



HOUSEHOLD

Ginger Snaps. One cup butter and lard mixed, one-half cup sugar, one cup New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful soda scalded in one cup hot water, three tablespoonfuls ginger, three cups of flour. Beat well and handle lightly. Roll out very thin, cut and bake in a hot oven. Bake on the slide, so that they will brown quickly without raising and be very brittle. This recipe is very fine. I make soft ginger cake by the same recipe, only adding two teaspoonfuls baking powder and using one-half the quantity of flour—sue and a half cups.

Spaghetti with Tomatoes. Boil half a pound best Italian spaghetti in plenty of boiling salted water until tender; drain, pour cold water over it through a colander and drain again. Make a pint and a half of tomato sauce, adding a minced onion and a clove of garlic; put the spaghetti into a china-lined saucepan, pour the sauce over, add a small slice of fat bacon, first browning it slightly and chopping, and a scant half cup of grated cheese. Cover closely and cook slowly nearly an hour.

Steamed Mutton. Into a stewing jar put three pounds of mutton, a carrot, a small onion and turnip cut into dice, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, a tomato, and half a pint of water. Cover closely, and stand jar in a saucepan of water, which keep boiling for three hours. Arrange a border of boiled rice on a dish, place the mutton in it, the vegetables in the center, and sprinkle over all some finely-chopped parsley or capers.

Sweet Potato Pie. This is a favorite Southern dessert, and is not unfamiliar to Northern tables. Use the best potatoes, boil and pass through a sieve. Beat together three eggs and a cupful of sugar, a cupful of softened but not melted butter, and a cupful of rich milk or cream. Add this to the potato, and flavor with a claret glassful of sherry. Bake slowly. This pie, of course, has no upper crust.

Delhi Pudding. Take three tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, one ounce and a half of sweet almonds, pounded, one ounce of butter, one pint and a half of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix the almonds, arrowroot, butter and sugar in half a pint of cold milk; have ready on the fire a pint of milk; when boiling pour it on the above mixture; stir till thick, and stand it aside in a mold till quite cold.

Peanut Brittle. Put into a saucepan a cup of molasses, one of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil until a little dropped in cold water is brittle, then add a cupful of peanuts and a small teaspoonful of baking soda. Remove immediately from the fire, beat hard for a half-minute, then pour into a greased pan.

Banana Cream. Take six bananas, cut them into thin slices and put into a glass dish, pour over them some pineapple sirup and let them soak for two hours. Take a full pint of cream, add a little sugar and whip together. Pour all over the top, sprinkle with sugar and serve.

Bacon with Fried Mush. Fry thin slices of bacon, lift from the fat and keep warm while preparing the mush, which should be boiled and cold. Slice, dip in fine bread crumbs or sifted meal and fry brown in bacon grease. Serve a slice of bacon on each slice of mush.

Mock Oyster Soup. Boil four large potatoes and four saucy onions in two quarts of water until quite soft. Mash, add a quart of cream, rich milk will do; salt and pepper to taste.

Short Suggestions. A paint brush makes a good swab for greasing cake tins. Of course the butter applied must be melted.

To clean raisins and currants roll in flour and then pick off all large stalks. If currants are washed they must be dried before being added to cakes.

Do not use bath brick or other gritty substance for cleaning taps, for it will get into the joints and cause needless wear and expense. A good polishing with oil alone will have excellent effect and can do no damage.

Water, bread and butter (in tiny balls) should be at hand for replenishing at a formal dinner quite as much as when the family are alone, and an adept waitress will see that they are served without being asked.

Curtain rods may be passed through the casing of a curtain far more easily and with less risk of damage to the muslin or lace if the finger of an old kid glove is slipped over the end of the rod which enters the casing first.

Lace will not thicken if washed in naphtha. Immerse in the fluid and let the lace remain for an hour or two. Then gently squeeze between the hands, rinse with clean naphtha and pull into shape. It will dry almost immediately.

Lovers of cats should not forget to provide their pets with a little green food in winter. Lettuce leaves chopped in their food, or even celery tops, are relished by cats. It is a good plan also to keep a lot of grass or oats growing in the house for them to nibble at.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Modern Devices Have Completely Revolutionized the Work. Improved methods in machinery and the great change in the character of materials used has had an important bearing upon the printing art, says the Scientific American. In the earliest mills established in this country, the raw fiber, after being prepared in the beating machine, was formed into a sheet in a mold or wire sieve which was dipped from the pulp vat by hand, the water drained off and the pulp left in a wet sheet in the mold. The sheets so made were turned out upon a felt press and then dried by exposing to the air in single sheets. Such mills were small and their output limited. Strictly hand made paper to-day is a rarity, although it exists.

