HOUSEHOLD

DAINTY DISHES.

Corn Omelet—Four eggs, one teaspoon salt, one cup canned corn, one-quarter teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon our, one tablespoon butter. Heat corn; thicken with butter and flour creamed together and season. Separate eggs; beat whites till dry and yolks till lemon colored. Add corn to yolks and gradually fold mixture into whites. Turn into warm, well-oiled omelet pan and cook gently, lifting mixture from time to time to let the uncooked portion precipitate. When brown on the bottom, set in the oven to become firm on the top. Cut at right angles to the handle, fold and turn on a hot platter.

Spaghetti Italian—Two cups spaghetti (in inch lengths), three-quarters strained tomatoes, two tablespoons butter, one-quarter teaspoon minced onions, one-half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons dried mushrooms, soaked in one-quarter cup cold water, a few grains cayenne, one tablespoon flour, one-quarter cup Romano or parmesan cheese. Cook spaghetti till tender in plenty of boiling salted water, drain and rinse in cold water. Melt butter; add onions and mushrooms and saute three minutes. Then add flour, mushroom liquor and tomatoes. Let boil; season and stir in spaghetti; sprinkle over cheese and let stand to become very hot.

Brown Olive Sauce—One and one-half cups brown stock, three tablespoons butter, three tablespoons flour, one-half teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper to taste, one-half cup sliced, stuffed olives. Melt butter. When browned, stir in flour, cook until it also browns; then add stock gradually. Let boil; add Worcestershire, seasonings and olives and serve very hot.

Peach Meringues—Six good-sized rounds of sponge or plain cake, six halves of peaches, meringue made of two egg whites and one-third cup powdered sugar, two and a half tablespoons candied fruits and nuts, chopped together. Bake sponge or plain cake in a thin sheet. Cut out in rounds and place on each slice a peach half, filling in the cavity with the fruit. Cover with meringue and bake eight to ten minutes in a slow oven. Serve with peach or fruit sauce or boiled custard.

Creamed Tongue—Two and a half cups diced-cooked tongue, one-fourth teaspoon onion juice, two tablespoons minced pimentos, one teaspoon lemon juice, two tablespoons pastry flour, two cups milk, two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Melt butter, add pimentos, and, when softened, the flour, seasonings and gradually the milk. Add meat; let stand over hot water till very hot, then serve in a border of boiled rice.

Onion Soup — One-quarter cup carrot, diced; one stalk celery, one cup sliced onion, one and one-half quarts white stock, eight tablespoons butter, one cup rich milk or cream, two branches parsley, two egg yolks, toasted croutons, parmesan cheese, salt and pepper to taste, one tablespoon flour. Cook carrot, celery, parsley and onion in butter until softened, then add flour and stock and simmer twenty minutes. Heat cream, combine with egg yolks, add to soup and cook two minutes, stirring vigorously. Strain and serve with the croutons, buttered lightly and sprinkled with parmesan cheese.

Canned Pear and Orange Salad—One and a half cups dried canned pears, three oranges separated into sections, lettuce, currant and French dressing. Marinate pears thirty minutes in currant dressing; let oranges stand an equal length of time in the French dressing. Arrange orange sections on lettuce, with a generous spoonful of the pear in the biddle.

Currant Dressing—Two tablespoons currant jelly, one tablespoon lemon juice, two tablespoons olive oil, one-quarter teaspoon salt. Melt jelly, add lemon, oil and salt and beat thoroughly.

Chocolate Roll Pudding. — Three eggs separated, three teaspoons baking-powder, one cup sugar, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one cup flour, three tablespoons boiling water, one-half teaspoon vanilla. Separate eggs, beat yolks until thick, whip the whites stiff and add the sugar, beaten egg yolks and flour sifted with baking powder, then add the water and spread in buttered lined pan and bake in moderate oven. When done, turn on to a cloth, wrung out of hot water, spread with chocolate filling and roll like jelly roll. Serve with hot vanilla sauce.

