

## Household.

### Little Things.

A good-by kiss is a little thing.  
With your hand on the door to go,  
But it takes the venom out of the sting  
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel frown  
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare  
After the toil of the day,  
And it smooths the furrows plowed by care,  
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,  
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say: "You are kind,  
I love you, my dear," each night,  
But it sends a thrill through your heart, I find,  
For love is tender, love is blind,  
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress,  
We take, but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the love grudgingly less and less,  
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

### Laundry Hints.

In order to do up a shirt properly, iron every part of it before the bosom, being careful not to stretch the neck. Then slip in the bosom board, and with a cloth wrung out of hot water rub the bosom well, cleaning off the surplus starch. If the bosoms wrinkle anywhere rub them toward the bottom. Iron quickly with a hot iron, but not hot enough to stick and scorch. Raise the plaits with the blunt edge of a knife and iron again, polishing until there is an even gloss over the entire surface.

An ironing cushion helps diminish "that tired feeling" on ironing day. It is simply several thicknesses of old carpet tacked together, and used to stand upon, and it is a great relief to the feet. Such a rug or cushion before the table at which dishes are washed, or any work at which one must stand is to be done, is also advantageously employed.

A pair of old loose kid gloves should be worn while ironing.

If flat irons are rough and smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat surface, and rub them well. It will smooth them and prevent sticking.

Ordinary iron rust may be removed by applying lemon juice and salt. Care must be exercised in using this on colored fabrics. If machine oil stains get on white goods, rub them with lemon juice, cover with salt and place in sunshine for a time. If fine clothes become soiled in the ironing, often the yellow look can be entirely removed by hanging the article in the bright sunshine.

If you have black or tinted cambrics or muslins which you hesitate to trust to the laundress, give them a first dip yourself in water with which you have stirred a teaspoonful of black pepper. This is also said to save gray and buff linen from spots when rinsed in the first water.

Making starch with soapy water is the best way to produce a gloss, and prevent the iron from sticking.

A new method of cleaning clothes is suggested: Dip the clothes brush in the yolk of an egg, so that the bristles are quite wet. Allow it to dry, and then use. This treatment has, it is said, the effect to make the brushing especially effective.

To wash chamois leather dissolve a little soda in warm water, and after rubbing some soft soap well into the leather, soak it for two hours, covering up the pan. Move the leather about and rub it gently; when it is clean, rinse with a slight lather of soap in a weak solution of soda and warm water. It requires no other rinsing than this, as it is the small quantity of pure soap adhering to the leather that helps to soften it. Wring tightly in a rough towel, and dry quickly in the sun or near a fire.

### Cottons in the Laundry.

French satens will clean beautifully by putting them in a lather of lukewarm soap-suds in which there has been a cup of salt dissolved; rinse in water also having salt in it; dip in very thin starch, and roll up in a clean sheet; in two hours iron on the wrong side. Remove coffee stains from a white dress with the yoke of an egg mixed with twenty drops of glycerine; wash off with warm water, and iron on the wrong side. A tablespoonful of sal soda in a gallon of cold rinsing water will brighten blue and purple lawns, while a teaspoonful of vinegar to a gallon of water will improve green and pink shades. If the color has been taken out of a linen bodice by careless washing, it is claimed that it may be restored by dipping the article in a solution of one part of acetic acid to twelve parts of water. Remove scorch stains from your summer muslins by soaking the cloth in lukewarm water, says Ladies' Home Journal, squeezing lemon juice over it, and sprinkling a little salt also on the stain; then bleach in the sun. Clean black and navy blue lawns and batistes by washing in hot suds containing a cup of salt; rinse in very blue water and dry in the shade; then dip in a very blue and thin starch, and, when nearly dry, iron with a moderately warm iron on the wrong side. When you have cleaned all the materials on hand, the most difficult part of your undertaking will have been overcome, and you will not find it a very difficult matter to make your old clothes appear new. Your nice gingham and percales should be washed in moderately warm water having salt in it to "set" the colors. Dry them in the shade, and use very thin, warm—not cold—starch; iron on the wrong side with a medium warm iron. Do not soak them overnight.

### Useful Recipes.

Beef Sausages.—Clear all skin from 1 lb. of beef suet, and mince it very finely with 2 lb. of raw lean beef; season it with about 1 oz. of salt, 1/2 oz. of pepper, and a heaped gill of mixed herbs. Mix this all well together, make it into flat cakes or rolls, and fry till nicely colored, about ten minutes.

