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McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

COLONIAL DELICACIES.

Thanksgiving Dishes That Ticked the  
Palates of Our Forefathers.

In later days, when the colonies had just finished the war of the Revolution, the Thanksgiving dinner was not confined to a consumption of turkey. There were other dainties considered to be finer than turkey. The royal roast goose was a great favorite with the colonial dames who prided themselves upon their cookery.

Epicures of the modern school all know that the delicate flavor of the prize canvasback duck is due to the fact that it feeds largely upon juniper berries, and the colonial ladies displayed rare knowledge when they flavored the dressing of the goose with these berries.

Another Thanksgiving dish highly prized by colonial epicures was ham baked in cider, and if the same delicacy were prepared today it might make the fortune of some ambitious chef. This is the way it was done a hundred years ago:

Wipe a whole ham clean and put in a baking pan, skin side down and over the flesh side sprinkle one-half a teaspoonful each of pepper, cloves and allspice and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mace and cover all with a little onion juice. Into the bottom of the pan put a sprig of celery, two bay leaves and a slice of onion. Put a cup of flour in a bowl and add sufficient water to make a paste, cover the ham with the paste as far down as the skin and then turn into the pan two quarts of cider. Put in a hot oven and cook for 3 1/2 hours, basting every 15 minutes. When cooked, take off the crust, turn over and take off the skin and put in another pan with the fat side up. Brush over with a beaten egg, sprinkle with chopped parsley and bread crumbs and bake in a hot oven for one hour, when it will be ready to serve.—San Francisco Examiner.

Bolled Turkey.

Many old fashioned cooks and some of the new fashioned consider that the proper way to cook a turkey is to boil it. To do this, draw and wash the turkey thoroughly, wipe with a soft cloth and rub the inside with salt. Make a stuffing of one quart of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of butter, salt, pepper and chopped parsley and mix the ingredients together with an egg. Fill the breast of the fowl with some of this stuffing and put the remainder into the body. Tie the legs and wings close to the body and place it in salted boiling water with the breast downward. Boil rapidly the first half hour, then draw it to the back of the stove and cook slowly until tender. Serve with celery or chestnut sauce. If oysters chopped are used in the stuffing, serve with an oyster sauce. An old fashioned custom was to serve ham or smoked tongue with a boiled turkey.—Exchange.

Dr. Depew Favors Southern Cooking.

Chauncey Depew actually licked his chops when asked about his Thanksgiving dinner. "Give me," he said, "a bird from my Hudson river farm cooked by an old mammy from Virginia. No one but a southern darkey can cook a turkey. A colored woman knows how to spice up the animal until it tastes like a drop of sweet nectar, and she understands getting it rich and done. Give me ole mammy's cooking every time. We used to have an old mammy so lazy she wouldn't move, but when it came to Thanksgiving time she'd rouse herself and cook a turkey to the taste of the queen, or to my own taste—quite as critical a one."—Selected.

A Reminder of the Fathers.

Thanksgiving day comes with its annual reminder of the fathers, who in the midst of their poverty and distress thanked God for their blessings and had hope for the future. It is the self sacrifice of one generation that constitutes the prosperity of the next. The rock of Plymouth is no stony boulder to be shielded from rough contact by a marble canopy. It is rather a sure faith in the supreme obligations of duty and of personal character as the main element of durable success.—Independent.

Thanksgiving Bounty.

One of the benign results of the observance of Thanksgiving day is the encouragement it gives to public benevolence. While it is a day set apart for the acknowledgment of national, family and personal blessings, every American is taught from childhood that on this day he must share the loaf, feed the hungry and give ear to the cry of distress. The significance of the day is lost to those who appropriate it solely for personal gratification and selfish enjoyment.—Exchange.

A Thanksgiving Thought.

There is something lacking in the sincerity of the man who goes into the temple on Thanksgiving day to acknowledge the good gifts of Providence to him if he has done nothing through the year or on this day to uplift his fellows, to bring sunshine into sunless hearts and to distribute in some measure the benefactions which we all hold in trust for the benefit of the helpless sons and daughters of men.—Selected.

Chestnut Sauce For Bolled Turkey.

Shell and blanch three dozen French chestnuts. Boil in water enough to cover them for 30 minutes. Drain off the water and pound the nuts to a paste. Add a tablespoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Stir gradually into the paste a pint of milk. Rub the mixture through a coarse sieve and place over the fire in a double boiler to cook for half an hour.—Selected.

New England Pumpkin Pie.

Take a firm pumpkin, pare, cut up and stew until dry. To a quart of stewed pumpkin add a cup of molasses, a cup of sugar, the beaten yolks of 6 eggs, half a cup of butter, a pint of milk, half a teaspoonful each of ground ginger and cinnamon, with a pinch of salt. Mix well and pour into deep pie pans lined with puff paste. Bake in a well heated oven.—Eliza R. Roper.

