

About the House.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

The appointments of a dining room are so few that any error in the choice or combination is more noticeable than in any room except a hall. However expensive the furnishing, an air of comfort and cheer should be imparted. Mahogany, stained oak, cherry, and walnut are the accepted woods. High-backed chairs are less favored than formerly, and high-top buffets or sideboards the exception. Chairs should be light enough to move easily, or else be furnished with casters. Wood frames with old-time rush and cane seats are very much in favor. Movable cushions fitted to the seats and covered with leather plain or embossed, or wool tapestry, make such chairs better for hard usage than upholstered ones. Side chairs should not have arms unless the room is very large; and chairs, for the convenience of the host and hostess in serving should be somewhat higher, and have arms. The shape of the table is a matter of choice. The sideboard should be commodious, and as elegant as one can afford. Corner china or crystal closets with glass doors, and mirrors at the back, to reflect the dainty contents, are both convenient and elegant.

CRAB APPLE JELLY.

Probably the most delicious of all jellies is that made from crab apples. Its delicate flavor and fine color make it a favorite. If carefully made it is clear, transparent and firm. Wild crab apples make the finest jelly, having a more decided flavor than that made of the cultivated tree. Wash the apples and quarter them. Cut away any decayed parts, but do not pare or remove the cores. Put an inch or two of water into a kettle and put the apples into it. Boil until it forms a pulp. Strain it into a coarse cotton bag or strainer, and when cool press it to extract all the juice. Now take a finer cloth and put it over the colander. Pour the juice through this, a cupful at a time, washing out the cloth frequently. Do this twice. If the juice is not very tart or the flavor pronounced, add the strained juice of four lemons to a peck of apples and three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Put the juice on to boil for fifteen minutes, and while boiling sift in the sugar slowly. Boil for five minutes longer. If it does not jell then allow it to boil longer. It is always safest to "try" jellies before removing from the fire, as fruit varies in the amount of water it contains.

ABOUT COMMON SALT.

A bag of salt, heated, and applied over a painful spot is often very efficacious in allaying pain, especially those of a colicky nature in the stomach and bowels, says a writer in the Boston "Traveler." A weak solution of salt in water is a good remedy for slight indigestion, especially that characterized by a sense of weight and oppression.

Dissolved in water and snuffed up the nostrils it is of use in curing catarrh, but when chronic its use must be persisted in night and morning for several months.

A handful of rock salt added to the bath is the next best thing to an ocean dip.

A weak solution is good for sore throat to be used as a gargle, and this is still better if a few grains of red pepper are added.

As a dentifrice salt and water will not only cleanse, but whiten the teeth, and will harden the gums.

Used in washing the hair it will prevent the hair from falling out.

When broiling steak, a pinch or two of salt thrown on the fire will quench the flames arising from the dripping fat.

Added to a bucket of water it forms a remarkable effective fire extinguisher.

A little salt in raw or boiled starch will prevent the irons from sticking, and make the starch whiter. If the irons are rough, lay some salt on a piece of brown paper, lay a piece of muslin over it, and rub the irons on it until they are bright and smooth.

Ink stains may be removed by the use of moistened salt. When it becomes discolored, remove it, and use a fresh supply until no color remains.

New calicoes soaked in a strong solution of salt for an hour before washing will retain their colors better.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of tea and the like in dishes that have been carelessly washed.

A teaspoonful of salt in a lamp will make kerosene oil give a brighter light.

TO REMEMBER WHEN CANNING.

Before commencing to prepare the fruit look over all the cans or jars, and discard any that are imperfect or cracked. Wash them carefully and drain. See that the covers and tops fit perfectly if for glass jars. If tin cans are used see that they do not leak and that they are well tinned. Crocks and stone jars should be well glazed. New rubber rings should be purchased every year for glass jars, as the old ones get out of shape and do not exclude the air. Putty, sealing wax or beeswax should be used for sealing the covers on all jellies, jams or preserves. Glasses on all jellies should be heated in some way before being filled with the hot fruit in order that they may not crack. Set them into hot water for a few minutes or wrap a towel about them which has been wrung out of hot water. When filled wipe the cans and jars and set them away in a cool, dark and dry place.

PREPARING NEW CARROTS.

A La Maitre D'Hotel.—Trim some of the smallest new carrots that can be obtained, and boil them in salted water. When nearly done, drain off the

water, and toss them in plenty of salt butter until quite tender, adding, during the process, some parsley, finely chopped, the squeeze of a lemon, and some pepper and salt if necessary.

