About the ....House

SOME CRANBURY COOKERY.

Sauce—Add 1 cup boiling water to 1 qt carefully picked cranberries and cook slowly until the skins burst, then stir in 2 cups granulated sugar, and simmer 10 minutes longer. Turn into molds and let get cold. Cranberries cooked in this manner will jelly beautifully and are by many preferred with turkey to the strained jelly. Cooking too long develops a more acid taste, and will make the skins tough and indigestible.

Tart—Line a deep perforated pie dish with good paste, and fill it with cranberry sauce cooked as in preceding recipe. Put several strips of puff paste across the top in lattice fashion and bake in a quick oven.

Pudding—Mix together 1 beaten egg, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 2½ cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, and 1 cup chopped cranberries. Turn into an oiled mold, cover, and steam for 1 hour. Serve with any sweet liquid sauce.

Cranberry Olives—Spread slices of turkey, veal or roast beef with cranberry sauce cooked as in first recipe, sprinkle with grated crumbs, season lightly, add some little bits of butter, roll up and tie. Dip in melted butter, roll in seasoned crumbs (using salt, pepper, minced onion and celery for seasoning) and brown lightly in a quick oven. Delicious for breakfast, lunch or tea.

CABBAGE RELISHES.

Fried—Chop cabbage fine, place in a frying pan containing 1 cup bacon dripping, 1 pt boiling water, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 pepper pod, salt to taste. Stir c ten, cooking until brown.

Foam—Slice a solid cabbage ve thin. Season with salt and pepp Add ½ or 1 cup good cream, accor ing to size of cabbage, 2 teaspoo sugar. Stir vigorously with a fo and just before serving stir in much cider vinegar as you have us of cream. Keep very cold.

Cold Slaw—Slice a solid head ve thin. Season with salt, pepper a sugar. Stir in enough cider vineg to have it real sharp.

Cream Slaw—Slice a solid he very thin. Place in the pan tablespoon butter. When hot, p in the cabbage, with a very litt water. Let simmer until thorough done. Beat 1 egg very light a stir in slowly, then ½ cup so cream. Salt and pepper to taste.

Warm Slaw—Boil together the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons each sugar and sour cream, 1 tablespoon butter, and 1 cup vinegar. Pour this over finely cut cabbage that has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Serve at once.

FANCY CAKES.

Sublime Cake—Beat the white of 11 eggs to a stiff froth, add to them the yolks of 3 eggs well beaten and 1½ cups powdered sugar well sifted, 1 teaspoon lemon extract and 1 cup flour sifted five times, with 1 teaspoon cream tartar. Bake in a moderate oven in an ungreased pan. Place the pan upside down for cake to cool slightly lifted on one side, and it will drop out or can be easily removed by slipping a knife around the edges when cold.

Rose Cake—Two cups powdered sugar, 3 cups sifted flour, whites of 6 eggs beaten stiff, ¾ cup butter, 1 cup water, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Color part of the dough pink, flavor with rose, and bake in layers, two white, the middle one pink. Make a filling of icing, and put with same. Ornament the top with three roses made as follows: While the icing is still wet, arrange candied rose leaves in circles, letting them overlap a little. Three layers make them about right. Leave a small circle in the center, into which drop the yolk of hard-boiled egg pulverized. It will stick while frosting is wet and a little care will make the imitation of roses perfect.

VARIOUS RECIPES.

Green Corn Pudding—Draw a sharp knife through each row of corn lengthwise, then scrape out the pulp. To one pint of this corn add one pint of milk and one pint of cream, three eggs, thoroughly beaten, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half tablespoonful of flour. Bake for one hour, stirring occasionally until it thickens.

Foamy Pudding Sauce—Cream half a cupful of butter, add a cupful of powdered sugar and flavor with vanilla. Set aside until just before serving, then add a fourth of a cupful of hot milk and the white of an egg beaten to a foam. Beat till light and foamy.

Spiced Grapes—Take seven pounds of fruit, three and a half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, and one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and grated nutmeg. Pulp the fruit, boil in the vinegar until soft, press through a colander, add the skins, sugar and spices; then boil until thick.

Canning Grapes Whole—Pick only sound grapes off the stem, being very careful not to break the skins. Fill cans with grapes, then cover with cold water, put into a kettle or boiler packed with hay and water, and keep the cans from breaking. Cover up and let them cook until grapes are heated through. Carefully turn off all juice and fill with hot syrup as thick as molasses. Seal at once. They are delicious. Jelly may be made by taking the same proportions of juice as are used for crab apple jelly.

"HE WANTS THE EARTH."

HOW TO PRESERVE FERNS.