An Imitative Monkey.

One of the drollest instances of the monkey's keenness of observation and power of mimicry that we have met with is the following: A retired admiral and his wife living at Cheltenham had a favorite monkey. One day the lady, hearing a strange noise in the dining room, looked in to see what it was. The sight which met her eyes was a ludicrous one. Seated in the armchair, with the admiral's smoking cap on his head and the admiral's spectacles on his nose, was the monkey, and in his hand was the open newspaper, which he shook and patted, while he jabbered and gesticulated with great emphasis at the cat, which lay blinking on the hearth rug. It was a clever and carefully studied imitation of the testy old admiral's tone and manner when reading to his wife some passage from the newspaper which excited his wrath or indignation.

It is strange that so little attempt is made to utilize this strong imitative faculty in monkeys. They might easily be trained to perform as athletes and acrobats. Some 50 years ago an Italian count, who had a villa on the shore of Lake Albano, kept a monkey which he had taught both to row and sail a small skiff. The monkey used to navigate this tiny craft with great skill, but unfortunately one day, when climbing the mast, he capsized the boat and was drowned. As jockeys, monkeys might surely be made useful and would fulfill every purpose for which the manikins who ride on race horses are artificially stunted and sweated.—Chambers' Journal.

Lighthouse Lights.

In a series of papers contributed to Engineering by Du Riche Preller on lighthouses in Europe the remarkable statement is made that the luminous range of a light of 500,000 candle power in the Mediterranean (44 miles) is equal to that of 5,000,000 candles in the channel—equal to a ratio of one to ten—hence, it is added, that, with the exception of the electric flashing light of Planier, near Marseilles, of 600,000 candle power, the most powerful mineral oil lights recently installed on the French, Corsican, Algerian and Tunisian coasts of the Mediterranean do not exceed 35,000 candle power, having a luminous range of about 30 miles in average weather. On the other hand, in the channel and in the bay of Biscay the largest mineral oil lights have luminous powers up to about 200,000, and the electric lighting flash lights up to 22,500,000 and 37,500,000 candles. Further, the maximum light of French lighthouse towers—that is, the height of the focus above ground—varies from about 50 to 70 meters, but some towers are, of course, on very elevated positions, so that, taking the height of the focus above the sea level, the highest light, that of Cape Brearn, is 751 feet above the high water sea level, while its luminous power is 6,000 candles and its luminous range 25 miles. This light is an oil light, and the geographical range, or direct visibility of such lights on high elevations, is usually in excess of their luminous range, the reverse of this, however, being commonly the case with electric coast lights.

Machinery Lubrication.

The results of some valuable experiments on the lubrication of machinery bearings have been set forth by Mr. Deverance in an address before the Civil Engineers' institute, London. His observations show that olive oil becomes black and thick after passing through the bearings several times. This oil, after filtration, was composed of 16 per cent of oleate of lead, 9.57 per cent of oleate of acid and 74.62 per cent of olive oil and glycerin, the oleate acid in the olive oil appearing to attack lead, zinc and copper with great activity. Thus disks of metals used in the manufacture of bearings were immersed in oleate acid, occasionally drawn up out of the acid so as to be exposed to the air. Lead and zinc rapidly corroded away, copper was corroded to a less extent, while tin and antimony were not appreciably affected. In regard to the compressibility of alloys, it is suggested by this authority that no alloy be used until it is satisfactorily demonstrated that its point of first yield is considerably above the greatest load or shock to which it will be subjected in use. In testing the effect upon soft metal bearings when the shaft sustained a heavy pressure a piece of iron was found to leave no mark upon a surface softer than itself.

Rome's Great Fire.

In A. D. 64, 10 of the 14 municipal districts of Rome were destroyed by a conflagration instigated, it is said, by the Emperor Nero. The number of lives lost is known to amount up into the hundreds, but the value of the property destroyed cannot even be estimated. By the emperor's command, thousands of Romans rendered homeless and destitute were employed in removing the debris and rebuilding the burned city. Nero, to divert the odium of the crime from himself, charged it upon the Christians, and thus began one of the greatest persecutions in the history of the early Christian church.

Gun Barrels.

To brown gun barrels, wet a piece of rag with chloride of antimony, dip it into olive oil and rub the barrel over. In 48 hours it will be covered with a fine coat of rust. Then rub the barrel with a fine steel scratch brush and wipe with a rag dipped in boiled linseed oil. To rebrown, remove the old coating with oil and emery paper; then remove the grease with caustic potash.

Peacocks generally scream vociferously when a change of weather is impending. In the countries where these birds are native the sign is regarded as unfailing.

