Hints for the Home

Seasonable Dishes.

Strained Apple Sauce. — Wash, quarter and core tart green apples, removing any blemish they may have, but do not pare them. Place in covered kettle and pour on just enough water to cook tender without burning. As soon as soft run through a fruit press or collander. Season to taste with sugar and a little cinnamon or nutmeg. This is economical as well as labor saving.

Oven Steamed Apples. — Wash and core evenly sized tart apples and fill the cavities with soft brown sugar. Set in a pudding dish, add enough water to just cover bottom of pan, cover tightly and steam until tender. According to kind of apples this may take from half an hour upward. This conserves the bulk of the apples better than baking. Excellent if placed in fireless for one or two hours.

Bread and Apple Pudding.—Wash and core apples, then run through food chopper. Spread thin slices of stale bread with butter and sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over. Place a thick layer of the apples in a shallow pan, sprinkle sugar over, then place the prepared bread on top. Bake in moderate heat until apples are tender and bread nicely toasted. Serve with a little lemon hard sauce.

Lemon Hard Sauce.—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter until soft, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and a little nutmeg, then beat in enough sifted confection sugar to make a light, fluffy mass. Let harden a little before serving.

Homemade Sugar Cookies.—Butter, one cup; sugar, one and one-half cups; water, one-half cup, less the juice of one lemon; eggs, two; baking powder, two teaspoonfuls; rind of lemon (grated flour. Squeeze the lemon juice into a cup and put in sufficient water to make the cup half full. Cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten eggs, mix well, add the water and other ingredients. Mix with flour as soft as can be rolled, sprinkle with sugar, cut and bake in quick oven. A raisin, nut or cherry may be put in the centre of each cooky.

Steamed Rice. — Rice, one-half cup; boiling water, one cup; milk, one cup; raisins, one cup; salt, one-half teaspoon. Utensils—Double boiler, measuring cup, teaspoon. Wash the rice in several waters; have the water boiling in the double boiler directly over the fire; add the rice slowly and boil rapidly for five minutes; cover and place in the double boiler kettle over hot water and steam slowly, adding the hot milk as the water is absorbed; remove the cover the last 5 minutes, allowing steam to escape and mixing the raisins carefully with the rice, so as not to break the grains.

Peach Betty.—Skin, stone and slice ripe peaches, pick stale bread into tiny shreds, then pack layers of fruit and bread in a pudding dish, sprinkling sugar over the fruit and dotting the bread sparingly with butter. The bottom layer should be fruit, the top bread. Over the top spread a little melted butter with sugar. Bake until fruit is tender and top nicely browned.

Creamed Tomatoes on Toast. — Saute sliced and skinned tomatoes in a little butter until tender, but not browned. Season with a little sugar, salt and paprika, then gradually pour on enough milk to make a thin cream gravy. Pour hot over slices of toast that have crust removed.

Rules for the Buyer.

To cut down expenses without cutting down the comforts of home, to encompass the need, to save without losing, is worthy of intense study. Certain simple rules underlie all successful attempts at domestic economy:

1. Have an allowance and keep within it.
2. Eliminate the unnecessary.
3. Substitute the inexpensive.
4. Utilize the by-product.
5. Buy carefully.

A true economist is not only a good saver, but a good buyer. Here again certain simple rules blaze the way:

1. By careful investigation determine the best place for general trading.
2. Do your own marketing.
3. Watch the scales.
4. Consider quality—the cheapest in price is not always the cheapest in value.
5. Buy staples, as flour, potatoes, etc., by the barrel.
6. Do not buy in quantity when a forced using must follow the purchase.
7. Buy the smallest possible amount of perishable goods.
8. Take advantage of food sales when quality is guaranteed.
9. Buy country produce directly from the farmer. Company buying has its disadvantages.
10. Pay cash. This is the keystone of the arch. Without this the structure has no stability, the individual no economic independence.

Useful Hints.

Always cut hot bread with a hot knife.

Raw, lean beef will relieve a bee sting.

To remove machine oil, use cold water and soap.

Sour cream is delicious mixed with mashed potatoes, or if added to purees of vegetables.

Always bottle up the syrup from pickled peaches or pears to add to your mince meat.

To exterminate moths a cloth wrung out in strong turpentine and put among woollen goods will kill the insects.

To clean marble-topped washstands add a little turpentine to some lukewarm water, and apply it with a cloth. Polish it with a soft duster.

Tripe is considered one of the best things for an invalid, owing to its nutritious and easily-digested qualities. Of course it must be thoroughly and slowly boiled for several hours, unless bought ready dressed or blanched.

