# About the House

CHOICE RECIPES.

Wafers.—Half cup butter, one cup sweet milk, two cups sugar, three eggs, three heaping teaspoons baking powder, nutmeg to taste, flour to shape stiff.

Bread Sauce.—Put into a double boiler two full cups of milk and place over the fire. Add one-quarter of an onion and a cup of finely sifted bread crumbs. Cover and simmer twenty minutes Remove the onion, add a tablespoonful of butter, and season with salt, pepper and a suspicion of mace. Serve hot.

Candied Oranges.—Candied orange is a great delicacy and the housewife will find these are nice to serve with the last course of dinner. Peel and quarter the oranges, making a syrup in the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pint of water. Let it boil until it will harden in water; then take it from the fire and dip the quarters of oranges into the syrup; let them drain on a fine sieve placed over a platter, so that the syrup will not be wasted. Let them drain until cool, when the sugar will crystallize.

Apples with Candied Fruit.—Peel and core eight large apples of fine flavor and steam in a covered vessel over hot water until they are quite soft. Then take three ounces of candied cherries and two ounces of candied pineapple and chop them. Simmer for one hour in a cupful of water and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Drain the fruit from the syrup and fill the core cavities of the apples with it. Return the syrup to the fire and boil it down fairly thick before pouring it over and around the apples. Serve cold with whipped cream and lady fingers.

Salt Rising Bread.—Two-thirds cup cornmeal, teaspoon each of salt and sugar, two-thirds cup of new milk, one-fourth cup of water. Heat to boiling point, stir in meal, beating thoroughly. Keep in warm place. In the morning take teaspoon each of salt and sugar and pinch of soda, pint of water, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. When this begins to rise beat in a tablespoonful of flour very gently; let rise again. When risen take one quart warm water—more may be used—level tablespoonful salt, a generous tablespoonful sugar, flour enough to make a stiff dough; knead a few minutes. Make into loaves, put into well greased pans; let rise until pan is level full. Bake in a moderately hot oven. Bread must be kept warm.

Fruit Bread.—The night before you wish to bake, set a cake of yeast with a cupful of potato water. Mix with a little flour like a thin batter, let it stand all night in a warm place; in the morning sift your flour in your pan, then put a quart of warm milk in your flour, then add your yeast and two cups of sugar, one teaspoon salt, one cup of butter, one pound of currants, one pound seedless raisins, one pound of walnuts, one spoon of lemon or vanilla exteract, thre eggs Mix it and work in just like you do bread. Then set it in a warm place to rise; when light, shape in small flat loaves, put in pans to rise again, when nice and light butter the top and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, or leave plain; then bake until a light brown in a not too hot an oven. This you can keep for a whole week and it won't dry out.

Uncooked Candy.—Into the whites of four eggs stir as much confectioner's sugar as will make the mixture like a soft dough. This can be used as a foundation for a great many kinds of candy. Put it out on a molding board and form into balls, which can be dipped into melted chocolate and made into chocolate creams. A piece put between a split date with the seed removed and the whole rolled in either pink or white granulated sugar forms another. A piece put between two half kernels of English walnut makes another. Chopped nuts mixed in the dough and then cut in squares forms another. Putting a little red sugar in the mixture as you stir it makes it a lovely pink color, which you can arrange in layers between the white and cut into squares. These are only a few of its uses. Use any flavoring extract desired, but in small drop quantities.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Always soak onions in warm salted water for twenty minutes before cooking, and you will find the flavor improved.

Prepare wood for painting by applying a very thin coat of glue-size. Let it get hard before proceeding to paint.

The faded linen skirt will be difficult to get quite white, but by constantly washing it and bleaching on the grass you will very much reduce the color.

After boiling a ham, let it cool in the water in which it was cooked. This helps to make it more tasty, moist, and tender. The same rule applies to a tongue.

Stains on knives should be rubbed with a wine bottle cork, using the smooth end; dip into emery powder wet with a little methylated spirit. By this process the steel quickly brightens.

The value of walking ought to be more fully realized in these days of life on wheels. Nothing tends more to produce good health than walking. This is really perfect exercise, for it uses every muscle and nerve in some way.

To Harden Whitewash.—To half a pail of common whitening add half a pint of flour. Pour on boiling water in a sufficient quantity to thicken it. Then add six gallons of the lime and water, and stir together thoroughly.

