of causing some of the smartest intellects in England to bestir themselves in the matter. A stranger and his wife had, a short while prior to the robbery, taken up their residence at Whitechurch, a few miles distant from Laverstock, and this fact coming to the knowledge of the detectives engaged on the case, caused them to make enquiries, with the result that the former was quickly identified as an ex-convict named Burnett.

More guarded inquiries, more secret shadowing, and Burnett was tracked to the shop of one Buncher; a butcher in Strutton Ground, and the latter, in his turn, was followed to a house in North Kent Terrace, New Cross, where resided a Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, with whom he did business in exchanging the false notes.

By bribes and threats the woman was induced to confess, and, acting on her information, the officers of the law proceeded to arrest both Buncher and a man named Griffiths, the latter being the actual engraver of the forged notes. The latter got penal servitude for life. Buncher's sentence being twenty-five, and Burnett's twenty years. In addition to the \$7,500 reward paid for the apprehension of these dangerous criminals, more than \$25,000 was spent by the bank officials in shadowing them to see that they did not escape while the necessary evidence to secure their conviction was accumulating.

Never, however, has the power of gold to bring even the most desperate criminals to justice been more strikingly exemplified than in the suppression of

THUGGEE IN INDIA.

For centuries the Thug has been an established institution through-

out the peninsula; and the best authorities, natives as well as British, were agreed that his extinction would be a matter of impossibility.

Nor did there, to tell the truth, seem much hope of their being mistaken. The assassins formed practically one vast secret confederacy, with whom murder was not only an honored and honorable profession, but a sacred religious duty. Moreover, their victims were almost invariably wealthy men, the consequence being that the lower classes, who at that time, constituted fully ninety-five per cent. of the population, held them in no abhorrence.

Nevertheless, Sir William (at that time, Captain) Sleeman, who had made a life-long study of the Thug and his methods, was convinced that the plague could be stamped out if money enough were spent, and said as much to the Indian Government. The answer he got was to go ahead and spare no expense. This was in the autumn of 1828. By the spring of next year, every ryot in every village and hamlet throughout the country knew that from \$500 to \$2,500 could be easily and safely earned by simply discovering a Thug to the authorities.

Now even the former sum to the average Hindoo peasant is wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Nevertheless, just at first, approvers were few and far between, for the dread of the terrible society and its vengeance was upon the land. But as soon as it became evident that the Government was not only willing to pay well for information, but was able to protect the informer, the spell was lifted, and the assassins were denounced wholesale.

The revelations were sufficiently startling. High native officials, wealthy merchants of repute, men who had up till then been the trusted servants and friends of Europeans, were proved to have been all along active members of the most hideous murder society the world has ever known. In seven years (1828 to 1835) over \$2,500,000 had been spent, but Thuggee as an institution had ceased to exist. No fewer than 382 Thugs had been hanged; 986 had been transported or imprisoned for life, and an unknown number had fallen victims to the communities they had so long and so successfully terrorized.—Pearson's Weekly. hand per £100 of paper issue.

BRITAIN IS ALL READY.

TRAVEL WILL BE MADE EASY FOR THE CORONATION.

Round Tour of Three Months Arranged so as to Give June in London.

Already the coronation, writes a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, is having its definite influence in turning toward this country tens of thousands of visitors from across the seas, for, in order to secure passages to England in the spring, it is necessary to book berths betimes by the steamers of the several lines. Enquiry in London discloses that the holiday traffic from all parts of the British Empire and also the United States will be abnormal; but there is no reason to anticipate that a deficiency of accommodation upon the steamships or in respect of London hotels will be experienced.

The metropolis has expanded so rapidly of late years, and especially since the Diamond Jubilee, as a cosmopolitan centre, that visitors will find an abundance of hotels and boarding houses, apart from private houses, which are in demand, in accessible positions.

It is perhaps, not generally known that the most enterprising steamship companies make the comfort of their passengers their special concern, and they strive to save them all trouble upon arrival in the metropolis by notifying them of the hotels which have rooms to spare immediately they disembark at the port of landing. A great deal of worry and anxiety is thus obviated, and the effect of the policy has been to encourage strangers to spend some portion of their time in London on pleasure bent.

A striking development in travel is particularly noticeable in the increase in the size and speed of the ocean leviathans since 1897, the year that is taken by experts as affording the nearest estimate of the requirements of 1902. The trans-Atlantic steamers have, in particular, largely added to their carrying capacity, and the advanced bookings are already in excess of the numbers on the corresponding

DATE OF LAST YEAR.