By the aid of the Fourdrinier machine the transformation of the fluid to stock or finished paper is made an automatic operation. The pulp is screened from the vat over an apron to a moving endless wire cloth made of closely woven fine brass wire and supported by a series of small metal rolls set close together, yet without touching each other. In this way an even surface of the wire cloth is maintained and by preserving an unvarying flow of the pulp and a constant forward motion of the wire cloth, the thickness of the layer of pulp deposited is kept uniform. By lateral motion of the supporting rolls the fibers are caused to interlace in various directions and give greater transverse strength to the texture.

As the pulp is carried along on the wire cloth much of the water drains through, leaving the fiber on the mesh. This first drying is usually hastened by various devices and the moist web is carried between rolls which are covered with woolen felt and then taken from the wire cloth on endless woolen felts which pass it between rolls and then to driers. These are large metal cylinders heated by steam. The paper has now acquired considerable strength. The water has been evaporated and the heated cylinders complete the drying process. The paper is then given a smooth surface by the calendar rolls, which are smooth-faced, heavy metal rollers. Finally the finished paper is reeled off in rolls and cut into sheets of the desired size. A large paper mill will make 250 tons of finished paper a day. The most modern machinery turns out a continuous web of finished paper at the rate of 500 feet a minute. The raw material of wood pulp is spruce, poplar and in smaller quantities various other woods are employed. Wood pulp has to a great extent superseded the use of rags and entirely so in the manufacture of news paper. The blocks of wood are pressed hydraulically against the edge of a rapidly revolving grindstone and by attrition reduced to a mushy consistency.

There is also a chemical process of making wood pulp which is largely used. The merchantable shape of the fiber differs somewhat. Ground wood pulp is ordinarily sold in folded sheets only partially dry, and is, therefore, under common conditions, only suitable for use near the locality of its manufacture, its weight being so increased by the water as to preclude the profitable transportation of such a low-priced product. There are 763 paper making plants in the United States and the total capital is \$167,507,713, giving employment to 64,186 persons. The total cost of the material used was \$70,530,236 in 1900. The total value of the products was \$127,323,162 and the total power required for running the plant was 764,847-horse power.

CHIEF OF CREEK INDIANS. Gen. Porter Has Always Been an Ally of the U. S. Government. A distinguished resident from Muskogee, and one whom all men delight to honor is Gen. Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Creek nation. Gen. Porter was born near the town of Clarksville, on the Arkansas river, September 26, 1810. He received his early education in the Presbyterian mission at Tallahassee. Work congenial to him presented itself shortly afterward, and for several years he devoted himself to the rehabilitating and building up of the Creek schools that had suffered severely during the inter-tribe strife. Again, in 1852, Chief Porter was compelled to take up arms, this time to settle a dispute between his own people. As general of the Creek national army he ended the war speedily and for all time in establishing himself more firmly in the affection and esteem of his people, who, in 1859, elected him their chief. As leader of his people, Gen. Porter has ruled with wisdom and judgment.

He has always been a true friend to his people and a faithful ally of the United States government. At the age of 32 he married the daughter of Chief Justice Rolly Keys. She died, leaving him three little children. Another little one was left him by his second wife, who died when the child was but 7 years old. Today, at the age of 63, he is as hale and hearty, as pleasant and cheerful as ever. Gen. Porter was re-elected principal chief of the Creeks recently. He is not a fullblood Indian. —Kansas City Journal.

Why He Took No Stock. "I don't take any stock in these trusts, anyway." "Don't you believe there are such things?" "Oh, yes; but I haven't the money to buy the stock." The more a man has to say about himself the less he likes to hear others talk of themselves.

It's useless to be in a hurry unless you can make it contagious.

RUSSIA MEANT WAR

JAPAN THINKS PROTEST COMES WITH POOR GRACE. Formal Declaration Not Necessary in View of Breaking Off of All Relations Before Striking Blow.

WASHINGTON.—The Japanese minister tonight gave out the official reply of his government to the note of Russia to the powers, charging the Japanese with opening hostilities without a formal declaration of war. The reply deals at great length with Russia's preparations for war in the far east while diplomatic negotiations were being delayed by that government, and contends that the responsibility rests with Russia. The document says, after summing up all the Russian military and naval preparation made and in contemplation:

"In view of these facts who can say that Russia had no warlike intentions or that she was unprepared for war? Seeing that the situation had become so critical that it admitted of no further delay, the Japanese government as compelled to break off negotiations that had proved abortive and to take the necessary steps for self-protection. But the responsibility for the challenge to war rests not with Japan but solely with Russia.