If threads draw hard and break easily when preparing a piece of fancy work, a little white soap rubbed on the wrong side of the linen is an advantage. A lather applied with a brush is often convenient and does not harm the linen.

If the fishy taste of wild game is objectionable, it can be removed by putting a small onion into the body of the bird after it is "drawn," and hanging it for four or five hours previous to cooking. Remove the onion and burn it at once.

Celery can be kept fresh a long while if it is wrapped in thick paper, sprinkled with water, then put in a damp cloth and stored in a cool, dark place. Before preparing for the table plunge the celery into cold water and let stand for one hour.

Steak, however tough, can be made tender by putting three tablespoonsful of salad oil and one tablespoonful of vinegar on large flat dish and letting the steak rest in this for half an hour; then turn over and let the other side soak before cooking.

Shabby velvet can be improved as follows: First brush thoroughly so as to remove all dust, then spread a damp cloth on a hot iron, and over this draw the wrong side of the velvet. As soon as the steam from the velvet ceases, it must be removed or it will scorch.

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations — these are the little threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life's mantle.

The care of the piano is not understood, as a rule, and so a valuable instrument often suffers. Always close down the piano at night and in damp weather; open it on bright days, and, if possible, let the light shine on the keys, for the light prevents the ivory from turning yellow.

POINTERS FOR MEN.

Don't hang around the kitchen.

Don't criticise your wife's domestic arrangements or her cooking.

Share all your pleasures with her.

Don't correct her in the presence of others.

Court her as your wife as assidiously as you courted her as your sweetheart.

Kiss her every morning when you go to work.

To find a wife pick out a girl that loves you and is good-natured. That is all. She'll be a good wife.

Tell her she is pretty.

Keep her love fresh and she will break her neck to please you.

# ADVICE TO VICTIMS

**TELLS READERS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AT HOME.**

**Directions to Mix a Simple, Harmless Preparation and the Dose to Take — Overcomes Kidney Trouble.**

There is so much Rheumatism everywhere that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

LANDED.

"George," she said, "before we were married you were always giving me presents. Why don't you ever bring me anything now?"

"My dear," replied George, "did you ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to a fish he had caught?"

Then the kettle boiled over.

MOVING.

"Yes," said the young father, "we're pretty busy at our house now. We're moving."

"Moving? Where?"

"Moving everything out of baby's reach. He's learning to creep."

NATURALLY.

"That man is always in the clouds."

"Naturally; he is an airship inventor."

# ALFONSO IS A HUSTLER

**RUBBED ELBOWS WITH THE MAN IN THE STREET IN LONDON.**

**The King of Spain Had a Merry Time Sightseeing in the Great Metropolis.**

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" does not apply to King Alfonso of Spain. Surely the cares of a crown never weighed less heavily upon the brow of any sovereign, writes a London correspondent.

Attempts upon his life may occasionally cause him serious reflection, but his buoyant spirits and contempt for danger prevent such moods from lasting. His lack of fear usually shows itself in a desire to escape the vigilance of those responsible for his personal safety.

To seek adventures unguarded and alone save perhaps for a single companion, is one of the pleasures of his life, and his escapades in this direction, although they have given many anxious moments to his friends in Madrid, have made him idolized by his people. During his recent stay in England he found the restrictions on his movements removed to some extent and he eagerly seized the opportunity of enjoying himself in the way he chose.

Coming from a country where procrastination is the besetting evil and "Manana" the national watchword, one would hardly expect King Alfonso to set the pace here in output of energy, but he did it so thoroughly that he had bestowed upon him the

TITLE OF ROYAL HUSTLER.

Mass in the morning, followed by golf, shooting, visits to friends, shopping excursions, strolls through the streets and in the parks, dashing from one sight to another in an automobile, luncheon with this royalty, dinner with that, and the theatre in the evening—such were his days in London.

The King went about among the people with the utmost freedom. It seemed to be one of his chief delights to forget his royal station and rub shoulders with the man in the street, to be jostled by him and to jostle him back.

One Sunday morning he slipped quietly out of the palace and mingled with the crowd which was waiting outside the gates to see him drive to mass. On another occasion, in order to escape stagnation, he jumped into a passing motor cab, went to Olympia and paid his shilling like an ordinary visitor to see the auto show.