If a cloth is wetted in vinegar and wrung out as dry as possible and wrapped around cheese and then the whole put in a large paper bag the cheese will retain the moisture and freshness of a new-cut cheese, and will not mould.

If bright saucepans and kettles have to be used over a smoky fire smear a little grease over the bright part and it will prevent the smoke from blackening the metal. If washed after use in hot water the pan will be as bright as ever.

When measuring for a new stair carpet allow for the upright and flat part of an extra stair; and in laying fold the extra piece under at the bottom. The carpet can, at intervals, be moved up the stairs a few inches at a time, and by this means the wear will be equally spread over the carpet, and its life considerably lengthened.

GERMANY TO BE BEATEN.

Japanese General Makes a Strange Prophecy.

In a Turin paper an Italian military correspondent records a very curious prophecy made in his hearing by General Nogi at the time of the siege of Port Arthur. Said the General:—"I believe that the world will witness two great wars, equally terrible. The first, which will have all Europe for its battleground, will settle the Franco-German question and the Anglo-German rivalry. France and Germany will meet in this last decisive conflict in the Belgian plains, probably near Waterloo, the only spot which will permit of the evolutions of the immense armies which will face each other. At the present time the French and German frontiers are too strongly fortified for either people to force its way through. I have little doubt as to the result of this war. France will beat Germany on land, and Britain will crush Germany on sea. This war will be the last in Europe for many a day, perhaps for ever. The German States will emerge from this war so exhausted and so terrified that they will have no other object than to form some sort of condition that may in the future obviate the recurrence of any such catastrophe. I have predicted two wars. That is the first. The second will set Japan against the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and it will be Japan that will win." M. Caparra, the famous aeronaut, recalled a curious prophecy coming from the Sologne, and already current in 1793. It runs thus:—"When men fly like birds ten great kings will go to war against each other. The universe will be under arms. The women will bring in the harvest. They will begin the vintage, but the men will complete it." This latter prophecy is comforting, for th vintage in Europe is complete before the end of October. Its fulfilment thus involves the end of hostilities in less than three months.

Wastage of War.

It has sometimes been urged that we were building more ships than we really required considering our superiority to other nations, says London Answers. However, these critics failed to take into account the wastage of war. Japan, who took the greatest care of her fleet, nursing it in every way possible, lost two out of six battleships. We will take three years, 1804-1806, which include those previous to and after Trafalgar—years favorable to use. Three ships of the line were lost (not captured) in the first year, while five frigates, or smaller vessels, were captured by the enemy, fifteen wrecked, and one burnt—a total loss of twenty-four. Against this can be put six frigates which we captured.

Any man can stand pat when it comes to patting himself on the back.

Casey—"Do yez always shmoke after yer dinner, Moike?" O'Brien—"Oi do. Shure me dinner don't taste roight when Oi ate it onless Oi have a smoke afterwards."

ENGLIS H SOLDIERS, FRETTING FOR ACTION.

Awaiting Orders on the Woolwich Common and Eagerly Reading

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 4.

Lesson I. Christ Anointed for Burial. Mark 14. 1-11. Golden Text, Mark 14.8.

Verse 1. The feast of the passover and the unleavened bread — This feast would bring the multitude to Jerusalem. In all probability Jesus would also come. The chief priests and the scribes practically could count on this. The feast began with the passover proper and continued with seven days' eating of unleavened bread. Although Matthew mentions only the passover, Luke explains the feast of unleavened bread by saying, "which is called the passover." The three Gospels are in accord as to the time—namely, this feast—when the Jews began plotting against Jesus.

Sought how they might take him with subtlety—There was no question in the minds of the leaders that Jesus would have to be taken with subtlety. But even to do this was a problem. In fact, from the beginning Jesus had been a problem for them. How they could devise means that would remain hidden taxed their cunning natures to the extreme.

2. Not during the feast . . . tumult of the people—The chief priests and scribes were keen enough to know that no violent hands could be laid on Jesus, if the people were gathered in masses, without raising a disturbance. They could not take upon themselves the responsibility of violating the sanctity of the feast by causing an uproar. They would plan without conscience to seize and kill Jesus, but they stopped at the thought of disturbing a religious festival! How they scrupled to keep clean the outside of the cup!

3. The house of Simon, the leper, . . . at meat—Another instance that Jesus was not a regarder of persons. In truth, he himself was an outcast.

Alabaster cruse of ointment — The cruse was valuable in itself; filled with pure nard, it was very costly.

5. Might have been sold — The money value is about the only value the selfish man can see.

Above three hundred shillings — The Greek word for shilling indicates a coin worth in English money about 8 pence or in our money 17 cents. "Above three hundred shillings" means, therefore, "more than $51," not including the alabaster cruse.

