## X THE HOME DEPARTMENT. X

KITCHEN HELPS. Dear Editor-I send an article for publication in the Household departint. Cover your kitchen shelves with clean papers and change them fre-The kitchen table should be egvered with sine or tin. It is easy to an, wears for years and is not infured by setting hot kettles or cutting bread on it. It costs more than oilcloth but is so much better in every way that it is more economical.

USE FOR LARD CANS. The empty lard cans that sell at the store from 15 to 20 cents may be used for meal and graham or buckwheat flour. They are nice for keeping bread and cake in and as they have closely fitting lids their contents are kept clean. An earthen far with a cover is good to keep salt in. Tin canisters should be used for tea and coffee.

WASHING MILK VESSELS. If you have a number of tin cans or other mak vessels to wash, rinse them with cold water first to remove the particles of milk that adhere to them, then wash them in hot water containing enough pearline to make a good suds. It thoroughly cleanses and sweetens them without injuring the tin as lye or salsoda are sure to do. Wipe them dry and keep them on a shelf where there is no dampness to cause them to rust.

PLAN TO SAVE STEPS. When you have kettles in which outwater to soak. Wet the inside of the kettle with water and turn it upside down on the table until you are ready the water to fill it and having to throw it out again. Have a place for everything and have everything in its place an old rule, but a good and a strict adherance to it will save a great many steps,-B. J. C.

(Your useful hints and suggestions are very welcome. Come again.—Ed.)

TO SEASON SAUSAGE. The farmer's wife is always puz zled in butchering time to know just how much seasoning to put in sausage. When one guesses the amount the result is not always satisfactory. One counding tablespoonful of each salt and pepper and one teaspoonful of sage to each gallon of meat makes it just right for us. If the weather is warm after butchering, the sausage may be kept fresh longer if pressed down tightly in crocks and jars and the top covered with fresh lard. This excludes the air and prevents the sausage getting strong for several weeks

TO CAN SAUSAGE. After the meat is ground and seasoned fry the cakes and pack in tin med in the morning, turn the wick well cans and run over lard. Some seal the can afterward, but I never have any in soap and water once a week. The trouble in keeping it, as above. I offensive odor comes from the charred think the trouble was they did not cook wick which remain in the burners and it thoroughly. We have sliced fresh the leakage comes from having the name and beef and kept them in the tamp too full or from having the wick to cure. Sausage in this way is per- directions are followed with all kinds fection and a luxury in July and Au-

CREAM COOKIES.

These cookles are very crisp and delicate. 1 cup of sour cream, 1 cup granulated sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, flour to roll out. Bake in quick oven

HOME MADE TAFFY.

butter, a pinch of soda. Let it cook it will be found fine .- Mary.

Smoke a barrel in which the hams are to be qickled by inverting it over a kettle containing a slow fire of hard wood for eight days, keeping water on the head to prevent shrinking. In this barrel pack the hams and pour over them after it has cooled a brine made in the proportion of 4 gallons of water, Townes of salt, 5 pints of molasses and 4 ounces of saltpeter, bolled and skimmed in the usual manner. In ten days they will be cured nicely and may be kept in this pickle for a year of desired .- A. B. A.

HEAD CHEESE.

I will send you my way of making head cheese and mince ment. I like the bome made mince meat so much better than the condensed. Split the head in two down the face, remove skin, cars, eyes and brain. Cut off the anout. Wash and put in cold salt vater for twelve hours, change the water and souk twelve hours longer. Then put over in cold water to cook. skim, and when sufficiently cooked to come off the bones, remove to a pan, out every bit of bone and gristle chop fine. For 6 pounds meat allow 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sage. Stir this well into the meat, put into a orated mould, put a heavy weight m it and let stand till cold.

Two quarts of tart apples, chopped fine, 1 pound of beef kidney suet, freed from strings and crumbled, half pound of raisons, stoned, half a pound of citrou shredded, one cup of molasses,

and let stand a week before using

(Many housekeepers prefer the homenade mincement. We appreciate yaur recipes.-Ed.)

HOW TO CARE FOR CARPETS.