A few days later he found himself threatened with a few unoccupied moments, so off he went to Mme. Tussaud's Waxwork Show and paid his entrance money. While he was inspecting with curiosity his own wax effigy his identity was discovered by

AN OBSERVANT OLD LADY.

Beside King Alfonso's model there was one of Queen Victoria of Spain. The old lady remarked upon the incompleteness of the group.

"What a pity the baby isn't in it," she said out loud, whereupon the King, who was standing next to her, broke out into a merry laugh. The elderly lady looked up.

"Good gracious, it's the King himself!" she exclaimed, and then made a hasty retreat in order to hide her confusion.

On another occasion the King, accompanied by the Duke of Alba, paid a surprise visit to the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society. He wore a bowler hat and turned up the collar of his black overcoat so that it half covered his face. Thinking that he had thus sufficiently disguised himself, he entered the front shop, but he was immediately recognized.

One of the King's many adventures in London was undertaken for the purpose of seeing the Rubens picture of the Saviour, now in the possession of H. Roche at his house in Brompton Square. When two gentlemen were announced Mr. Roche asked for their names, but received an evasive reply. After a time it dawned upon him that the younger of the two was the King of Spain.

"You are the King of Spain?" he asked the stranger, who smilingly replied:

"We are very much alike, and people very often take me for him." He then burst out laughing and made

A CLEAN BREAST OF IT.

Before returning to Spain the King was anxious to have the experience of travelling on one of London's underground electric railways. On the morning of his last day in London, therefore, he walked down Piccadilly to Charing Cross accompanied by the Duke of Alba. There they descended into the Bakerloo tube station and inquired of the ticket clerk the best way to get to Kensington Palace.

While the tickets were being handed out to the Duke of Alba the King stood behind in the gangway, much to the disgust of an elderly gentleman who wished to get past and catch the elevator. He had to push the King out of the way.

On the occasion of King Alfonso's visit to Cambridge University an attempt to rag him was made by a member of undergraduates. They rode out on bicycles to meet the royal automobile. When the car came up about a dozen of them succeeded in gaining a foothold on it and they fixed along the sides of it a board bearing the words "To Chesterton," which they had taken from a local omnibus. Although he treated it all with a smile this form of humor did not appeal to him, nor did he welcome being bombarded with lumps of sugar.

**REMNANT OF NEW GOSPEL.**

**Description of Scene in the Temple of Jerusalem.**

Found in December 1905 in a mound at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, the fragment of an MS. of an uncanonical gospel describing a dramatic scene in the temple at Jerusalem is translated in the report of the Egypt Exploration Fund, just published, as follows. The first words are the conclusion of a speech of Jesus to his disciples. The translation is by Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt, the Egyptian archaeologists, who date the fragment as earlier than A.D. 200:

. . . before he does wrong makes all manner of subtle excuse. But give heed lest ye also suffer the same things as they; for the evid-doers among men receive their reward not among the living only, but also await punishment and much torment.

And he took them and brought them into the very place of purification, and was walking in the temple.

And a certain Pharisee, a chief priest, whose name was Levi (?), met them and said to the Saviour, "Who gave thee leave to walk in this place of purification and to see these holy vessels, when thou hast not washed nor yet have thy disciples bathed their feeet? But defiled thou hast walked in this temple, which is a pure place, wherein no other man walks except he has washed himself and changed his garments, neither does he venture to see these holy vessels."

And the Saviour straightway stood still with his disciples and answered him, "Art thou, then, being here in the temple, clean?"

He saith unto him, "I am clean; for I washed in the pool of David, and having descended by one staircase I ascended by another, and I put on white and clean garments, and then I came and looked upon these holy vessels."

The Saviour answered and said unto him, "Woe, ye blind, who see not. Thou hast washed in these running waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast night and day, and hast cleansed and wiped the outside skin, which also the harlots and flute-girls anoint and wash and wipe and beautify for the lust of men; but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I and my disciples, who thou sayest have not bathed, have been dipped in the waters of eternal life, which comes from . . But woe unto the . . .

**ACROSTIC ON SIN.**

**Welsh Murderer Finds Meaning in Each Letter of the Word.**

What is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable letters ever written from a condemned cell has just been addressed by George Stells, a young Welsh collier lying in Cardiff jail under sentence of death for the brutal murder of his own mother, to a Nonconformist minister in the village of Ponty cymmer, where the crime was committed. This extraordinary missive—a veritable acrostic—runs as follows:

"I hope and trust my fate will be a warning to people of the whole valley of the evil effects of sin. Sin is a very small word, but it has a very big meaning.