A La Nivernaise.—Take some very small new carrots, trim them to a uniform shape, and parboil them in salted water; then drain them thoroughly and toss them in butter with pepper and salt, adding a sprinkling of flour, and enough stock to barely cover the carrots. Let them simmer gently till they are quite done, shaking the sauce pan every now and then, and serve as hot as possible.

A La Creme.—Trim some new carrots in the usual way, boil, and drain them. Melt one ounce of butter in a sauce-pan, add to it a dessertspoonful of flour, pepper, salt, grated nutmeg, and two or three spoonfuls of cream. Put the carrots in this, simmer gently for a few minutes, and then serve.

Potage Nivernaise.—Cut out some new carrots into the shape of small olives, and toss them in butter with a sprinkling of caster sugar, and pepper and salt to taste; then let them finish cooking in a small quantity of stock. Boil the carrot trimmings in as much clear, well-flavored stock as will be wanted for stock for about half an hour, then strain into the soup-tureen, add the cut carrots, and serve.

TEACH CHILDREN.

That teasing is a positive crime. That they must eat bread before cake. That bedtime is not a "movable" hour.

That they must speak respectfully to the servants.

That bawling over bruises is unworthy sturdy beings.

That they should not appeal from the decision of one parent to the other.

That it is in bad taste for them to tell all that they learn of the neighbors' domestic arrangements through playing with the neighbors' children.

LADY COVENTRY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Announcement Which Recalls a Famous Old Indian Monarch.

London society has not yet recovered from its astonishment over the announcement of the engagement of Lady Anne Coventry, daughter of the Earl of Coventry, to Prince Victor de Hulleep Singh. The Prince is the son and heir of the great Indian monarch who was dethroned in order to enable England to annex one of the richest districts in that country absolutely for her own. Among other possessions of this potentate was the Kohinoor diamond, which a year or two ago he presented to Queen Victoria. He was given a pension of about £70,000 a year by the British Government, and having married a French woman, he removed to England and led the life of an English country gentleman, being at one time a near neighbor to the Prince of Wales. His wife was recognized at court as a Princess of semi-royal rank, and the old Maharajah was given precedence over all the English nobility and treated in every respect as a prince of the blood.

But the old Prince spent too much money and the British Government declined to pay his debts, and all of a sudden he revolted, declared that he no longer owed allegiance to the British crown, and departed for the continent. He went to Russia and offered to incite a formidable insurrection in India if the Czar would assist him. But the then Czar, father of his present Majesty, gave the angry Maharajah him to return to Paris, where he induced him to return to Paris, where he passed a year or two in sulking. He then offered to apologize, and the British Government received him back with entire good nature. The Queen sent for him to come to Windsor. It was on that occasion that she sent for the Kohinoor diamond, once the crown jewel of the deposed Maharajah, and placing it in his hand, declared that she would only wear it again if he designed to present it to her. Naturally, the Indian Prince could not resist the Queen's graciousness, and when he died a short time ago he impressed upon his son and heir the value of preserving to the full the friendship of England.

There is another way of looking at this marriage of an Indian Prince to an English girl of noble rank. It may be the dawn of a new era for India. One by one the Indian Princes might be induced to marry English girls, so by degrees the tributary Princes of Hindostan would all have English mothers and thus have the additional ties of consanguinity and sentiment to bind them to the ruler.

WOMEN RUN THAT TOWN.

Last spring the women of the little town of Jamestown, in Cloud county, Kansas, organized and elected an entire ticket of women, from the Mayor down. They promised to rid the town of saloons and gambling. After a fight for two months they were compelled to take the law into their hands, and, accordingly, on Friday a band of resolute women, shortly after midnight, went to Miller's saloon with axes, hatchets and hammers and smashed the building and furniture into fragments. Beer and whiskey were spilled in the streets, and the bar, furniture, and fixtures were scattered about the premises. A notice was posted warning Miller to leave the town and threatening vengeance on any others who should undertake to run a saloon or joint in the town.

THE LIKELIER SUPPOSITION.

Smith—See Jones over there laughing so heartily. Somebody must have told him a funny story.
Brown—More likely Jones told it himself.

SOME SPANISH TORTURES.

SUSPECTS SUBJECTED TO HORRIBLE TORTURES BY JAILERS.

Alleged Anarchists Become Unconscious After Undergoing Agonies—Diet of Salt Fish Without Water—Populace of Spain Horrified and Europe Deeply Impressed by Reports of Cruelties.