Dear Sisters-Sweeping carpets on the floor and not taking them up so often is best. Yo say it tires you to sweep? Having learned a new method from a friend, I will tell you her way. It saves strength and keeps dust out of the lungs. Se sweeps her bedroom carpet once a week this way, and it looks like a new one, is bright, clean and sweet smelling. Fill a pail nearly full of warm water, dissolve two heaping spoonfuls of pearline in it, stir, and dip your broom in it; have the broom perfectly clean and sweep one width at a time until it seems perfeetly clean. It freshens the colors and they look new and the carpet will not fade a particle. All the dust is taken out and the next time you sweep there will be very little dust. If the broom looks black throw the water out and prepare fresh exactly as the first. This necessity of taking up your carpets in the spring.-S. H. H.

PROTECTING APPLES.

Spraying is expensive and its benefits have never been proven. I am convinced of the advantage of the method of catching the parent insect by means of what is called the Haneal or other cereals have been cooked, zeltine moth catcher. It is superior to It is not necessary to fill them full of the old method of spraying by use of polsons. I tried this method last season and it destroyed thousands of the parent moths which lay eggs to proto wash it. This plan saves carrying duce the worms which destroy our apples and I am well satisfied with the results of my experience. My apple crop this year where I had used the Hazeltine Moth Catcher was very superior to the crop my neighbor had in the adjoining orchard which was sprayed twice. Where the moth catchers are in use. I would recommend two to the acre in bearing orchards, and the expense is very little compared with the old method of spraying and the advantage over the old method of spraying is very apparent and I take this means of telling practical horticulturists through the columns of your valuable paper the results of my experience with pests.-W. Lonegau. Florence, Neb.

TO PREVENT ODOR FROM LAMPS To prevent a lamp from smelling offensively and from leaking over, trim the wick and clean the burner thoroughly each day. Do not have the eservoir quite full. Always turn down the wick into the wick tube before blowing out. After the lamp is trimdown into the tube. Wash the burners war, when too late in the spring come to the top of the tube. If the of lamps there need be no trouble as to odor or leakage. I duplex lamps, with extinguishers, open the extinguisher after putting out the lamp.

This is the best practical method we know of where only ordinary means are available. Cu t into four or six parts a moderately sized loaf of bread that is two days old- it must neither he new or stale. With one of these One cupful of syrup-we use corn pieces after having blow off all the syrup-1 cupful sugar, one teaspoonfut dust from the paper to be cleaned with a good pair of bellows, begin at the until it hardens in cold water, then top of the room, holding the crust in pour into a buttered platter and place the hand and wisping lightly downwhere it will cool quickly, stirring as ward with the crumb, and half a yard it cools. When cold pull till white, at each stroke, till the upper part of then cut in squares with the shears, the hangings are completely cleaned all around. Then go around again with light sweeping strokes downward and always commencing each successive course a little higher than the upper stroke had extended, until the bottom is finished.

HOW TO PAPER CEILING.

Will someone tell me how to paper ceiling which has been calsomined? Mrs. Andrews.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

A teaspoon of salt seasons one quart of soup, sauce, vegetables, meat, etc. One cup of sugar seasons one quart of anything to be served ley cold or

frozen.

Three tablespoonfuls of oil, a salt spoon of salt and from two three tablespoons of vinegar to one pint of solid muterials.

One tenspoon of extract flavore one quart of custard, pudding, etc., served unfrozen

On tablespoonful of extract flavore one quart if served frozen. One tablespoon of liquid is allowed

for each egg in making an omelet. Four eggs to one quart of milk are used for an ordinary custard. Six or seven eggs are required for one quart milk if the custard is to be turned from a mould into a solid shape. Rice absorbs three times its bulk in water and more of milk or stock,

One ounce of butter (two tablespoons) and haif an ounce of flour (two tablespoons) are used to thicken one cup of liquid or sauce.

One tenspoon of baking powder to a cup of flour. In making bread, two and one-half to three measures of flour to one meas-

ure of liquid. It is said that if a small sack of sait is kept near fish and other fragrant articles of food their unpleasant odors will not penetrate the house. Bucks of Middle Aged Women.