Gather, during a walk through the woods, an armful of ferns, selecting perfect ones; lay smoothly between newspapers and put to press under a trunk. These may so remain until returning to the city. Fill rose bowls half of sand and stick these

OR PRODUCE - 5 PER

F. T. HILL & C

Got Lame Back or Lumbago

No need of that now. That sort of can be knocked out in short order, Polson's Nerviline which is five t stronger than any other, penetrating once through the tissues, reaches source of suffering, drives it out and gives relief almost instantly. Not m but strength that gives Polson's Ner this power. You will think it

scite are r it at the the do

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficiency in limbering up the hand of such sufferers. For persons liable to cramp, paralysis or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides, the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women suffering from insomnia and depression. In certain sanitariums patients are encouraged to make use of bright steels, and the work is so pleasant that it is much enjoyed by them.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

It is said that two ounces of permanganate of potash thrown into a cistern where the water has become foul will purify it completely.

Rusty iron articles if left over night in a bath of sour whey can be cleansed more easily than in any other way, according to an exchange.

Tomatoes may be canned at home by paring them without scalding or cutting, putting them in a kettle on the back of the stove and letting the juice draw out slowly. When there is sufficient juice so they will not burn, let them cook till done, then can in the usual fashion. Use no water in them, or they will spoil.

Very few people dry sweet corn these days. But it is good for a change in midwinter, for it seems to have a different flavor from the canned.

Babies' knitted hoods, crocheted and knitted wool shawls, etc., can be nicely cleaned by rubbing them in dry flour.

A nice way to use hard pears is to "ginger" them. To two pounds of fruit allow two pounds of sugar and a pint of water, with one ounce of tincture of ginger or its equivalent in fresh ginger root. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and cook the pears in it until transparent, but not until they break. The pears should be chipped into small pieces. Apples may be put up in the same way.

CANADIAN TOURS.

Sir Alfred Jones Working Out Details of Scheme.

The latest development in the tourist direction is a scheme for circular tours at an inclusive price between Great Britain and Canada. Sir Alfred Jones, of London, is interesting himself in the matter, and is working out the details of the arrangements that have to be made. Railway interests on both sides of the Atlantic have to be approached to ensure the perfect working of the idea. Sir Alfred's main basis is that a passenger ought to be able to go to a tourist agency and pay for a ticket which would cover all expenses, including those by sea and land, both traveling and hotel. This, in Sir Alfred's opinion, would greatly stimulate travel between the two countries. It is his firm belief that Englishmen have everything to gain by a journey through the vigorous lands of the West and by a study of their methods of life. He recently sent out a number of working men to study trade conditions in Canada and the United States.

It is to give the same advantages to people in a better position that he is evolving the present scheme, which, it may be stated, would affect a considerable reduction in the expenses at present necessarily incidental to a tour in the New World.

The principal cities and resorts in Canada will be embraced in the arrangements. No details are yet settled, and the scheme could not be brought into working order before next season.

SUCCESSFUL ELSEWHERE.

Sir Alfred Jones, who has an Imperial motive in everything he does, has found that by making similar provision for through booking to the West Indies and the Canary Islands, travel to these places has been steadily on the increase.

"At present," said Sir Alfred Jones, "through a scheme similar to the one I am developing for Canada it is possible to go to the Canary Islands and back for £15, which includes both hotel and traveling expenses. No less than 3,000 people availed themselves of this opportunity last season, and this year people are going out in the summer for the sake of the sea voyage. Jamaica will soon become very popular as a New Riviera resort. It is one of the countries of the future."

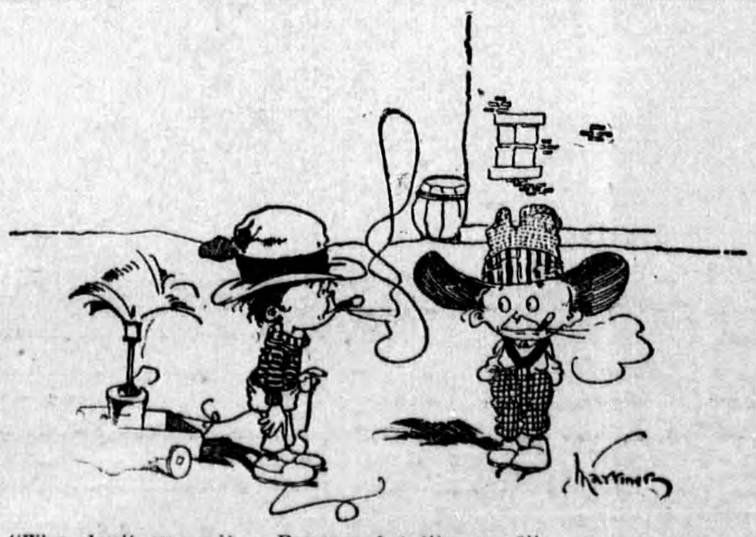
Regarding the new Canadian and South African service, Sir Alfred said that it was opening a totally new market to Canada, and as such would bring a prosperity to the two colonies which would react favorably on the empire.