The persistent and circumstantial stories of cruelties inflicted upon prisoners in Spanish jails are no longer ignored by the general European press and public. The arrival of a company of so-called Spanish anarchists in London the other day, after being released from custody of the authorities of Barcelona, gives the subject of their alleged sufferings special interest in England. These exiles declare that, in order to induce them to confess their guilt in connection with bomb-throwing and other outrages, they were subjected to such tortures as having their finger and toe nails torn out, burning with branding irons, tearing with hot pinchers, being deprived of water for eight days and fed during the time on salt food.

Here is an extract from an affidavit made in London by Francisco Gana, who was recently deported across the French frontier after confinement for several months in the prison at Montjurich, near Barcelona:

"I was arrested June 20, 1896. The police asked me on the pretense that I was to answer questions at the palace of the civil government. They took me home and searched the house, where they found one book on 'Republicanism.' They then took me to the Prefect's palace, and from there to the military fortress at Ataranzanas. No reason for my arrest was given. I was transferred to another prison the same day, and two days later to Montjurich. I was kept there with seventeen others in the same cell, arrested on the same suspicion. On August 4 I was called out with two others, and we were placed in three separate subterranean cells.

"Two gendarmes bound my wrists together with spiked iron chains, tightened by a key, and ordered me to run up and down the cell, which was 12 paces long. No question had been asked me. I stopped running I was beaten with a whip. This lasted twenty-two hours, with nothing to eat or drink. Then they offered me salt cod, and said I could eat vermin if I did not confess to throwing the bomb on June 7. I refused and was kept running up and down the cell for four days and nights. I was then asked to declare the name of the author of the attempt. I said I did not know. I was then tortured until I lost consciousness. On recovery I found that the nails of both big toes had been forced back by spikes. I was ordered to run about the cell again. This lasted one day.

"I then attempted suicide with an iron spike. It was then permitted to rest, but could not sleep for the screams from another cell. On Aug. 9, I was placed alone in another cell, where I stayed till the end of August. I was then removed from one cell to another and kept at Montjurich with other prisoners who had been tortured till June 12. On that day I was taken handcuffed to the station with fifty-one others. The irons were removed, and I was sent by train to Perpignan, the frontier town of France. I had no trial of any kind."

HORRIBLE TORTURES.

A correspondent of the "Pall-Mall Gazette," at Madrid vouches for a series of such horrible tales. The recent execution of five innocent men, wrongly convicted of treason, and shot by order of the government, has, he says, created a feeling of horror among the people. Then he adds, among others, these particulars of his terrible indictment:

"A certain Lamal was arrested and taken to the barracks. He was accused of being in the possession of seditious documents. No sooner had he entered the room where questions are asked than he was confronted by a couple of police, who belabored him cruelly, calling on him to acknowledge the justice of the outrages of which he was entirely ignorant. On his refusal to do so, he was stripped and suspended to the ceiling and flogged until he fainted.

"These nineteenth century inquisitors vary the nature of the tortures inflicted as fancy prompts them. They have torn out the nails from the hands and feet of prisoners, some of whom have been thrust into oubliettes—dark, underground dungeons, overrun with rats—dating from the sixteenth century, and which are utilized to this day. Here are confined the obstinate prisoners who refuse to answer incriminating questions. They are left to suffer the pangs of hunger for days and days together, and then afterward they are subjected to a renewal of interrogatories. After such treatment, it is not surprising to read that they are too weak and ill to walk into the room where sits the court-martial appointed to try them. They have to be carried in their feet being a mass of sores and their faces covered with bruises. One Nogues, who, among other tortured prisoners was tried on December 15 last and sentenced to death, was simply a living corpse.

"At the fortress of Montjurich a prisoner named Joseph Codina, was dragged from his cell and repeatedly ducked in the sea, up to drowning point. Then he was lacerated with pinchers and flogged. His torturers were endeavoring to force him to admit that he was the instigator of the Liceo conspiracy. Now, the very next day the real instigator of that conspiracy, one Santiago Salvador, was arrested. He boldly admitted that he was the instigator.

CONFESSION EXTORTED.

"In the matter of the attempt on the life of Field Marshal Martinez Campos, one Caseruela was dragged from his cell.