Given to the poor—The thoughts of the selfish turn quickly to "the poor" (that indefinable quantity) when a reason is sought for opposition to a generous act from which the opposers would not directly benefit. Such thoughtfulness of "the poor" may well be scrutinized.

6. Let her alone—The murmuring must have been loud and threatening to cause Jesus to make such a command.

Why trouble ye her? She hath wrought a good work on me — He cannot understand their obtuseness. Why could they not see the nature and significance of her deed? They were accustomed to the burial rites. They knew what such an anointing might suggest. Jesus seemed to think that they ought, with him in mind, to draw the conclusion. His heart was heavy with premonition. He had unbosomed himself to them. Surely it was not unreasonable for him to assume they would now see with his eyes the events of every passing hour.

7. For ye have the poor always with you—For represents the usual connective in the Greek language to point a reason. There was no need for Jesus to use an unusual connective. Opportunity to give to the poor was the ordinary chance of daily life. Jesus assumes this fact. But his quiet assumption carries a further meaning: "You have the poor always with you. Are you ministering unto them? Are you, after all, really concerned about the poor? Or, is your concern for the poor only an excuse for blaming the act of this woman?" Furthermore, Jesus clearly shows that for him who really wants to serve his fellows there is always abundant opportunity. Affection bestowed upon him therefore could not be wasted. For such affection had in it a universal dynamic. It would spend and be spent on others, on all whom it could reach.

8. What she could—Love is not counted for its quantity, but for its quality. To do what one can indicates the quality of love. The quantity may be small—that is, the actual results reached may not be significant—but if all of the heart is in the deed, the sum total of the consequences is inestimable.

9. Wheresoever the gospel shall be preached—To dissociate the act of this woman from the gospel message would be impossible. The heart of Jesus's message was love, and love filled the heart of this woman. No stronger emphasis could be placed upon the enduring nature of his teaching than to link it inseparably with an unselfish act. The act of this woman was an illustration of the "cup of cold water" of a former lesson. For the cup of cold water represented the completeness of love and service. So in the alabaster cruse of ointment the parable of the cup of cold water finds its actualization. Because love is immortal Jesus's gospel endures. Whatever else fails, love remains. Over all strife and confusion and despair love reigns supreme. So the gospel stands. It has never been solved, but it is the solution of the unsolvable.

10. He that was one of the twelve—The Greek has it "the one of the twelve," as if to emphasize that Judas was the only one of the twelve who could do such a thing.

Unto the chief priests—Judas knew where to go to accomplish his end. The priests were not so fortunate. They would never have dreamed that a traitor could be found among Jesus's disciples. They, the priests, did not know where to go. They would have thought last of all of going to the inner circle.

11. When they heard it—They could not believe their ears at first. It took them a little while actually to hear what Judas was saying. Such good fortune was to them unthinkable. When they finally comprehended the meaning of Judas's words, of course they were glad.

Promised to give him money — They did not pay him on the spot. They did not trust this disciple. The heart that could conceive to deliver for money so true a master might decline to deliver him once the money was paid. In such event the chief priests would have had no recourse. For to take action against Judas would have been to disclose their own designs. So they only "promised" to give Judas money.

And he sought how he might conveniently deliver him — The chief priests and the scribes knew that they could not take Jesus openly at the feast because of the people. They dare not outrage the instinctive sense of justice which they knew "the people" possessed. So also Judas had to move warily. He had to seek a chance to deliver Jesus conveniently. This meant deliberation. Judas's act, therefore, was the result of cold and continued calculation. As a master of grand strategy might map out a decisive campaign, so Judas set to work to entrap Jesus. A little mind can reach great cunning when it has left the line of straight dealing.

REWARDS FOR VALOR.

Victoria Cross the Youngest of Such Decorations.

All the Great Powers of Europe have some reward for conspicuous valor and bravery on the field of battle, and although the plain bronze Victoria Cross—of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign—is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856, it is the most valued possession in many a home in England to-day. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catharine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze and the Iron Cross, as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold with a beautiful medallion of St. George killing the dragon. In Austria, again, the cross of gold, and it was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valour," and theirs in Latin the word, "Fortitudini."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by the great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

Interesting Incident of the French Mobilization.

At times of overwhelming tragedy, when on every hand are to be found scenes of patriotism, self-sacrifice and dauntless bravery, when whole nations are stirred by great calamity, the fervor of public sentiment sometimes gives rise to incongruously comical situations. Such an incident occurred in Paris during the French mobilization.