It is not easy to calculate how many passengers actually land in this country from the United States by the several routes, for the only returns are those compiled in New York from the records at that port. But it may be taken that fully 130,000 first and second cabin passengers crossed the Atlantic to Europe last year, and though some of them went direct to the Continent the majority disembarked at Liverpool, London, Plymouth and Southampton, the rest going to Cherbourg, Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, or by the French boats to Havre direct. Southampton is the port used by the American line for outward and homeward boats, and by the two German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd—for sailings westward. The homeward bound express boats of both the German companies call, however, at Plymouth

instead. Liverpool is the headquarters of the English lines—the White Star and the Cunard together dealing with about 36,000 first-class passengers to America—and London is the port selected by the American transport line, which carries about 4,000 to New York annually. The German steamers call at Cherbourg after touching at Plymouth, and the American line boats at Cherbourg before Southampton.

One effect of the coronation festivities may be to induce American tourists to arrange their round tour, which usually lasts three months, so as to spend the month of June in London. In order to do that conveniently the summer trips may, in some cases, be begun earlier, for usually it is not until the middle of May that the ships are getting full, and the real rush is in June and July. But those visitors who decide to see Paris and Switzerland after London will disembark either at Liverpool, Plymouth or Southampton, and thus create a good deal of cross country traffic, by which the English railways, and in particular the London and North Western, London and South Western, the Great Eastern and the South Eastern and Chatham companies will benefit. For the sum of £20 a trip from America to this country and back can be comfortably made, but the multi-millionaire, even without engaging a suite of rooms, can easily give £200 for a single passage on a "crack" boat, and it is precisely this class of visitor for whom splendid vessels, not in existence, or at all events not on the sailing lists of 1897, are now available. Five and a half days is the time occupied on the voyage from Sandy Hook

BY THE SWIFTEST BOATS.

Among the latest monsters are the White Star Company's Celtic, 20,886 tons, built in 1901, and 3,600 tons larger than the Oceanic, which dates to 1899; the Hamburg-American's Deutschland, 16,560 tons, launched in the following year, and belonging to the North German Lloyd are the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 14,500 tons, and the still larger and newer Kronprinz 15,000 tons. Some of these vessels carry as many as six hundred first-class passengers. A whole fleet of the modern ten thousand ton cargo passenger boats doing the journey in ten days, might be enumerated, and by these will come the more leisurely holiday maker from the States—an ever increasing class of summer traveller.

From the British colonies the indications are clear that a large influx of visitors will reach this country by the March and April sailings. Indeed, the Orient-Pacific boats from Australia are almost fully booked by intending passengers. In the spring, so as to benefit by the English summer the home coming colonist is usually well represented, but he is likely to be a much more numerous class this year.

On the Australian lines, as in the American services, the tendency has been to build larger and larger vessels, the latest Orient boats being the twin screw Omrah, 8,291 tons, and the Ortona, 7,945. Still larger are the White Star Medic, Persic and their sisters, of 12,000 and 10,000 tons. Nor have these companies, with other English lines, the monopoly to Australia, as the German Lloyd and the French Messageries Maritimes have fine vessels. From other parts of the Empire the coronation is expected to attract British subjects, the West Indies having at command the Royal Mail Services and from Jamaica the Elder- Dempster boats to Bristol. The latter newly-established line has proved a success, the ships filling well. A great many officers taking periodical leave at the various West Indian stations are expected to make their trips home this year. As regards South Africa everything depends upon the course of the war, but the Union-Castle line is fully prepared for coronation visitors.

THE FIRST BLOCKHOUSE.

The history of the blockhouse as an engine of war is interesting at the present juncture. They seem to have been first extensively used by the Russians in their long war for the subjugation of Caucasia; and the teaching of that campaign seems to be that they are a sure but a very slow mode of conquest. The Russians began to build them to "wall in" Schamyl in 1849. It was not until 1859 that that warrior prophet was walled in and caught. A fresh set of blockhouses had then to be constructed to wall in the tribes still in revolt. This took another five years, the final surrender not taking place until 1864. Over and over again the Circassians got in among the blockhouses and blew them up; and they repeatedly ambushed and cut up the mobile columns to which they served as a base. In one ambush in a forest 73,000 men were killed. In the end, however, the blockhouses triumphed, and the population was deported.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The largest legislative body in the world is the British House of Commons, which has a membership of 670. The French Chamber of Deputies has a membership of 584; the Italian Parliament 508; the Hungarian House of Representatives, 453; the Spanish Cortes, 431; the Austrian Reichsrath, 425; and the German Reichstag, the smallest of the European Parliaments, 397. The present membership of the United States House of Representatives is 357.