I had the surprise of hearing on a recent Sunday a young minister who was supplying a pulpit speak of "the monotonous lives of middle aged women," and I wondered what he knew about them. As a class they are the busiest women in the world, and they neglect themselves while pursuing philanthropic or charitable work in heir many directions. For instance, the backs of their dress waists are always broad, unsympathetic slights of the dressmaker, who relies on impaired vision, or inverted attention to conceal her bad work. Now, I want all my middle aged -readers to take acand curve in at the waist line, and when being fitted to assist on a narrow back. It was said of Mrs. Langtry when she was here that her back was a dream of beauty.

But the average back comes nearer being a nightmare. Notice the pad of fat that comes with the years and sets itself like a fixture on the back of the neck below the nape. It can be massaged away instead of making a permanent hump. So with the well defined shoulder blades which give such character to a good back, they put on a coating of fat that obliterates all shape and gives one the appearance of being stuffed. Keep that flesh down by careful diet, baths and massage. There was once a young woman who went to Europe and was presented at the Queen of England's drawing room. Her whole family coached her as to her departure from the royal presence, impressing it on her mind that she must face her majesty until she had bowed herself out of the room. What was their horror to see their flippant young relative deliberately turn her back on the queen and walk out of the room, breaking all the codes of court etiquette. When they had breath they demanded the reason of such a slight to the royal presence. And that audacious American girl said that she had noticed the horrible backs of an the English ladies-in-waiting and she wanted to show the queen a good

"And I am certain," said this origiral and daring girl, "that her majesty had never seen a back like mine in her life. It must have done her a world of good.

In carrying yourselves straight you give denial to the approach of age. Besides physical erectness it is said to be indicative of moral rectitude and it adds greatly to the beauty of ensemble. Chicago Chroniele.

Printing Without Ink.

The English trade papers have within the past six months devoted con-siderable space to the discussion of printing without ink, a subject which has considerable interest to all who are engaged in making books whether they are papermakers, printers or publishers. The basis of this scheme is an invention for printing by an electrical process, the patents covering which have been acquired by an

English corporation. From what can be gathered from the various printed accounts the printing by this method is effected without the use of ink in any form by simply bringing the plate in contact with chemically damped paper, linen, silk, wood or other material, the result being a good, clear impression, the density of which can be varied as process resembles in clearness a copper plate or litho-engraving, and is obtained in a more simple manner than by letter-press printing. The ordinary printers' type blocks, forms, stereotypes or electrotypes, constitute in themselves a suitable printing surface, and may be used in a similar way, merely coming into contact with

the damped paper to form the print, The chemical addition to the paper which makes it susceptible to the electric current are to be added to the pulp, and are said to be so cheap as to cause no appreciable increase in cost. The paper does not depreciate by keeping in stock, and can be supplied to the printer in the usual form of flat reams and in reels. It is the intention of the patentees to grant licenses on moderate terms to papermakers, so that there will be no necessity for changing the usual source of supply. The saving to those who adopt electrical printing will be, primarily, in the cost of the ink and in time and labor.

It is claimed that all printing presses now in use can be adapted, at small cost, for electrical inkless printing. The only change will be to leave off the inking arrangements, fit a thin sheet of fine rolled zine around the cylinder as a conductor, connect the negative and positive poles from the electrical supply of the press, and it is ready to print. The same electric motor that drives the printing press will also supply the current for printing.-Publishers' Weekly.

The Obelisk Disintegrating.

Twenty years ago an obelisk was placed in Central park, New York. It is a relie of Thotmes III. and Rameses II. and in its native Egypt had been During the preserved 3,000 years. score of years in New York it has suffered more disintegration than during the 3,000 years previous, and at present the world deplores the fact that it is rapidly crumbling to stoms There is not a building in the great metropolis that offers sufficient accommodations to the gift of the khedive of Egypt to America. A glass case built over it would not preserve it, but lately it has been suggested that it be placed in the east wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, now in process of construction. This is the only solution of the problem as to how this wonderful relic may be preserved to posterity. William H. Vanderbilt spent \$100,000 in getting this granite block to the new world. At the present time New York is greatly bestirring herself in the interest of the perpetuation of this great gift.

An expedition consisting entirely of women has been formed in Australia to explore the Solomon islands, the home of the fiercest cannibals known. A NEW MARK TWAIN STORY.