Corn Dodgers.—Put a pint of white Indian meal in a bowl with a teaspoonful

of salt; pour over just sufficient boiling water to scald it, having every particle moistened but not soft; while hot stir in a teaspoonful of lard. Beat an egg until very light, adding half a gill of milk, stir this into the meal, beat thoroughly and drop very far apart by spoonfuls on a greased pan. Smooth out until the size of a small saucer, making them very thin, and bake a golden brown in a hot oven.

Keeping the Juice In.—I have found it, the most approved method of keeping pie juice in its proper place, namely the pie. After wetting the crust and cutting the edge as usual, loosen the crust from the plate and "crimble" it as you would for pumpkin pie, and if the juice runs out please tell me. The next time you make a prune pie mix with the prunes a quarter of a cup of raisins, seeded and chopped.

Baked Spare Ribs and Krout.—Trim and wash a spare rib, crack the bones through the center and again on either side for convenience in carving, but do not cut them before cooking. Lay the rib in a baking pan. Put in it a quart of sour krout; fold the rib together, add a cupful of boiling water, cover the pan with another of equal size. Put in a hot oven and bake one hour or longer. When done, carefully slip the whole rib on a platter and send to the table as it was baked. "The best way in the world to cook krout," so say they who have eaten it.

## CRIME IN THE STATES.

### Crime in the Republic is Aggravated by Their Judicial and Political Systems.

Much has been written concerning social conditions in the United States, and those of us who have the good fortune to belong to the British Empire are accused of unduly magnifying the general unrest, the contempt for law, and the insecurity of life and property which, in our British view, are the distinguishing characteristics of United States institutions. To this charge, a sufficient reply is that the censures are based on evidence supplied by the Americans themselves and ought to form at least some basis for foreign criticism.

For example, The Chicago Tribune has of late years kept a record of criminal events reported in the daily press, adds up the totals at the year's end and publishes them.

### THE RECORD FOR 1894

has appeared. Of lynchings there were 188, which shows some improvement on previous years, the highest point having been reached in 1892 with 235 lynchings. Last year 24 of the 188 lynchings took place in the northern states, and the number of white victims in all the states was 24, showing that the crime is not a mere southern anti-negro crusade. The causes of the lynchings are given as 151 for murder, 37 for rape, and the other crimes and alleged offenses for which summary vengeance was taken include larceny, arson, and in the case of negroes "conjuring, kidnapping writing letters to white women, introducing smallpox, giving information, political causes, enticing servants away, asking white women in marriage, conspiracy, etc." The feature of this part of the record which strikes a foreigner most forcibly is that of 151 lynchings for charges of murder, indicating the lack of confidence in the regular legal powers for punishing these crimes.

In other departments of crime The Tribune's record shows 1894 to have been

### A WORSE YEAR THAN USUAL.

The number of suicides was 4,912, against 4,460 in 1893, 3,860 in 1892 and 3,331 in 1891. No doubt the hard times has a direct bearing on this, for nearly one-half the suicides are ascribed to despondency. The amount of money stolen by embezzlers, defaulters, etc., was \$25,234,112, the highest on record. There was a startling increase in the number of murders. In 1894 these amounted to 9,800 against 6,615 in 1893 and 3,567 in 1889. It is but fair to bear in mind that increases in crime so appalling as this may partly be due to a better method of keeping the record. We have no wish to paint the situation any blacker than The Tribune itself does.

The inference that may justly be drawn from these statistics is that crime in the republic is aggravated by their system, judicial and political, and by other conditions, which even a radical alteration in the constitution could hardly hope to ameliorate. You cannot, by statute or executive measures, inculcate a national respect for law and order when it is absent, and what the millions of law-abiding property-owning people in the States have most to fear is the undermining of the material interests and social stability by the lawless element.

### Is the Word "America" Peruvian?

Dr. John Murray has made a most interesting contribution to the discussion of the origin of the name America. He points out that the oldest but one of the maps of the New World bears the name Tamarique upon it. Even to-day the title "Sierra Amerrique" is given to a mountain range in Nicaragua, once inhabited by a tribe called Amerriques. The sacred books of the Peruvian show that the national name of this once important race was Amara, or America.

Tamarique is, therefore, supposed to stand for Terra-America (the land of America). In the day of Vespucci nicknames abounded. They were given to nearly all, on all manner of pretexts and for many reasons. The Christian name of Vespucci was Amerigo. What could have been more natural than the slight alteration to America. Vespucci? And the scholarly Dr. Murray believes that instead of his giving his name to the Western Hemisphere, the hemisphere's most ancient title was bestowed upon him by alliteration.