"In the first place we will take the first letter, which is s. It brings in its train slaughter of the soul and body and overwhelming punishment, for God will not be mocked, and we know that while we are in sin we are surely sending our souls to eternal punishment, without hope of pardon, unless we come to Christ and die that we may be forgiven.

"And then we come to i, which means infidelity, which, as I am sorry to say, is causing great agitation among all classes. But they have not got a leg to stand on. They all turn to the Lord in distress. Would that all young people would turn to the Lord before it is too late, but not leave it, like I did, to commit crime through drink, before they turn to him.

"We will now come to n, which will tell us that now is the accepted time, now is the time of salvation, which is what we all want, for to-morrow it may be too late. Seek Him while He may be found. Call upon Him while He is near.

"Tell them," the writer concludes, "I hope and trust they will take warning by me, and banish sin from their midst, and thank them all for what they have done for me."

# FAST WARSHIP BUILDING

**REMARKABLY QUICK WORK BY JAPANESE WORKMEN.**

**First Class Armored Cruiser Ibuki Was Launched Six Months After Keel Was Laid.**

The Japanese Naval Office is congratulating itself, and the vernacular press of the empire is filled with praise, over the feat recently accomplished of launching the first class armored cruiser Ibuki from the Government shipbuilding yards at Kure within six months after the laying down of the keel. Not only do the Japanese believe that they have beaten all previous records for speed in the construction of war vessels of this class, but the Ibuki also is unique because of the fact that from keel to fighting top she was built entirely of materials forged and put together in Japanese Government yards.

The cruiser Ibuki, which was launched by Prince Higashi Fushimi on November 21, is a sister to the Kurama, recently launched at the Yokosuka yards. Her length is 450 feet, beam 75.6 feet, and displacement 14,600 tons. Fitted with the Miyabara boiler, the invention of a Japanese naval officer to develop 22,500 horse-power.

Both the Ibuki and her sister ship, the Kurama, were designed by

JAPANESE NAVAL ENGINEERS,

as all of the battleships recently built in Japan have been. The keel was laid at Kure in May, 1907, and immediately a double force of men was put at work. The Naval Office denies that any special effort was made to rush the cruiser through to completion, but the taken into consideration that prior to was not averse to a demonstration of just how quickly a fighting machine could be turned out by its artisans.

Every ounce of steel used in the construction of the new cruiser came from either the Kure steel foundry, which is a part of the great naval plant at that port, or the Wakamatsu Iron Works, an independent concern subsidized by the Government. Heretofore Japan had been dependent in a greater or less measure upon England and America for armor plate, and until very recent years for the heavy guns and turret parts, but in the case of the Ibuki even the armor plate ingots were stamped into shape and the turret plates forged at the Kure and Wakamatsu foundries. No-body but Japanese was admitted to the yard where the Ibuki was built during the course of her construction.

The speed in building the Ibuki was almost equalled in the case of the first class battleship Aki, which was launched from the yards of the Kure plant some months ago just eight months

AFTER HER KEEL WAS LAID.

The Aki is of 19,000 tons displacement. In her case night and day forces of men were employed and the Naval Office strained every nerve to get the big boat into the water as soon as possible.

The ability of the Japanese shipbuilders is remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that prior to the summer of 1904 nothing bigger than a gunboat had been built at any of the Government yards. Under the spur of war the Naval Office began to build its own ships and to equip its plants as rapidly as possible for perfect independence of American and English manufacturers.

Kure on the Inland Sea and Yokosuka in Tokio Bay are both in inaccessible pockets, because of the narrowness of the entrances to the Inland Sea and the channel leading into Tokio Bay and the tremendous fortification works that have been put at each avenue. Were the existing Japanese fleet to be swept from the sea another could be built at these two plants secure from the guns of an enemy unless the island itself was successfully invaded.

HIS NEED.

A very bald-headed man went into a barber shop, and, plumping himself down in the chair, said: "Hair cut!" The barber looked at him a moment and replied: "Why, man, you don't need no hair cut—what you want is a shine."

**Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.**

**The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.**

***Scott's Emulsion*** **strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature.**

**It will help you to avoid taking cold.**

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.