Which Accounts For the Non-Publication of a Carefully Prepared Interview

There is a certain editor in New York with whom the power of the daily press is such a hobby that he raised the salary of a sub-editor who suggested a "Sunday special" on Famous Graduates of the Reporters' Room and at once assigned his best dressed reporter to interview leading authors along this line.

It happened that Mark Twain was in New York, and the editor counted on him as a striking example of the literary value of newspaper training. The reporter was ordered to spare no space for the interview. Yet when the article appeared Mr. Clemen's name was conspicuously absent. It was this way:

Mr. Clemens received the reporter with his customary urbanity, though he shrugged his shoulders when he learned what paper the young man represented. As usual Mr. Clemens was a most elusive man to pin down in an interview, but at last the porter gathered his wits and asked the question which he meant should

"Mr. Twain," he asked, "to what one thing most of all do you owe your marvelous success in literature?" He had counted on "my newspaper training" as the answer.

The famous numerist half shut his

eyes, thought a few moments in silence, and then said decisively: "To the fact that when I was young

and very ambitious ! lost my job. "May I ask what was your Mr. Twain? exclaimed the puzzled

"Certainly, sir; certainly," replied Mr. Clemens, with freat suavity. "I was a reporter."-Saturday Evening

SNAKES AND BEASTS OF INDIA.

in 1899 They Killed More Than 27 000

ment of India has one sphere of activity to which nothing analogous can be found in this country-namely, the destruction of wild beasts and poisonous snakes. During 1899 the number of deaths among human beings attributed to wild animals was 2,966. tunately, however, the number is below the average of the last four years and much lower than the number (4,283) reported in 1897. In 1899 tigers the death of 899, wolves of 338 and leopards of 237 human beings. while bears, elephants hyenas, jacka's and crocodiles were accountable for a large proportion of the remainder, says the London Times.

The tiger is most destructive in Bengal, about half of the whole number of victims of this animal being re ported from that province. Maneat-ers have especially troubled certain districts, and liberal rewards have been offered for their destruction. In the Bhamo district of Upper Burmah a single man-eating tiger killed about twenty persons. A special reward of 100 roupees was paid for its destruction. More than half of the deaths from leopards occurred in Bengal, while more than three-fourths those from wolves occurred in the northwestern provinces and down a particularly destructive pack near Cawnpur. High rewards were The print obtained by this offered and hunting parties organized,

The loss of human life from snakes reached the high total of 24,621, a greater mortality than in any one of the four preceding years. Nearly half the deaths occurred in Bengal, while the northwestern provinces and Oudh came next with nearly one-fourth of the total. In Bencal the relatively high mortality is attributed to floods. which drove the snakes to the high lands on which village homesteads are built. As will be observed snakes are more destructive of human life than are the wild animals, but the re verse is true of the destruction of cattle. In 1899 no fewer than 89,238 cattle were destroyed by wild animals. and 9,449 by snakes. Of the former, 37.386 fell victims to leopards 24,321 to tigers. The leopard is even more destructive to cattle than the tiger in Bengal. This province is the greatest sufferer from the ravages of wild animals and snakes, its loss be ing 30.539 cattle. Assam lost 17.009, Madras 15,592. Burmah 11,016, and the central provinces 11 689.

The number of wild animals de-stroyed was 18,887, and the amount paid for their destruction was 107,476 The number of snakes killed was 94.548, and the rewards paid for this service amounted to 4.151 rupees.

To Have and to Hold,

"Miss Johnston," authoress of "To Have and to Hold," says a reader of this column, who knows her person-"is the frailest, daintiest lady imaginable. Far from being the dashing creature one would think from reading her novel, she looks as if she had not strength or energy enough to put her thoughts on paper. She told me that her methods of work are somewhat peculiar. She prefers begin to write at 11 o'clock in the evening, when everything about her is still and there are no discondant ioises to distract her attention. She writes only in the South, and, as far as possible, on moonlight nights. seated at a window, through the moonlight is streaming."-Philadelphia Telegraph.

In Australia the men predominate: The census shows \$5 women for every

When 1.000 feet above the ocean surface one can, on a clear day, see a ship at a distance of forty-two miles.