He is told that if he does not admit that he is guilty he, being subject to martial law, will be immediately shot. The soldiers are there waiting for him. He makes a dash for life and takes a header into the sea. He is fished out, and for five days and nights is compelled to march up and down with occasionally a few minutes' rest, while he is fed with salt cod, but without a drop of water to drink. His tormentors only put an end to the torture when they see that he is on the point of dropping down from exhaustion. No sooner is he fit to stand on his feet again than he is suspended from a nail, driven into his shoulder, and made to endure other tortures. Too weak to resist any longer, he surrenders at discretion, and answers affirmatively to any suggestions his jailers choose to make.

"There are three classes of dungeons in these Spanish fortresses—the zero, the double zero, and the counter zero. In these cells, progressively, according to the greater or less degree of resistance shown by prisoners, the jailers, transformed into torturers, act as the auxiliaries of the judges before whom the accused will eventually appear, if they outlive their tortures."

These terrible charges are making so deep an impression on the public opinion of Europe that the Spanish authorities are seeking to offset the effect which they have produced. The "Times" printed a letter from a well-known foreign diplomatist resident in Madrid, who is the Spanish Minister of that capital, and who has frequently paid a visit to the castle Montjurich, where the alleged cruelties have taken place. This is his conclusion:

"After all I saw (and I did not pay a flying visit, I stayed nearly four hours at the castle), I must say that I have seldom seen a more healthy prison and more happy-looking prisoners. As we all know, the Spanish people are generally a kind, good-hearted people, and I have brought back with me the conviction that the General commanding the castle and his officers do not believe this opinion."

The reader can make his own estimate of the value of this disclaimer.

SNORING CAN BE CURED EASILY.

It May Be Necessary to Break One's Nose, But That Is in Extreme Cases.

Do you snore? Or, what is worse, are you compelled to sleep in the vicinity of a person who snores? Has sleep been driven from your weary eyelids by some stumbling individual who continued his sleep despite the tremendous noise with which he assailed his neighbors?

No one who has not been kept awake by snoring can appreciate the suffering of Mrs. Mary Johns, a St. Louis woman whose husband is, perhaps, the snoring champion of the world. She recently applied to the St. Louis City Dispensary for relief, claiming that she had not slept for three nights. When her husband went to sleep he began snoring, and he continued until his snorings had refreshed him. Sleep for other people in the house was impossible.

While Mr. Johns slept, with crash succeeding crash and rumble following rumble, Mrs. Johns stayed awake and tossed about unable to sleep. Waking him merely stopped the noise for a few brief seconds, and he snored whether on his back or either side. When she appealed to the Health Department and found that nothing could be done for her, she resolved to

APPLY FOR A DIVORCE.

Dr. E. J. Birmingham, chief surgeon of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital, says that Mrs. Johns would find it cheaper to consult a physician regarding her husband's affliction than to secure a divorce. He says that any case of snoring can be cured by proper treatment and that it is not necessary for a man to snore when he goes to the land of nod.

"Snoring is caused by the vibration of the soft palate," says Dr. Birmingham. When the mouth is closed this palate hangs down and leaves plenty of room for the air to pass through the nose. If the nose passage is obstructed in any manner so that the person finds it easier to breathe through the mouth when asleep, then the air causes the soft palate to vibrate, thus causing the snore. It is very rare indeed that a man snores while his mouth is closed, and when such a case is discovered the snoring is never loud and seldom troubles any one else. Since snoring is caused by an obstruction in the nose, the natural treatment is to remove that obstruction.

"Occasionally the removal of the obstruction does not stop the snoring, the habit of breathing through the mouth having become so strong. If the patient is unable to break the habit without assistance, we place a small strip of celluloid between the lips and the teeth. A string is fastened to this celluloid and tied around the neck to prevent its being swallowed. This device will correct the habit in a short time and its use need not be continued afterwards."

"There are many causes for obstructions in the nose. The most common is an

ENLARGEMENT OF THE TISSUES due to catarrh which has existed for years. Polypi are also frequently found and removed with comparative ease. The enlargement of various bones of the nose is also common, being due to repeated congestion of the mucous membranes from neglected colds. A deviated septum is another cause. The septum is the bone that divides the two orifices of the nose. If this partition is bent to one side it will obstruct that orifice. To straighten the septum it is necessary to fracture it and then set it straight.

"Enlarged tonsils often partially close the nostrils. When this condition is found the tonsils are removed. The tonsils are useful only in youth. Sometimes the palate is too long and a small piece must be removed from the end. Occasionally the turbinated bones in the nose are too large and must be sawed off. These bones form a sort of fluting by running lengthwise the nasal passage. The other ends of them may be seen. They are about an inch and a half long and when too large a strip must be sawed from them along their entire length.

VOLCANO'S MANY VICTIMS.