"On the 6th of February Japan announced to Russia her decision to terminate the pending negotiations and to take such independent action as she might deem best to defend her position menaced by Russia and to protect her established rights and legitimate interests. At the same time the government of Japan informed the Russian government that as its moderate and unselfish proposals in the interest of a firm and lasting peace in the far east had not received the consideration which was their due, Japan had resolved to sever her diplomatic relations with Russia, which for the reason named, had ceased to possess value, and to withdraw from her legation.

"The term 'independent action' naturally included the opening of hostilities. The fact that Russia was unable to understand it in that light is, of course no reason why Japan should be held responsible for the misinterpretation made by Russia. It is the almost unanimous opinion of international jurists that a declaration of war is no an indispensable prerequisite to the opening of hostilities. Indeed it has been the common practice in recent wars to declare war after hostilities had begun. Japan's action therefore is not open to the least criticism in this regard. From the standpoint of international law it must be understood that the charge made against her does not come with good grace from Russia in as much as the latter is not only many historical instances of Russia herself resorting to hostilities without declaring war, but one came, that of her invasion of Finland in 1808, when she began war before there had even been a rupture of diplomatic relations."

TOKIO.—The general staff and regiment of the guards left Japan today for a port on the west coast of Korea, probably Chemulpo.

The general election was held today in Japan and was without disturbance of any kind. An imperial receipt conveying the diet in special session at Tokyo on March 18 will be issued on March 2. This session will last for ten days, and the most important bill to be presented is one which increases the land tax by 1 1/2 per cent.

This increase will result in doubling the income from this source. According to the stipulations of the protocol the Japanese minister at Seoul has notified the Korean government that the building of a railroad from Seoul to Wiju for military uses will be commenced forthwith. Engineers and surveyors have already left Seoul.

Must Flee from the State. WASHINGTON.—Postmaster E. S. Parnell of Junction, Union county, Arkansas, has resigned his office, and in his letter to the postmaster general says: "My reasons for resigning are that my family have become mixed up in what is known in this county as the Parlin-Tucker feud. This is a political feud and as four members of our family have been assassinated within the last fifteen months I feel that it is clearly my duty to my family and friends that I leave to save I hope the department will relieve me at the earliest moment."

Agent May Be in Danger. SAN DOMINGO.—United States Minister Powell has been informed that the insurgents at San Pedro de Macoris have seized the big-bat at Puerto, belonging to the Clydeine of New York, and armed her. The Clydeine steamer Chicago has gone to Azua de Comotela, conveyed by the United States training ship Hartford. Many arrests have been made here, and several politicians were sent out of the country today on board the steamer Julia of the Cuba line.

CLASH NEARLY DUE

FIGHTING FORCES IN KOREA GET CLOSE TOGETHER. MANY TROOPS LANDED. ADVANCE GUARD OF RUSSIANS CLOSE TO PING YANG.

Get Control of Telegraph Offices.—Implication District Governor and Consulate all the Official Papers.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Major General Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, sends in the following telegram dated March 2:

"According to additional information which has reached me, our patrols, having passed the night eight miles from Ping Yang, Korea, approached that town on the morning of February 29. They were closely pressing a Japanese patrol of seven officers. Lieutenant Lonchakoff attacked this patrol with three Cossacks, forcing it to retreat at a gallop towards the gates of Ping Yang. "The presence of our patrol near Ping Yang caused great alarm, and soon the enemy's sharpshooters manned the walls' towers and opened fire, expecting an attack. According to the report, our patrols approached within 700 paces of Ping Yang, which they found to be surrounded by both old and new ramparts. "These, however, were not yet occupied by the enemy and it is supposed that the Japanese have not more than 1,000 men in Ping Yang."

TOKIO.—It has been learned that the Russians have occupied the telegraph offices at Anju and Yongpyon, north of Ping Yang, Korea. They have imprisoned the district governor and have confiscated official papers. The Russian force near Anju numbers about forty men. The main Russian force is concentrated at Liao Yang, 120 miles northwest of Antung. The Russians near Antung on the Yalu river aggregate 2,000. No important engagement is expected south of the Yalu river, which it is believed the Russians will make their main line of defense.

The diet will meet on March 13 a call of the mikado to vote on war measures. It is anticipated that the entire program of the government will be approved, and it is expected that the session will be concluded within ten days.