In China the Chinese smoke onlum They are guiltless of the sin of eating The "Melican man" does the eat-

The official report, just issued, thows that during 1900 the number of pligrims to Lourdes was 608,000, among whom were four Cardinals and thirty Archbishops and Bishops. Of water from the grotto 105,000 bottles were despatched to all quarters of the

## **NEBRASKA CORN IMPROVERS'** ASSOCIATION IS ORGANIZED.

ganize a Corn Improvers' Association. various parts of the state who were members of an organization having for pink roses, making a curtain. its object improved methods of corn Washington county, in the chair, and land. tution and by-laws for the association, which resulted as follows:

CONSTITUTION. ers' Association.

shall be to promote the growing of doorways and arches, and flat wall seed, methods of tillage, and by such from the frieze of the rooms. other means as the association shall adopt from time to time.

in the improvement of this cereal.

Article 4. The officers of this assoan executive committee, which shall is a popular style for weddings. consist of the president, vice presidents duties attaching to their offices.

Art. 5. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall assume their offices at the close of the meeting at which they are elected. They shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and

Art. 6. In connection with the annual meeting of this association there shall be held a corn exhibit, judging school and institute, for which suitable rules and arrangements shall be provided by the executive committee.

Art. 7. Special meetings of the executive committee of the association may be called by the president, the occasion of the meeting being stated in the call; and upon request of six memhers of the association, made in writing to the president, he shall call a meeting for a specific purpose.

Art. 8. Five members of this association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Art. 9. A majority vote shall govern

in all transactions of the association.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. The meeting of the Nebraska Corn Improvers' Association shall be held in Lincoln at the time of the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. A membership fee of \$1.00 shall be charged each member on his admission to the association, and an-The fund so raised shall be used in defraying expenses of the annual meeting of the association; but no member of the association shall receive compensation for services or personal expenses in connection with the annual

Sec. 3. In judging all exhibits made by the association, the score card system shall be adopted, and the executive committee shall provide cards adapted to the various corn growing districts of the state.

Sec. 4. Each officer of the association, upon being superseded in office, shall turn over to his successor all books, papers and properties of the association which may be in his posses-

Sec. 5. The executive committee shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in any of the offices, and shall conduct all the business affairs of the association not taken cognizance of at the annual meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, Lee Smith, Desoto, Washington county. Vice presidents-First district, Wm. Ernst, Graf, Johnson county; Second district, D. F. Stouffer, Bellevue, Sarpy county; Third district, Jos. Hall, Tekamah, Burt county Fourth district, H. J. McLaughlin Doniphan, Hall county; Fifth district, Y. S. Cobeldirk, Alma, Harlan county; Sixth distict, T. W. De Long, Ainsworth, Brown county. Secretary-treasurer, T. L. Lyon, Lincoln, Lancaster county.

The president and secretary were authorized to plan a set of experiments ot be carried out by members of the association in co-operation with the Experiment Station. It is probable that this will consist in tests by various members of the association in different ports of the state of a number of varieties of corn, the purpose being to find the type of corn best adapted to each part of the state. Persons inter- violet tulle, over which good lace is ested in the association and its work are invited to communicate with the of white pears and white eigrett's. secretary and tressurer, Prof. T. L. Lyon, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Wedding Decorations.

Winter brides cling to yellow and white crysanthemums, as summer brides always decide on roses, for their wedding decorations. The crysanthemums are showy and decorative and give the occasion an air of snowy elegance. Clusters of crysanthemums now mark off the pews for the relatives at the church, instead of the time-honored white ribbons.

At one pretty home wedding the wedding ring was placed in the heart of a facturers will hold its next convention year old ring bearer. When children 15 and lasting three days.

A meeting was held on March 15 at | carry the ring it is best to tie it with the Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., to or- tiny white ribbon and pin it by a small loop to the cushion or flower, as little There were thirty-five persons from hands grow nervous and may drop it. A pretty background is secured by instrumental in bringing about this covering the surface of a pier-glass meeting and who wished to become with strands of fine smilax dotted with

A new idea in staircase decoration culture. A temporary organization be- is a series of green wreaths outside ing effected, with Lee Smith, the well the balustrade with white satin bows known seed corn raised of Desoto, and loops in a green and white gar-

T. L. Lyen, professor of agriculture in An immense cornucopia fastened the State University as secretary, steps high up and filled with loose crysanwere taken to frame a suitable consti- themums or roses makes a pretty corner decoration for a wedding party reception.