HUNDREDS MORE KILLED BY THE GREAT ERUPTIONS OF MAYON.

Continued Eruptions Wipe Out Five Towns and Bury Their Inhabitants in Lava and Ashes—A Red-Hot Stream Flowing Forty Miles in the Ocean—Eruptions in Japan Also.

Mail advices received report that five more towns have been wiped out and not less than 400 persons killed since last reports were received by the eruption of Mayon volcano, in Luzon Island, one of the Philippine group. Widespread devastation and ruin have resulted in towns and villages situated around the base of Mayon for fifty miles. The latest towns destroyed are Santo Nino, San Roque, Misericordia, San Antonio, and San Isador. The last two are suburbs of Libog, the destruction of which was announced several weeks ago. At Libat and Libog 115 persons are buried in the ruins. All the surrounding hemp plantations and fields and cattle have been destroyed.

Two hundred inhabitants perished when San Antonio, San Roque, and Misericordia were destroyed and 200 more met death under ashes and lava in or near the other towns. Cascades of red-hot lava pouring over Mayon's sides together with

DENSE SHOWERS OF ASHES

from the first eruption, buried them before they could flee to places of refuge. Gradually the eruption increased in violence until lava was flowing into the sea forty miles from the crater and the tremendous rain of ashes and sand reached Nueva, fifty miles away. Villages were thus destroyed which were thought to be safe. At Bacay many houses have been buried under avalanches of ashes and sand. In the town of Tabaco large fissures opened in the earth, engulfing several dozen buildings. Escape from this town was impossible, as all roads were destroyed.

A correspondent writing from Guinea Obatan, twenty miles from the mountain's base, sends a long and graphic description of the eruption to Manila papers. He says that subterranean rumblings are heard throughout Luzon Island, while the lava furiously boils over the crater and runs down in rivers of fire. At the same time hot sand and ashes are thrown out over the surrounding country, completely obscuring the sun. Branches of trees are broken off by the weight of the ashes, and the forests, which were a source of great wealth are destitute. The women and children of Guinea Obatan were sent to the Manaro Mountains for safety and the correspondent and some others remained one night watching the majestic but awful volcano. People of Libog, he says, were

KILLED BY RED-HOT STONES

and sand, which fell in showers over the town. Libog was completely buried, not even the roofs of houses being visible, except the ruins of one church. On the east side of the mountains all the plantations have been destroyed. On the other sides there are narrow streaks where some vegetation yet remains.

The last reports received placed the total loss of life to July 1 at 500. At that time the towns of Malipet, Bacay, and Libog had been partly destroyed.

Railway tracks and several persons killed by the eruption of Shiranes, a volcano in Gumma Prefecture, Japan. Late in July earthquake shocks were felt, followed by the eruption, which threw ashes and sand nearly a mile from the crater. Next day there was another eruption about 100 feet from the old crater, hot water and mud being thrown seventy feet into the air. This continued three hours. The crater remains full of boiling mud and more eruptions are expected.

HOUSEWIFE LORE.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word charly, which means a dish of custard, and charlotte russe is Russian charlotte.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m'sickquash.

Hominy is from aumumina, the North American Indian word for parched corn.

Sally Lunn was a pastry cook, who, at the close of the eighteenth century, used to cry the tea-bread which bears her name about the streets of Bath, England.

Gooseberry fool is a corruption of gooseberries, fole, milled or pressed gooseberries.

Waffle is from wafel, a word of Teutonic origin, meaning honeycomb.

Macaroni is taken from a Greek derivation which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to the ancient custom of eating it at feasts for the dead.

Blanc mange means literally white food, hence chocolate blanc-mange is sometimes of a misnomer. The sandwich is so-called after the Earl of Sandwich, who first devised the placing of meats between two pieces of bread.

Forcemeat is a corruption of farce-meat from the French farce, stuffing, i.e., meat for stuffing.

Mulligatawny is from an East Indian word meaning pepper water.

Gumbo is simply okra soup, gumbo being the name by which okra is often known in the South. Chicken gumbo is soup of okra and chicken.

A TRAVELER'S PROTEST.

A gentleman had left his corner seat in an already crowded railroad car to go in search of something to eat, leaving a rug to reserve his seat. On returning he found that, in spite of the rug and the protest of his fellow passengers, the seat had been usurped by one in lady's garments. To his protestations her lofty reply was:

"Do you know, sir, that I am one of the Director's wives?"

Madam, he replied, were you the Director's only wife, I should still protest.