ELECTRIC BATTERY IN A MAN.

Anybody who shakes hands with Henry Longman, of Summerville, Pa., gets an electric shock of confusing power. Three years ago, while peeling tanbark he was struck by lightning and has ever since possessed the queer power of transmitting an electric shock to everything he touches. By passing a blade of a knife between his thumb and finger during the process of a storm he charges the metal so strongly that heavy weights can be lifted. When flies alight upon him they drop dead, and when he is in a dark room his eyes shine like incandescent lights. Whenever a storm approaches Longman becomes so strongly charged with electricity that it is dangerous to touch him. He says he feels no inconvenience except that he dare not go near a moving locomotive for fear of being drawn against it and killed.

RATS IN A POST OFFICE.

From Tunis it is reported that the post office there has lately been infested by thousands of rats, which gnaw at and destroy the letters. A troop of cats introduced by the authorities have not succeeded in driving the rats away, and the postmaster advises the public to inclose their letters in small metalic tubes.



"Why don't you git a Panama het like me ?"
"Too common ! W'y de horses'll be wearin' 'em next year."

PIERPONT MORGAN.

What the Great Financier Looks Like.

Imagine a face which combines the chief characteristics of Bismarck, Cecil Rhodes and Lord Roberts, and you can get an idea of what Mr. Pierpont Morgan is like. There is not another face like it in the wide world. Like the two historical giants first mentioned, he is tall, being over six feet in height, and fairly heavy. One's first impression of Morgan's countenance is that it is a fierce one, but a subsequent glance reveals an underlying good nature. It has enormous powers of expression, and is marked by strong lines.

Life has written a great story upon Pierpont Morgan's countenance, which tells of battles, hopeless, hard-fought, but won openhanded without dissimulation or subterfuge. Written in his countenance are his life secrets, hard work, indomitable will, tremendous powers of observation, and assimilation, elephantine toughness tempered by flexibility, and enormous, volcanic vital force.

Morgan does not conceal his emotions, nor does he attempt to do so. When pleased he signifies his pleasure by emphatic approval, if of a humorous kind by the heartiest of laughs. To look at him is to almost catch the infection of his intensely energetic nature, and he infuses all with whom he comes in contact with his spirit.

Like most Americans, he smokes incessantly, large strong cigars. He eats much, drinks moderately, works hard, and sleeps hard.

The only sign of failing about him is his hair, which is growing thin. What remains, however, is crisp, bright, and silvery.

He is one of those huge masses of vitality which every now and again, as in cases of Napoleon, Bismarck, Gladstone, and Cecil Rhodes, affect the destines of their generation, and there is no living personality possessed of so much gigantic energy backed up by such colossal wealth.

SCREWS YOU CAN'T SEE.

The minuteness of some of the screws made in a watch factory may be measured by a statement that it takes nearly 150,000 of a certain kind to weigh a pound. Under the microscope they appear in their true character—perfectly finished bolts. The pivot of the balance-wheel is one two-hundredth of an inch in diameter, and the gauge with which pivots are classified measures to the thousandth part of an inch. Each jewel hole into which a pivot fits is about one five-thousandth of an inch larger than the pivot to permit sufficient play. The finest screw for a small-sized watch has a thread of 260 to the inch, and weighs one one hundred and thirty thousandth of a pound. Jewel slabs of sapphire, ruby, or garnet are first sawed into slabs one-fiftieth of an inch thick, and are shellacked to plates so that they may be surfaced. Then the individual jewels are sawed or broken off, drilled through the center, and a depression made in the convex side for an oil-cup. A pallet jewel weighs one one-hundredth and fifty thousandth of a pound; a roller jewel a little more than one two hundred and fifty-six thousandth. The largest round hairspring stud is one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter and about nine one-hundredths of an inch in length.

ANTI-MICROBE SHAVING.

In Jermyn street is what is said to be the only antiseptic, microbe-proof barber shop in London, England. The first impression is rather grimly suggestive of a private operating surgery. The walls are tiled. There is no upholstery anywhere. The chairs are of metal, with head subjected to frequent disinfecting. The basins are made with pedal taps to avoid the contaminating touch of human fingers. Everything your eyes rest on seems to say: 'There are no germs on me.' The barber is clad in sterilized overalls. He explains that that is to prevent any of his own personal and private stock of microbes from migrating to you. Before beginning to operate on you he dips his hands in some germ-destroying solution, and he assures you that the razor is sterilized afresh for each customer. From a capsule he empties into a sterilized vessel just enough soap powder to supply the lather needed for the shaving job. It seems that danger may lurk in soap that has been used to shave some other fellow. The price charged for the operation is sixpence.

POISONOUS PARSNIPS.