Tragedy in Jail. WHEELING, W. Va.—Facing the certainty of his third term in state prison, Scott Neal of Martin's Ferry, charged with attempting to kill his wife, tried to shoot his way to liberty to night and was responsible for a bloody tragedy in the St. Clairville, O., jail corridor. Neal had secured possession of a revolver and told James Sutton, a Bellair prisoner awaiting trial for two mysterious murders, of his intentions. Sutton dropped a note from the window warning the jailer Clyde Bulger, the jailer, entered the corridor to lock up the prisoners for the night, and was accompanied by Sheriff Majors and two deputies. Neal realized that he had been betrayed, and shot Sutton through the temple, killing him instantly. He then pointed his revolver at the jailer, demanding that he unlock the doors. Bulger grappled with him and with Neal's gun resting against his temple, whipped out his own revolver and shot Neal through the heart.

Want All Light. WASHINGTON.—An effort to all the innermost secrets of the Mormon faith was manifested in the first day's proceedings before the senate committee on privileges and elections which is investigating the protests against Reed Smoot's retaining his seat as a senator from Utah. President Joseph F. Smith, the highest officer of the church, was on the stand all day. He was questioned closely in regard to the principles of divine revelations. He said he adhered absolutely to all the teachings of the church in that regard and that he himself had been visited with divine inspirations from God, directing him as to details in affairs pertaining to the welfare of the church, though no angles had come to him as in the case of the revelation to his uncle, Joseph Smith, Jr., the founder of the church.

Fill Jail to Overflowing. TELLURIDE, Colo.—Fifteen of the striking miners arrested yesterday for vagrancy and given until 2 o'clock to leave the city, go to work or go to jail, were taken into custody by the sheriff this afternoon. They will be put to work on the streets and roads. The remainder left the town, some going to the outlying camps for the purpose of accepting work if offered them. The local jail is filled to overflowing.

HAS NEW FOE TO FACE

CHINESE REBELS TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST RUSSIANS. Story of Japanese Bombardment on Monday Morning Now Believed to Be Echo of Former Engagements.

LONDON.—Hardly a word of news from the seat of war, with the exception of the Russian official dispatches, is published this morning, and it now seems clear that the story in the Morning Telegraph two days ago of a bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on February 29 is nothing more than a re-echo of previous attacks.

From Yingtse comes an unconfirmed report that 500 bandits, armed with modern rifles have attacked a Russian post to the west of Haicheng, thirty-two miles northeast of Niuchwang. There was severe fighting, and both sides lost heavily. This report is discredited at Yingtse, but if it is true it indicates that a serious danger is confronting Russia in these well armed brigands.

According to the Daily Mails' account of this affair, six Japanese found among the bandits were killed. This would tend to show that the Japanese are organizing the bands.

Reports from Tokio declare that Japan has granted permission for fifty-three foreign newspaper correspondents to accompany the Japanese forces. Seventeen of these correspondents are Americans. The date of their departure has not been fixed. A mile and a quarter of the Siberian railroad, according to the Tokio reports, has been destroyed near Ninguta half way between Vladivostok and Harbin.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard cables that the Russians are strongly fortifying points south of Mukden. Thousands of coolies, who are working day and night on the ramparts and entrenchments of Haicheng, are compelled to labor without pay.

Church His Law. WASHINGTON.—Attorneys for the protestants in the Smoot investigation said they intended to prove that the defendant is associated with a hierarchy which practices polygamy and co-nives at violations of the law and that his very vote as a senator of the United States is subject to the wish and command of the Mormon church. President Joseph F. Smith confessed that he himself had continued to cohabit with his plural family since the manifesto of 1890 and that he realized fully that he was violating state laws. President Smith also testified that Reed-smoot had to get the consent of his associate apostles in the church before he could become candidate for senator.

Colorado Miners go Free. CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.—A jury in the conspiracy case against Sherman Parker and Thomas Foster, mine's union leaders, who were charged with conspiring to wreck a Florence & Cripple Creek passenger train, tonight rendered a verdict of not guilty after a brief deliberation. After shaking hands with their attorneys and the members of the jury the defendants left the courtroom in company with President Moyer of the western federation of miners and other union leaders.

Two Killed in Race War. FORT SMITH, Ark.—It is reported that two white men were killed and one white man and two negroes were severely wounded tonight in a race riot at Bokasbee, I. T. White-laborers in the Midland Valley railroad camp a short distance from Bokasbee tonight attempted to drive the negro laborers from town. The negroes resisted and a fight followed. Further clashes are feared as the negroes are reported to have fortified themselves in a woods and seem determined to resist all efforts to dislodge them.