On August 3rd, a captain who was carrying his equipment, stopped a horse cab on a crowded street, and asked the driver to take him to the Eastern Railway terminus. The cab stopped, and the cabman, who was in ill humor, stared sullenly at the captain, and shook his head.

"But it is urgent!" cried the captain. "I am late! I must get there immediately!"

Again the driver discourteously shook his head.

A group of bystanders witnessed the cabman's refusal. They spoke to one another in an undertone. Suddenly they rushed forward, picked up the captain bodily, thrust him, equipment and all, into the cab, and slammed the door. Some one pulled the driver from his seat A man from the crowd leaped up and caught the reins. In almost no time the captain was rattling away to the Eastern Railway Terminus. As he looked back, he saw the crowd cheerfully rolling the surly cabman in the street.

Rechauffe.

"Waiter, this pudding is quite cold."

"Impossible, sir! This is the fifth time it has been warmed since morning."

"I want a piece of meat without any bone, fat or gristle," said the bride on her first trip to market. "Yes, ma'am," replied the butcher. "I would suggest that you take an egg."

SUNDAY SINS.

Old-Time Punishments on the English Statute Book.

There are many strong facts about the law of which nearly everybody is ignorant, although every person is supposed to know them, for ignorance of the law is no defence. It may safely be said that there is not a lawyer who is aware of all the laws on the Statute Book.

A great many laws are still in existence for the simple reason that, although others have taken their place, they have not been repealed. Fortunately, says the London Telegraph, the ignorance concerning any of them is so great that for all practical purposes they are dead. Every day these laws are set at defiance with impunity.

It is the case, for instance, that the vast majority of holiday-makers defy the law of the land. They have no right to bathe in the sea, and, moreover, have no right on the beaches or sands.

Still, if the law which decides this were invoked it would be a sad day for our great seaside resorts, which live by breaking it. There is an Act in existence which makes it illegal for any person to enter the sea.

There is another law which declares that artificial light is illegal. Every second during the 24 hours this law is defied throughout the country.

Still another declares that all trading in the streets is illegal. There is one notorious Sunday trader who has been found guilty and fined under a similar act.

Many of these quaint old laws are opposed to each other. For instance, there is one by which the inhabitants of most towns have no right of thoroughfare for their own streets. There is still another which decides that by custom the same persons possess this right.

There is still another law which prohibits any individual from owning a carriage or similar vehicle. By it, no person can own a horse and cart, and, presumably, a motor car.

By another law no person has a right to buy or sell coal, and, moreover, even to use it. Not only was it the case at one time that to buy coal was a crime, but this particular law has never been repealed.

There is an act, passed before the Reformation, which makes it illegal for any person to play any game or even indulge in any form of locomotion. Here, again, the motorist is affected, the cyclist, and innumerable others.

It is against the law to go anywhere on the Sabbath, except to "walk reverently to and from church."

A great portion of what now takes place on Sundays is prohibited, including music in church, and the singing of all except a few hymns reserved for particular occasions.

Every person who fails to attend church on the Sabbath, according to law, is liable to a fine of twelvepence. "Exercising in worldly labor or business" renders the individual liable to a fine of five shillings, and two hours in the stocks.

There is even an Act of George IV. which renders it illegal to whistle on Sunday. In fact, there are so many Acts dealing with the Sabbath that practically every person is liable to some form of punishment as a result of Sunday actions. "Save for the attire of women," it is a breach of the law to wear red in any form, except in the case of soldiers. Hence many hunting men defy the law of the land.

FEATS OF ARMS IN CRIMEA.

Some Terrible Battles in That Great War.

For desperate fighting the Crimea yields an impressive record. The French and British so many times foes, found themselves allied in an attack upon Russian territory. The foe was worthy of their steel, for several closely-contested battles had to be fought, the hostilities leading up to that tremendous fight —Inkermann. This fight was so keen and so terrible that it was the last occasion on which the Russians ventured to meet the British in open combat. As one authority says:—"The Russians lost in this great battle no fewer than 10,729 killed, wounded and prisoners." But Inkermann, so far as British annals are concerned, at any rate, will not remain the most noted fight in the Crimea. In popular opinion the struggle in the Balaclava Valleys will ever remain the most memorable, for was it not there that the astounding charge of the Light Brigade took place. In the whole history of fighting there is scarcely an episode that, for sheer courage, equals it. Originating in a mistaken command, it was carried through with a supreme determination and reckless courage that, so long as military annals survive, will never be forgotten.

Grogan (the grouch)—"I don't like to mention it, Mrs. Conley, but your husband owed me tin dollars whin he died." The Widow—"Shure, it's nice to have something to raymimber him by."