When floor space is limited a beau-Article 1. This organization shall be tiful decorative effect may be secured known as The Nebraska Corn Improv- by French baskets tied with pink or white ribbons, filled with flowers of Art. 2. The object of this association corresponding colors, and hung in the corn in Nebraska, by improvement in pockets filled with flowers suspended

Orchids and littles of the valley are the most popular flowers for the bride's Art. 2. The membership in this as- bouquet, which is smaller than that sociation shall be open to all persons of last year, the shower bouquet being engaged in growing corn and who may entirely out. Most brides prefer cardesire to contribute to or co-operate rying a white kid or satin-bound prayer book instead of a bouquet.

At the wedding supper a weddingciation shall be a president, six vice bell of ice cream is brought in on a presidents, one of whom shall be from salver for the bride to cut, or small each congressional district; a secretary wedding-bells and brides' roses are and treasurer, both of which offices served at the bride's table. Ices served may be held by the same person, and from hats and baskets of spun sugar

A matron of honor gives dignity to and secretary and treasurer. The offi- a bridal procession, and is very popcers shall perform, respectively, the ular, and married friends of the groom serve as ushers.

The Capitol is Moving.

A series of scientific experiments, made in the capitol in Washington for the purpose of showing the physical properties of the pendulum, have brought out some queer facts in regard to the actual movement of the capitol itself. The big dome moves about six inches daily in an elliptical track.

This movement is due to the influence of heat and cold. producing expansion and contraction. A wire hung from the top of the dome to the floor below and on the end of it was a specially prepared plumb-bob with a lead pencil inserted in its lowest point. The point of the pencil just touched the floor on which there was a paper. The pencil point marked on the paper the exact movement of the top of the dome during a period of twenty-four hours, and showed it to be an elliptical track averaging six inches in length.

The dome starts moving in the morning just as son as the sun's rays strike it, and the pencil draws its curved track until sundown, when a reaction takes place, and it moves back to its starting place, but not over the same track, for the cool air of the night makes the dome contract, so that the pencil draws the other half

of the ellipse. The Washington Monument, like the nual dues of \$1.00 each year thereafter. | Capitol, is influenced to move daily ment engineers at Washington have rigged up a permanent device there to show just how much it may be out

of plumb at any time. The Statute of Liberty, in New York Harbor, literally waves a welcome and farewell to the vessels that ply up and down the bay, the tall office buildings bend their heads and the Brooklyn Bridge rises and falls every day, having a special device to compensate its motion.

Pretty Things To Wear.

Satin straw is now made in such wide hands and glossy finish that large hats of it have the appearance of being formed of the finest satin ribbon. Large eval pieces of polished mother

signs worked in pearls on fancy gold lace and straw crowns. The lightest effects in hair decorations are the butterfly bows, sprinkled with finely cut rhinestones or the

of pearl from the center of many de-

smallest spangles. "Veiled" roses are among the softest effects in millinery. The blossoms are of the "crushed" variety, and over each colored petal rests another petal of mousseline de sole in white or a lighter shade of the color of rose.

The latest thing in white evening shoulder wraps is made of fancy chiffon or crepe, half a yard wide and nearly two yards long, and bordered all the way round with a puny edge of white maribou. A new must chain and souvenir in

one is made of ten-cent pieces. Each bears on one smoothly polished side the initial of the giver, and a continuous chain of ten-cent pieces is formed by joining each coin to the ne= with silver links. A Torendor turban has a crown of

violets, and high brim covered with draped. The left front has a cabochon Among the floral novelties in the line

of hair ornaments is a large, delicately tinted orchid, sprinkled with cut rhime stones to represent dewdrops.

Sat dthe old armchair: "I may see" to have it easy, but I feel rocky."

Sometimes the leading lady can beat the scene painter making a scene.

The dispenser of "smiles" is not always a man with a cheerful disposition.

The National Association of Manu calla lily, and was carried in by a three in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Apri