We have often felt sad for Columbus' sake. His contemporaries showed the Genoese scant courtesy. And one has wondered that even his name was not given to the land he discovered. But if America is older than he or Vespucci, this reproach is removed.

## THE CODE OF HONOUR.

### HOW IT RECEIVED ITS QUIETUS IN ENGLAND IN 1836.

Hostile Meeting of the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea—Public Condemnation of the Code Resulting From the Experience of Captain Sooper.

Dueling in England was on the wane at the date of the hostile meeting between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea. That occurred in 1829, and marked an epoch in the modification of such an appeal to arms.

Our readers may have forgotten the occasion and result of this meeting, and we therefore recapitulate its general features. Wellington was Prime Minister. He had brought in the "Roman Catholic relief bill." Winchelsea opposed it and said the thing was done under false pretenses. A wearisome correspondence ensued, ending with the Duke writing.

"For this insult I believe that His Lordship will be anxious to give me reparation." Without retracting, however, the Earl continued beating the bush until he received a note in these words:

"I now call upon Your Lordship to give me that satisfaction for your conduct which a gentleman has a right to require and which a gentleman never refuses to give. I have the honor, &c., WELLINGTON."

To which the Earl replied:

"The satisfaction which Your Grace has demanded is, of course, impossible for me to decline. I have the honor, &c., WINCHELSEA."

The parties met at Battersea Fields next morning, the Duke attended by Sir Henry Hardinge, the Earl by Lord Falkmouth. Ground having been measured and places taken by the principals, at the word "Fire" the Duke raised his pistol, but seemed to hesitate for he saw that the Earl kept his pistol pointing downward, evidently not intending to fire. He then fired at random. The Earl did not discharge his pistol. Thereupon Lord Falkmouth stepped forward and delivered a memorandum to Sir Henry Hardinge, expressing

### THE EARL'S REGRET.

And the parties separated. Upon a subsequent inquiry by a committee of the House Lord Falkmouth stated the condition upon which he consented to act as second to the Earl was that the latter should not fire at the Duke. He also said, "The Earl of Winchelsea thought that the injury he had done the Duke of Wellington was too great for a mere apology, and that he ought to receive his fire!" That was the idea of "honour" 65 years ago, and it was said the "Iron Duke" regarded it as the most absurd transaction in which he ever took part.

The irrepressible conflict that for many years existed between the civil and the military Courts is the stoniest chapter of the history of dueling in England. Queen's Bench decided one way, the Horse Guards just the reverse. At Westminster Hall any death resulting from a duel was pronounced murder. At the same time an officer in the army who omitted to resent an affront or declined to receive a challenge was invariably dismissed from the service.

In 1836 Justice Dampier presided over an English Court which tried Captain Henry J. Sooper for killing a brother officer in a duel. The grand jury had found a true bill against the prisoner for murder, and the case was abundantly sustained by proof. The Justice laid down the law with unusual firmness and severity, and Sooper listened to his charge with anxiety.

The prisoner had watched the earlier proceedings of the Court with no little indifference. Against his seconds the grand jury had ignored the charge, and in his own case he looked for his ordinary result—either a verdict of acquittal or, at most, of manslaughter, followed by a short imprisonment.

The tones of the Justice's charge aroused him from his dreams. He fully understood the import of every word that fell from the Bench, and listened with constantly growing alarm. The jury was out about half an hour, a delay which induced hope of a favorable result. Upon their return their names were called by the Sheriff and a verdict demanded. The foreman said: "We find the prisoner

### GUILTY OF MURDER."

Captain Sooper stood facing the jury. No sooner was the verdict rendered than, turning deathly pale, he fell as if shot with a mortal wound, and amid the profound silence of the Court and spectators, uttered a long, loud groan. But he was soon sufficiently recovered to receive sentence, and was called upon in the usual form to say "why sentence of death should not be passed upon him according to law."

He made a logical and remarkable address, beginning with an apology for the interruption he had occasioned to the business of the Court, an incident he hoped would not be imputed to his fear of death, which he had bravely unmovable in battle. But he had a dear wife and beloved children to whom he had trusted to bequeath his only fortune—the unstained reputation of a soldier and a man of honor. Yet, now he was to die the death of a felon, and leave to his family the inheritance of a murderer's infamy!