Chocolate Jelly Filling — Two squares chocolate, one teaspoon butter, one cup boiling water, two tablespoons cornstarch dissolved in one-half cup cold water, three-quarters cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla. Melt chocolate; add boiling water, sugar and butter, then the cornstarch. Boil at least five minutes; add flavoring and spread when cold.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A cloth dipped in ammonia will often remove stains from the collar of an overcoat.

Insist upon the washerwoman sprinkling the clothes with hot water. They will iron more easily and have a smoother finish.

Poached eggs on toast are much easier to eat if the toast is first cut in small squares and then buttered, keeping the shape of the slice intact.

A little peanut butter worked into the cream cheese makes a tasty filling for sandwiches, especially brown bread ones. A little salt and paprika add to the flavor.

If, when making coffee, you run short of milk, a good substitute is to beat up an egg and put a little in each cup with a little milk. You will find this also greatly improves the coffee.

Somebody has suggested the idea of painting the lower cellar step white if your cellar is dark, thereby preventing mishaps and also doing away with feeling for the last step as you go down.

If the house is infested with ants, dip a sponge into sweetened water and lay it where they can get at it. They will soon cluster upon it and the sponge can then be dropped in hot water.

Old hair-brushes which have become soft can be made quite hard and firm by dipping them in a strong solution of alum. Put a little alum in some hot water. Five cents' worth of alum will last for months.

To purify the air of a cellar and destroy parasitical growth place some roll brimstone in a pan, set fire to it, and close the doors and windows as tightly as possible for two or three hours. Repeat every three months.

Scalds or burns can be cured almost immediately by applying a poultice made of oatmeal and cold water. The cooling qualities of the meal help to draw out the fire from the burn, while its soothing properties heal it.

When meals must be kept warm, take a deep baking pan and half fill it with hot water, then put in it some covered bowls containing the various articles of food and put the pan in a moderately hot oven. The belated dinner will be fresh and hot as when first served.

Always put a small piece of crust into a frying-pan before frying fish. This prevents the fat from spluttering and making the stove greasy, and shows by its brown color just when the fat is at the right heat for the fish to be put in.

Buttermilk is the best thing to clean linoleum and oilcloth. Just mop it up with a soft cloth and see the dirt taken off by the application. Milk well rubbed into the wood makes a good furniture polish also, keeping the shiny surface in good condition.

MEASURE THOUGHT'S SPEED.

The Rate is 114 Feet a Second, Says a Writer.

As a result of scientific tests, with an elaborate apparatus, it is declared that the speed of thought in man is at the rate of 114 feet a second. This measurement has reference to the rate at which messages of the bodily telegraph system are sent from nerve centres along motor nerves or those destined to bring muscles into play.

But, explains a writer in Harper's Weekly, a second class of nerves exists in the body called "sensory," whose duty is to convey messages from the body to nerve centres.

The rate of impulse in the sensory nerves is quicker than in the motor nerves. Investigators give varying rates from about 168 feet to 675 feet per second, an average rate being 282 feet.

Physiologists have made careful calculations regarding what is called our reaction time. Here we endeavor to calculate the interval which elapses between the impression made on our organ of sense and the giving of the signal which registers the impression as received by the brain and translated into terms of consciousness.

Different results, due, no duobt, to the varying nervous capacities of the individuals, have been obtained. In one series the interval averaged .1087 of a second, and in another .1911.

Signalling to the eye by means of a light demanded for its reception and demonstration .1139 of a second. In the case of a sound the interval was .1360. An electric spark used to stimulate the eye gave as reduction time .1377 of a second when the signal was given by the lower jaw and .1840 when given by the foot.

SAVE ON 2½ CENTS A DAY.

In these days of pressing wage problems it is cheering to read the news from Egypt. The natives at work in the fields along the Nile receive 2½ cents a day and are able to save a part of their earnings. Their food costs them practically nothing, as they eat little besides onions and sugar cane, and these they take from the fields, without having to pay for them.

PRINCES GO INTO BUSINESS

TWO GERMAN NOBLEMEN FORM A COMPANY.

Friends of the Kaiser Launch a Scheme to Develop Their Mines.

The German aristocracy has begun an unexpected experiment. Many of its wealthiest and most distinguished members desire to become business men. The way was led by Prince Furstenberg and Prince Hohenlohe, who entered the business world a year ago, and now the German public is eagerly discussing the marked effect their example has had in diverting the efforts of other noblemen into new channels.