Kublai Khan, the first mogul emperor of China, was called the Murderer, from the tragedies in his own family.

Clovers and Shamrock.

English clovers are Irish shamrock. Perhaps no greater myth exists than that relating to the shamrock. St. Patrick would find clover in almost all parts of Ireland, as he would in England, and it was a fitting emblem of the Trinity. Consequently there is little doubt that he used it as an illustration. How the little fiction that it is a distinct plant and will grow only in Ireland has been maintained so long seems incomprehensible unless it is due to the peculiarity of Englishmen when regarding most things Irish. It is almost as absurd as regarding Lever's characters as typical of the Irishman of today, probably of any day, as he appears to have had as great a genius in inventing characters as in inventing stories. Ireland largely owes its clovers and shamrocks to its limestone. Around Dublin, where limestone is not very prevalent, the inferior type of clover, the yellow trefoil, is commonly employed as a badge, its convenient shape, owing to its top root, rendering it convenient as a buttonhole flower.

In limestone districts the white clover is more commonly used, though there is no definite rule, as is shown by the specimens collected by natives in all parts of Ireland now to be seen in the Dublin museum. These specimens were allowed to go to flower, and four distinct varieties of clover are represented, each frequently. Even the large red clover is included. There is no other plant shown, because there is no other shamrock. The myth is destroyed, but the clovers remain, and it is due to their presence that the Irish pastures are so rich and so valuable for grazing. They have accumulated fertility, and they have done so in England. Therefore their presence in laws must not be regarded as prejudicial.—London Standard.

Visibility of Lights at Night.

The results of the experiments in light visibility conducted by the international committee on behalf of the governments of the United States, Germany and the Netherlands have been handed in. The German section gave as the distance at which a light of 1 candle power became visible 1.40 miles for a dark, clear night, and 1 mile for a rainy night. The American experiments show that a light of one candle power is visible at 1 mile and one of three candle power is plainly visible at 2 miles. A 10 candle power light was seen with a binocular at 4 miles, one of 28 at 5 miles, though faintly, and one of 33 candles at the same distance without difficulty.

To be on the safe side the experiments were made with green light, as it has been conclusively proved that if a light of that color fills the required tests a red light of the same intensity will more than do so.

It was found that the candle power of green light which remained visible at 1, 2, 3 and 4 miles was 2, 15, 51 and 106 respectively. It was noticed, however, that great care had to be exercised in the selection of the shade of the color, so as to give the minimum interference with the intensity of the light. The shade adopted is a clear blue green. Yellow and grass green should not be employed. The tests may be of interest to railroad men and seamen.—Progressive Age.

A Man Is No Hero to His Typewriter.

The mystery of men's lives in the world, out of which illusions are spun, has always had a greater influence in determining the fate of women than is readily admitted. To feel transmitted through the ring finger the electric thrill of business, of politics, of clubs, of the stirring movements in the life of men, gives any woman vantage ground over others of her sex. But in the actual commerce of business, the community of affairs, the wear and tear of daily life in offices and elevators, this mystery vanishes. A couple of typewriters at luncheon will illustrate badly a situation yet too new to be fairly reckoned up. Over knife and fork they will match employers as small boys do pennies. Out of hours the boss is only a man of whose necktie they may disapprove, or of the way he wears his hair or perhaps of his grammar, and it may be he appears greatly to the advantage of some young man at a neighboring machine.—Mary Gay Humphreys in Scribner's.

Bonnie Pasha.

Bonnie Pasha, the chief of the sultan's private police, is a plump, thick-set Frenchman. In 1884 he went to Constantinople as a detective with the French ambassador. Abdul Hamid took a fancy to him and desired him to organize a detective force for service about the palace. A corps of bluejacket men was the result, and their tactics much surprised the Parisian agent, Soudais, a few years ago, when he invited his colleague's help in arresting a notorious swindler. Tapping at the malefactor's door, the Turkish official felled to earth the servant who opened it, and the party proceeded through the house, knocking insensible everybody they met. Soudais was busily engaged in succoring the wounded, while Bonnie collared the real criminal. Bonnie has a comfortable house in Pera, and his wife, as court dressmaker, has considerably increased his savings.—New York Tribune.

Source of Her Confidence.

Uncle George—I really can't understand you, Hattie. All the married women you know you say have made bad matches, and yet you are quite ready to try matrimony yourself.

Hattie—Don't you know, Uncle George, that there's an excellent chance of getting a prize in a lottery where so many of the blanks have been drawn?—Boston Transcript.

An Exchange of Compliments.

He—You may be engaged, but I can never conceive of your being in love. She—And you may be in love, but I can never conceive of your being engaged.—Detroit Free Press.

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