He adverted to the circumstances of the duel, some parts of which had come out during the trial—that the dead man was the aggressor, and had publicly offered him an insult, which he dared not overlook; that he had been willing to accept any apology, but could get none; that he had no alternative but to send a challenge or lose his commission; that it was well known to every one acquainted with the army that if he had not sent a challenge to vindicate his honor and the honor of the service the next post would have brought an intimation from the Horse Guards that the King had

### NO FURTHER OCCASION

for his services, and he pointed out strong-

ly the bewildering contrast between the practice of the army—not only authorized and encouraged, but expected and exacted by the highest powers—and the stern sentence of the civil law in reference to the same transaction. He spoke of the deceased with affection and regret, and declared that nothing but a sense of what he owed to his profession would have led him to send the challenge, and he bitterly lamented that a false idea of honor had precluded a friend from yielding the apology, which would have ended the quarrel.

We give only the merest outline of the points made by Captain Sooper. It was a remarkable plea, presented with firmness and in a manly way, and made a profound impression. Tears were seen upon many faces, and even audible sobs testified to the deep sympathy of those present. The Justice, an able and good man, and full of the kindest feelings, was quite taken by surprise. He listened attentively, and obviously was much affected. Finally tears started from his eyes, and, covering his face with his hands, he omitted all remarks on the offense when he pronounced sentence, and simply said: "The sentence of the law is," &c. But while the Justice yet had his face covered with his hands, the prisoner had said:

"And for this I am to be led to execution like the vilest felon."

The Justice, overpowered by the appeal, said to himself, unwittingly loud enough to be overheard by the Sheriff:

"No, by—! You shall not die!" There was some difficulty in procuring a remission of the sentence, but the Justice was firm, and Captain Sooper was ultimately pardoned. Facts which came to light in his trial and during the effort to save his life stamped the duel with infamy, and abolished appeals to the code from the English army.

## HEROISM OF A LUMBERMAN.

### Carrying a Wounded Comrade Forty Miles Through Cold and Snow.

A young man, Henry Brault, a resident of Peterboro, Ont., recently performed an act of heroism, actuated by friendship, which is worthy of record among the heroic deeds of heroic men of any age. The Manchester, Wis., Union says that Brault and another young man, John Jamieson, were at work in the wild Madawaska region for the St. Anthony Lumber Company. Jamieson met with a severe accident which rendered him delirious, and Brault started with him for civilization, where surgical treatment could be had. They had traveled on foot but a few hundred yards when Jamieson's strength gave out and he became helpless. Brault, determined to save his companion if in his power, shouldered the invalid and started on his long, cold tramp of some forty miles to the nearest railroad. Without a moment's sleep, and bearing, besides his human burden, a pack of provisions, Brault continued his journey for four days and nights, through cold and snow, almost as helpless from exhaustion and fatigue as his friend was from illness, he had the supreme satisfaction of reaching the end of his journey and placing Jamieson where he was able to be properly treated. Such a feat of endurance seems almost incredible, and only a seasoned woodman, inured to hardship, could have accomplished it; and among those capable of it it is rare to find so striking an example of disinterested friendship, even when a human life is at stake. Whatever his station in life may be, young Brault deserves to rank among nature's noblemen.

## Statistics as to Language.

Almost one-third of all humanity, or about 400,000,000 people, speak the Chinese language. The Hindoo language and its various dialects are spoken by perhaps, 125,000,000, the third place being accorded the English language, which is now used by not less than 112,000,000 people. The Russian language comes fourth, 89,000,000 persons daily using it to the exclusion of all others. The German language is the audible expression of 57,000,000 human beings, and the Spanish of about 48,000,000. Among European languages French now takes fifth place, and when the languages of the world are considered it is the seventh in the category.

## Breaking it Gently.

"Really, Mr. Stalate," she protested, "you have given me four hours of your time this evening."

"Why—er—upon my word! So I have. The hours pass like minutes when I am with you."

"You were telling me that since your promotion your time is valuable."

"Yes."

"Well, papa doesn't allow me to accept expensive presents from young men."

## The Fad.

Collector—"See here, when are you going to do anything on this account?"

Mudge—"I don't know. I have been hypnotized so that I can't go through the performance of paying, even when I have the money. I'm awfully sorry, I assure you."

## An Unfair Advantage.

Chinese Emperor—"Why did you lose that battle?"

General Wun Run—"The Japanese attacked us in our rear."

"I was informed that they attacked you in front."

"Y-e-s, but that was our rear when they got there."

## Couldn't be Genuine.

Guest—"That still life study is a wonder. Nothing could be finer than that table, the book, the pipe, and the purse. How perfect the bank-bill is! By Jove! I believe it is a real bill pasted on."

Host—"Impossible! I bought it of an artist."