For anyone acquainted with the habits and conceptions of the German aristocracy such a step as that taken by the two princes mentioned is almost incredible, says the London Express.

German noblemen are probably the richest people in the Kaiser's dominions, despite the gigantic fortunes accumulated during the last 50 years by such industrial families as the Krupps, the Bleichroeders, the Ballins, and the Wiegands. But the fortunes of the noblemen are for the most part tied up in great estates. Sentiment does not permit them to mortgage their estates, for they cling to the old Prussian belief that land inherited from ancestors is sacred.

Consequently, many of them have embarked in business. They have entered a new sphere exceptionally equipped. Their substantial backing and their influential connections give them a standing not enjoyed by the average business man in Germany.

"TRUST OF PRINCES."

Prince Max Egon zu Furstenberg is regarded as the leader of the new movement, which is referred to popularly as the "trust of princes." He is a young man who enjoys the distinction of being the Kaiser's best, and, in fact, his only intimate friend. He is the only man allowed to call the Emperor Wilhelm in private, except the members of the Imperial family.

Prince Furstenberg was an officer in the German army when he abandoned military life in 1896. He inherited the estate of Donaueschingen, in Baden, which made him the richest man in the country. The death duties amounted to $1,000,000, which sum the prince refused to pay until compelled by a lengthy lawsuit. Realizing the disproportion between his income and his landed property, Prince Furstenberg decided to go into business.

IMMENSE CAPITAL.

Prince Hohenlohe, an intimate friend of Prince Furstenberg, owns a great estate in Silesia, and the richest zinc mine in Europe. He turned the mine into a limited company, and is personally supervising its management. His fortune is estimated at $75,000,000.

These two princes were forced by the disparity between their large estates and the limited income therefrom, to fight for the actual maintenance of their wealth. They combined their fortunes, and, with the assistance of two other men, they formed a syndicate with a threefold purpose—the purchase of land for speculative purposes, the exploitation of salt mines, and the development of the Hohenlohe zinc mine.

The land company, which devoted its energies principally to Berlin, has been handicapped during the year of its existence by the great crisis in the German building trade, due to reckless overbuilding. The Hohenlohe mine, however, yields a dividend of eleven per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPPOSING.

Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Furstenberg are encountering steady opposition from the Berlin stock exchange, as well as from the newspapers and the public. It is inconceivable to the average German mind why two great noblemen who enjoy the favor of the Emperor and the ownership of enormous estates should attempt to establish themselves in the business world.

They are treated with conspicuous coldness by members of the Bourse, where they are seen frequently, and their schemes generally are considered the symptoms of almost superhuman greed.

On the other hand, the princes maintain an almost regal attitude in their transactions. Both are knights of the Black Eagle, the greatest order in Germany, and no familiarity, even when it might be advisable in dealing with certain business associates, is allowed.

A campaign has been started in Berlin to check the schemes of this "trust of princes," but thus far Prince Hohenlohe's great wealth has been the means of keeping them well to the front. It is a curious example of the battle between modern Germany as represented by the middle-class business man and the old aristocracy.

TRAINING A CAT.

Requires Knowledge of Its Character and Constitution.

It is generally accepted now that at the age of six a cat comes to the use of reason—that is the age given by the present Duchess of Bedford, who is an authority on cats and their ways. Before that, said Mr. Louis Wain to a Pall Mall Gazette interviewer the other day, you can model its character, and it will feel the benefit of all the love that is bestowed upon it. Most of the mistakes which are made in training cats arise from an absence of knowledge of the cat's character and constitution.

To punish a cat you should not strike it—a blow merely numbs it, and when the spine (its most sensitive part) is struck, particularly when the cat is old, it is likely to spring at the striker. The best way when a cat does anything wrong is to frighten it by striking a stick on the ground. It is most sensitive to noise, and it will connect this new noise with what it has done. It feels more intensely than most animals, hence its supposed savagery in cases. The culprit is the striker, the real savage. "And," went on Mr. Wain, "if those who call the cat cruel and ungrateful knew how much the cat has to give him in the way of electricity they might be less harsh in their judgments. Cats are highly electrical, and it is very good for one to have a cat perch on one's shoulder or knees."