Burlington Bridge Burned. WRAY, Colo.—The Burlington railroad bridge over the Republican river near the Nebraska line burned this afternoon. Traffic will be delayed several hours. The bridge was nearly a mile long and cost \$500,000. It probably caught fire from a passing locomotive. A sixty mile an hour wind was blowing, making it impossible for railroad men to extinguish the flames.

As the "Jim Crow" Bill ANNAPO IS. Md.—In the house of delegates today, the "Jim Crow" bill, introduced by Delegate Kerbin, which provides that steam railways in the state of Maryland shall furnish separate cars for colored people, except on express trains that all steamboats plying in Maryland waters shall provide apartments, was passed by a strict party vote, all the democrats voting in favor and all the republicans against it.

NEBRASKA NOTES

A new free rural delivery route is to be established soon out of Greta. I. O. B. Canfield, died this week at his home in Edgar after a long illness.

James D. Brown a pioneer of Brainard, is dead. He was born in Tennessee in 1822. A building boom is on at Butte, and a large number of houses will be erected this summer.

General Manager Bancroft of the Union Pacific took a trip to Lincoln Sunday to inspect the line. The Congregational church at Petersburg will celebrate its tenth anniversary March 15.

The German Mutual Telephone company of Petersburg has been organized by farmers in that vicinity. Mrs. Lillian Swanson of Nebraska City has brought suit for a divorce from her husband, alleging cruelty and drunkenness.

Anna Elizabeth Rille died at Dakota City last week. She was 94 years old and a native of Denmark, having come to Nebraska in 1874.

The little son of Farmer Bursk of Battle Creek fell from a wagon and his ear was almost severed from his head by striking against the wheel. The farmers of the Plattford precinct in Sarpy county have organized a telephone line and will begin work on it early in the spring.

The Argo starch factory at Nebraska City began operations this week and will begin grinding corn soon. A full force will be employed in a few days.

Orrin A. Foster of Lincoln asks a divorce from his wife, claiming that while he was away in the army she sold the household goods and deserted him.

The revival services that are being conducted in the Methodist church at Table Rock this week will next week be taken in charge by Evangelist Campbell of Lincoln.

R. G. Harrington of Greta and Miss Louise Shreve of near Elk City were married Thursday at the home of the bride's father Tuesday. A large wedding dinner was served.

Stockholders of the Lincoln Auditorium association elected directors for 1901. The new board will organize soon, when a report of the finances of the association will be submitted.

"The Fair" a general store at Scotts Bluff, owned by George Lufftand, was damaged by fire Saturday night to the extent of about \$1,500. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Bohemian Turners society of Schueller will erect a building the coming year adapted to all the needs of the society as Turners, together with rooms for their festivals and entertainments.

Ed Meyer of Bartlett has filed a complaint against A. H. Webb, charging him with firing three or four shots at him. None of the shots took effect, but one passed through Meyer's clothing.

A farmers' institute will be held at Hay Springs March 7. Dr. Peters and other speakers will address the meeting and premiums will be given for the best samples of the different grains grown here. Benjamin Fischer and Miss Mary Blaker, both Barneston, were married in the county court at Beatrice, Judge Browne officiating. The young couple will make their home in Barneston.

Charles Vavra a student at the state university at Lincoln, was fined \$25 and costs in police court on the charge of stealing books. Action by the university authorities will undoubtedly follow.

The members of the Papillion Woman's club last night entertained their husbands and friends at a Martha Washington tea party, given at the home of Mrs. A. H. Nichols. Mrs. E. N. Secord presided over the meeting.

The Hay Springs fire company gave its annual ball in the Hay Springs opera house. A large number from Gordon, Chadron and Rushville attended the dance. The proceeds of the ball will be used toward the erection of a new town hall.

The Wilson post, Grand Army of the Republic, held its annual campfire at Geneva Maconic hall, and the Woman's Relief corps served supper in the banquet hall. The Rev. Abbott was the speaker of the evening and chose "Washington" for his subject.

The Beatrice Produce and Coal Storage company, which was recently incorporated in Beatrice, expects to erect a cold storage building and ice plant the coming spring. Charles Ehtierton and "Banty" Burns were arraigned in Fremont police court on a charge of breaking and entering rooms in a lodging house and stealing clothing. Both men pleaded not guilty and in default of bail were committed to the district court.