## Her Chance Came at Last.

"Are you mine?" he whispered.  
"Yours," replied the end-of-the-century girl, "in haste."

## SCIENCE OF LAST YEAR.

### SPLENDID PROJECTS RATHER THAN ACCOMPLISHED FACTS.

Flying Machines, Antitoxine, Electric Inventions, the New Air Element, and Astronomical Progress—A Large Telescope.

"Science moves, but slowly, slowly, creeping on from point to point," may not unfairly be accepted as the summary of the year 1894. The year has not been remarkable for exploration of new ground or for the epoch-making discoveries that stimulate thought and extend the range of intellectual vision.

Some of the larger enterprises of the year remain splendid projects rather than accomplished facts. Mr. Maxim has proved that a machine weighing 8,000 pounds can develop power sufficient to lift itself off the earth, yet he is probably more fully aware than any of his critics how much remains to be done before a practicable flying machine can be produced. Bacteriologists believe themselves to have discovered in the blood of inoculated horses a specific for diphtheria, and statistics of cures effected by this agent are accumulating with considerable rapidity. The note of caution, if not of actual skepticism, has, however, been sounded in more than one authoritative quarter, and past experience shows that remedies may fall into complete discredit after extensive adoption by the medical profession. The year has been prolific of schemes for applying electricity on a great scale to manufacturing processes; and, given the command of abundant and convenient water power it would be rash to set limits to

### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

that may be effected. This condition, however, is absolutely essential, and the investing public will do well to see that it is unquestionably secured before listening to the most seductive prospectus. Sir Andrew Noble has continued his remarkable investigation of pressures in the bores of guns, which must cause considerable modification of previously accepted beliefs and methods. It is satisfactory to find from Sir Andrew Noble's experiments that the cordite now in use in our army and navy shows greater freedom than any other explosive from an approach to detonation. Its erosion, of which so much is sometimes said, also appears to be less for equal energies than that of its rivals; and it is of a uniform character like "a washing away of the surface of the barrel," while brown powder produces a surface resembling a "plowed field in miniature."

The most remarkable original work of the year in the department of chemistry and physics is Mr. Philipp Lenard's application of the discovery of Hertz, that metallic films are transparent to the dark rays issuing from the negative pole in the case of electric discharge in a high vacuum. He closes one end of the vacuum tube with an aluminum film sufficiently thick to resist atmospheric pressure over a small area, and studies the cathode rays after passage through the metal. These cathode rays do not affect the eye, and produce no sensation in the skin, yet they are

### PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ACTIVE,

and when they impinge upon the tongue or nostrils produce the taste and smell of ozone. They are sharply discriminated from ordinary light by the fact that they cannot pass through quartz plates which are transparent to light. In Ebert's luminescent lamp an attempt is made to apply the cathode rays to the purposes of practical illumination. The inventor states that a serviceable light can be obtained from this apparatus with an expenditure of one two-thousandth part of the energy consumed in the acetate unit lamp. Should even a fraction of the economy of power here indicated be realized in practice, a wholly new start will be given to electric lighting.

The sensation of the scientific year has undoubtedly been the announcement made at the meeting of the British Association that a new constituent of the atmosphere had been discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay. Whether science is to be enriched with a new substance, compound or elementary, has yet to be seen. But there can not be any doubt that a striking novelty has been contributed to the method of scientific investigation.

In electric science the advances during 1894 have been in the direction of quiet progress rather than in

### REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

The practical development of electric lighting proceeds without any indications that there is likely to be a check in its extension. In Great Britain ninety-five electric supply stations are now working, of which sixteen are in the London district. Eighteen others are in course of erection. At the beginning of 1894 there were in use in London alone about three-quarters of a million of incandescent lamps; and the number will probably be increased to considerably over 1,600,000 by the end of 1895.

Through the past year can not be marked with red in the calendar of astronomical progress, as remarkable for any great discovery, it has been one of increasing activity and of steady advance. As the result of recent individual munificence, much larger instruments will soon be in the hands of some professional astronomers. Mr. McLean has offered to the Admiralty for the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope a large telescope, with complete modern appliances for photographic and spectroscopic work, together with a suitable light observatory for the instruments. The Royal Observatory of Greenwich is about to be enriched by £5,000 given by Sir Henry Thompson, for the erection of a telescope of 26-inch aperture, specially constructed for photographic work.

### The Back-Court Rivals.

Little Miss Freckles (proudly)—"My new doll winds up and walks."

Little Miss Muggs (silly)—"If I'd a known that kind was bein' sold, I'd a-got one for a waiting maid for my dollie."