Sand dunes in the Sahara Desert, Africa, move about fifty feet a year.

CURSE OF THE CORSET.

Problem One of the Most Serious of Modern Women.

In a lecture at the Harvard Medical School on the evils of the corset, Dr. E. H. Bradford declared that the corset problem is one of the most serious confronting the woman of to-day. Moreover, he pointed out that the injury worked by the corset falls most heavily on the working woman.

He suggests that for women who have to earn their livelihood some special costume be devised, such as nurses now wear.

"The principle of distinctive clothing," he says, "can be gained from foreign countries, where each class has a costume of its own. Here all women follow the same fashion, and as a result they are slaves to a few fashion makers of Germany and France."

A hundred years ago men changed from the stays they had worn up to that time to freer clothing, but the women kept on in the old way. The costume of the ancient Grecian women was ideal, but even that worn by our native Indian was sensible compared to the dress of the women of to-day.

In the time of Louis XVI. the corset frightfully disfigured the bodies of the nobility. Nearly all its devotees perished under the guillotine, but the corset unfortunately survived to inflict its miseries on generations of complacent women.

The modern corset, like conscience, seems to make cowards of its wearers, in that they value a so-called fashionable figure at a higher rate than perfect health.

IRON VESSELS LIGHTEST.

After many experiments and very interesting tests, experts infrom us that an iron vessel weighs 27 per cent. less than a vessel of the same size constructed of wood. This is due, of coure, to the fact that the wooden vessel has to be built so much thicker, and contains so much more material that its weight is greater than a vessel built of iron. The iron ship will carry about 15 per cent. more cargo, with the two vessels loaded to the same depth. Iron vessels are much cheaper, more quickly built, and will last much longer; and navigators declare less fuel is required to run an iron vessel a given distance, all things being equal.

BAGSHOT PARK, SURREY, ENGLISH HOME OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

WHICH WAS FIRST.

German Scientists Will Ascertain Our Kinship to Monkeys.

An attempt is to be made at the Imperial research laboratory at Munich, Germany, to determine by blood-precipitating experiments, which of the living races of men bears the closest blood relationship to the ape.

As the case now stands there is general agreement among scientists that man and the ape are descended from a common ancestor, but as to whether the black, the white, the red or the yellow man, the pigmy, the giant, or the medium-sized man, was the original human type there are strong differences of opinion. One body of theorists holds that the negro is a degenerated white type, while another insists that the white man is evolved from an ancient black type.

It is evident, say the investigators, that if the mixture of the blood of the white man and the chimpanzee produces a stronger precipitate than does the mixture of the blood of the black man and the chimpanzee, then the white type of man is of greater antiquity than the black. Similarly the experiments may show the relative antiquity of the different existing races, with the chance of recasting human history in entirely new moulds.

NEW BLUE ROSE.

One of the most interesting of the recent discoveries as related by the nurseryman is introduced as the violet blue rambler, "hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose." It has something of the characteristics of the chameleon, for the color is at first either redish pink or purplish pink, then amethyst and at last steel blue. The blossoms are of a medium size, in large clusters. The Violet Blue Rambler is a child of the Crimson Rambler.

INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.

Stops Woolen Fabrics From Losing Their Color.

Woolen fabrics appear to undergo a change after they have been made up into clothing, and even fabrics of the best quality, and their appearance and texture become modified. This seems to be due to atmospheric effects, and the stuffs lose their good appearance, becoming streaked or swelled up in places. For the best qualities experiments were made by stretching the fabrics upon frames up to 150 feet length in covered sheds, so as to expose them to the air beforehand, but without avail. A new method is devised by Otto Huckenbach in Germany. He noticed that when the stuffs had been stretched on the frames while the weather was cold and damp the effect was better and the fabrics kept a good aspect. Then he used an artificial cooling chamber, but found that a better way was to treat the newly-made fabric when rolling out horizontally by sending up a blast of cooled and damp air from an air-box placed underneath and provided with a long slit. Ice is put in the lower part of the box for the purpose. As this proved expensive, he made a new apparatus, and now the fabric passes through a long closed cooling chamber. The cold air sheet from a cooling-box strikes the fabric at the bottom as before, but now the used air is collected from the main chamber, and goes back in a closed path to the cooling-box so as to be sent out again. A worm tube with a refrigerating brine occupies the bottom of the cooling box, and the air is moistened by a water spray within the box.