It is a curious fact that the common edible parsnip—Pastinaca sativa—when allowed to run wild, becomes a skin poison, acting upon the cuticle somewhat after the manner of Rhus toxicodendron, and also that variety of primula known as obconica. Another peculiar fact is that it is especially poisonous when the dew is upon it, though when dry it is said to be perfectly safe. It produces in the former condition quite a smart-rash. Some years ago in a poisoning case which proved fatal, the doctor in attendance kept the parsnips, regarding the identity of which there could be no doubt, as they contained the tooth-marks of those who had eaten them. He subsequently planted them, and they grew to be the real garden parsnip. Just why these transformations from poisonous to non-poisonous should take place has not yet been found out.

SOME STARTLING TRIALS

ODD EXPERIMENTS FOR TESTING INVENTIONS.

Sixteen Hours in a Submarine Boat in 30 Feet of Water.

A diver, though supplied with air from the surface, and in communication with his crew in a boat above him, rarely remains under water for more than four hours at a time. The French naval authorities recently determined to subject their new submarine, the "Morse," to a submersion of sixteen hours on end, says London Answers.

The "Narval," a previously built boat of the same type, had been submerged for twelve hours, and her crew had suffered frightfully. But the "Morse" was said to be better fitted with air-renewing apparatus. The boat was sunk in harbor one gloomy winter day, and lay at the bottom of nearly 30 feet of water. The cold was intense, as it was impossible to

SPARE SUFFICIENT AIR

for any kind of fire. The silence, of course, was absolute, and the four men who composed the crew were as cut off from their fellows as though they had been in another world. The air became heavily charged with fumes of poisonous carbonic acid gas, and the men were obliged to frequently inhale oxygen, and rub their nostrils and lips with a pomade made of lime.

"Minutes," said one of them afterwards, "seemed like hours."

But the time at length elapsed, and the "Morse" pumped out the water from her tanks, and rose again to the surface, with all aboard safe and sound.

In their efforts to give the public confidence in their novel inventions, inventors frequently make startling trials of their apparatus. Mr. Probst, of Geneva, has devised a wonderful life-saving suit, which is made of indiarubber, and so buoyant that half the body of the wearer remains out of water. Air-tight pockets hold water, food, even tobacco and matches, a trumpet for signalling, a torch, and a big knife with which to

FIGHT OFF SHARKS

or similar man-eaters. Nothing could be more thorough than the trial to which Mr. Probst has subjected his invention. He has spent seventeen days consecutively in the open sea off Havre, eating, and even sleeping, among the tumbling wave-crests.

Almost equally alarming was a test made recently of a new mechanical brake, for which its inventor, an engineer named Meares, claimed that it would stop a train travelling at fifty miles an hour within twenty yards. To test it, an old line leading to a disused colliery in Lancashire was utilized. The rail was continued to the very verge of the pit-mouth, so that, if the brake failed, nothing could save the inventor from falling headlong into the depths beneath.

A large number of people gathered to watch the test. A light engine, with Meares alone as passenger, driver, and stoker, was worked to full speed and came roaring along the track. To those who watched it seemed beyond belief that it could be pulled up in the given space. But, just as it seemed on the point of crashing into the black gulf, the inventor moved a handle, and, as if by magic, the engine stopped, with its front wheels not ten feet from the pit-mouth.

To prove that his newly-invented motor-cycle was the most powerful yet built was the reason of Mr. Lockinge's recent attempt to ride up the Penton Pass, in

THE AUSTRALIAN ALPS.

The pass is nearly three thousand feet in height, and in places only eight feet wide, with a drop of three or four hundred feet to the torrent below. Had the motor failed to work in such a place, rider and machine would probably have fallen headlong over the unprotected edge. As a matter of fact, the motor did fail, but fortunately in a spot where the road was wider. So Mr. Lockinge managed to dismount in safety.

The terrible airship tragedy of May last was the result of an inventor putting too great confidence in the product of his brain and hands. It was on Monday, May 12th, that the people living in the Avenue du Maine, in Paris, were aroused from sleep by a most appalling crash, followed by a glare of flame. Rushing out, they found the street blocked with the tangled remains, steel plates, and broken cordage. Among the ruins lay two crushed and mangled forms, those of Senhor Severo, of the Brazilian Parliament, and Suchet, his engineer.

Shortly after five o'clock that morning the inventor had started from Vaugirard in his brand new airship "Pax," for a first

TRIAL OF ITS POWERS.

At a height of 1,500 feet above the city the great balloon suddenly exploded, and it and its passengers shot downwards through the air. The test was the more foolish because the inventor had hardly ever been in a balloon before, and had only finished work upon his machine a few minutes before it was inflated.

"Papa, will you give me a good sound licking?" "What for, Bobby?" "Well, I am going to play truant and go bathing, and I don't want to be bothered with a future."