For tired eyes try lying down for a half hour and putting cool compresses of boracic acid solution over them. Make the compresses by dipping pieces of sterile gauze into a pint of filtered water that has had a third of an ounce of boracic acid thoroughly mixed in it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 26.

Lesson VIII.—Truthfulness, Matt. 5. 33-37; James 3. 1-12; 5. 12. Golden Text, Eph. 4. 25.

MATT. 5. 33-37.

Verse 33. Again—Jesus has already compared the old law with the new in regard to two points, that of their respective requirements touching the respect for life, and touching chastity. He now proceeds to a comparison of the two in their requirements as to truthfulness.

34. Swear not at all—Among the Jews as among other Orientals the common method of emphasizing a statement of any kind was by means of an oath. The object by which one swore determined the degree of confidence to be placed in the statement made. It is against this light and often insincere employment of solemn adjuration that Jesus directs his teaching. His words are not to be interpreted as an absolute prohibition of the use of oath forms, as for example in courts of law, though the universal establishment of his principles would in itself make unnecessary any assurance of the integrity of one's speech beyond the simple affirmative or negative.

37. The evil one—Or simply, evil.

JAMES 3. 1-12.

Verse 1. Be not many teachers—The words of you are, in the original, left to be supplied. In this chapter and the first twelve verses of the next chapter the apostle expands and expounds the teaching more concisely stated in 1. 19, 20.

Knowing that we—We who are teachers.

Heavier judgment—The responsibility which one assumes in undertaking to lead others was then, as it is now, frequently underestimated.

2. We all stumble—None are free from mistakes and errors of judgment, not even those who are the recognized teachers of others.

If any stumbleth not in word, the same is—Perhaps better, if any man were not to stumble the same would be. The sentence contains a supposition contrary to the fact stated in the pereceding sentence.

A perfect man—Perfect in self-control.

3, 4. Bridles . . . rudder—Two small instruments of control, upon the correct use of which in each case depend important issues.

5. How much wood—Or, how great a forest.

6. The tongue is a fire: the world of iniquity among our members is the tongue, which defileth the whole body—Or, the tongue is a fire, that world of iniquity: the tongue is among our members that which defileth the whole body. In Mark 7. 22, 23 we read, "covetings, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, railing, pride, foolishness; all these evil things proceed from within, and defile the man." The point that the apostle James makes is that the tongue is not only a chief instrument of such vices in its owner, but also the means by which these are induced by him in others.

The wheel of nature—The whole cycle of life, of which wickedness, once admitted, takes full possession.

8. The tongue can no man tame—It is more unruly and venomous than are the beasts, birds, and creeping things just mentioned.

10. Blessing and cursing—Consistency in life, in speech in action, and even in purpose and motive is exceedingly hard to achieve. It is for such consistency in the interests of the higher and better life that the apostle is pleading.

12. The fig tree . . . olives, . . . vine—The material for the apostle's figurative language is taken from his own environment. Figs, olives, and grapes are still among the principal fruits of Syria.

Neither can salt water yield sweet—That is, no given spring can yield both salt water and sweet at the same time; the point of the apostle's argument is that even as a tree or vine can bear but one kind of fruit, and a spring can yield but one kind of water, so a life can have but one ultimate trend, whatever the outward impression made by word of mouth may be.

5. 12. In this verse we have a concise summary of the verses taken from the fifth chapter of Matthew.

Let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay—Or, let yours be the yea, yea, and the nay, nay.

BEGINNING RIGHT AT HOME.

She (flattering with eyes and voice)—"Arthur, dear, I find that we still need a few things to make our little household more serviceable."

He—"What is it now?"

She—"Well, for instance, we need a new hat for me!"

London is the banking centre of the world.