

Chop two large green peppers fine, first removing all the seeds. Put them into the chafing dish, with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and after this has melted let the peppers cook for about two minutes. Beat up six eggs in a bowl with a scant cupful of milk. If it is half cream, so much the better. Put this into the chafing dish with the butter and peppers, cook until thick, season with a little salt and serve.—Good Housekeeping.

Line a pie pan with a crust and bake in a hot oven. When done cover the bottom with slices of bananas cut long and thin. Two small bananas are enough for one pie. Then fill the pan with the following custard: Two glasses of milk, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, which has been dissolved in a little milk; yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Boil this in a double boiler until it thickens, then pour in the pie pan. Cover the top with the whites of the eggs, and place in the oven just long enough to give it a rich, golden brown color.—Home Magazine.

Hermology, a comparatively new medical term, is a knowledge of blood and disease as evidenced by the changes observed in blood. It has already made such advances that many diseases may be recognized by examination of the blood. From a mere observation of the relative number of leucocytes (white blood corpuscles) and erythrocytes (red blood corpuscles) it has advanced to elaborate analysis of other elements of the blood and the recognition of bodies foreign to normal blood. This 'ology promises to be of especial value to mankind in giving early warning of disease otherwise not manifest and showing the advance or decline of abnormal conditions.

While this is not exactly the castle-in-the-air age, yet there are thousands of persons who spend a very small portion of their time on terra firma. This is due to the "sky-scrapers," where the upper floors are honeycombed with offices. Enterprising merchants have taken advantage of the fact, and are trying everything in their power to attract the attention of this elevated army, whose fleeting glimpse of the world is obtained from lofty windows. The latest scheme is one projected by a laundry, which employs dozens of covered wagons. On the top of the wagon cover is painted in glaring letters the name of the firm, and those who look down from above can read as the vehicles pass by.

In the far northeastern part of Arizona territory, that is to say in Navajo county, a young man was bitten by a Gila monster recently. Almost at the same time, at Yuma, in the extreme southwestern corner of the territory, a little girl ate some berries that fell from the umbrella trees that grow so plentiful in southern Arizona. The young man lived, but the little maiden died. The latter case is the more remarkable, perhaps, for until this instance not even the medical profession suspected that there was anything poisonous about the umbrella tree. The child's name was Dora Lynch, her father being well-known in Yuma. The lucky young man in the northeast was Orrin Barney, who had started out with a party for Utah. He was following a wagon up a hill and "scotching" it with rocks. He reached down for a rock and picked up a Gila monster. The monster's head had to be cut off to loosen the grip on Barney's hand. The latter suffered severe pain for two days, but then recovered. His only remedies were tobacco and whisky.

Much consternation and still more wonder was created in the state house the other day, says the Denver Republican, by the discovery in the office of Mrs. Mary A. Shute, secretary of the state board of horticulture, of an axolotl, or fish with legs, which had become metamorphosed into a salamander. All kinds of theories to account for its presence there were broached during the day. Of these theories the strangest appears to be the most tenable. This is that the axolotl was taken up by evaporation from a mountain lake near the City of Mexico, where its species is most abundant, to come to earth again in Denver with the afternoon's abnormally heavy rainfall. In the morning when Janitor Smith opened the windows in order to air the office against the arrival of Mrs. Shute, he beheld an object on the sill outside which caused him to spring back in terror. Squatted on the sill was a hideous, dirty-hued green and yellow reptile, about ten inches in length, with a head like that of a bulldog, an enormous mouth, wide open, six web-footed paws and a tail that tapered to a lash and was curled at the end.

British South Africa is sadly in need of wives, according to late accounts from that land of diamond mines and millionaires. The chartered company of which Cecil Rhodes is the head has for years frowned on the idea of marriage among its mounted police, civil servants and other employees. This objection has mounted to practical prohibition, and is well known to have been the result of Rhodes' misogynist views, he being a confirmed woman hater. In the past year or two a number of his best men have left the company's service rather than subscribe to Sir Cecil's peculiar notions to the extent of remaining single for life. The result has been that other leading members of the chartered company have taken the matter up. They pointed out that unless a reversal of policy were manifested things would soon assume a serious aspect, as important affairs would be left in the hands of the least reliable of the company's servants. Sir Cecil gave the matter due consideration, and, finding that the protest had most substantial grounds, has surrendered. Accordingly an edict has gone forth among the chartered company's officials promising that preference in promotion will be given to married men, and advising all those who can do so to enter forthwith into the bonds of matrimony.

Either morning or night is a good time for a cold water bath or even a tepid one, but a hot water bath should be taken just before retiring, inasmuch as it is relaxing. Never bathe just before or after a hearty meal. Bathe after, instead of before, exercising, and bathe regularly every day.

A delicious salad may be made from apples and celery. First, chill them in cold water. After they are diced mix equal parts of both together. Salt to taste and blend thoroughly with mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The way the native Filipinos and Chinamen wash clothes was something new for our boys. The Filipinos generally leave the washing to their women, but Chinamen can often be seen doing the same work. Along the stream will often be seen as many as a dozen women washing clothes, wringing them out or pounding the clothes on a convenient stone. Very little pounding seems to make the clothes passably clean.—St. Louis Republic.

A good diamond is a good deal colder than an imitation and the lapidaries say that the best way to detect this difference in temperature is to touch the stones to the tongue. Sapphires, emeralds, rubies, garnets and other precious stones may be tested in the same way—the real stone is invariably colder than the imitation. The lapidaries do not give a reason for the difference, but it may be found, perhaps, in the greater density, of the real stones, which make them better conductors of heat.—Detroit Free Press.

Glance at your family cat or your fox terrier, or the cows in the field. All their markings, and those of nearly all domesticated animals are mottled and totally irregular. This is the curious result of domestication. Wild animals are, as a rule, marked with beautiful regularity. Look at the stripes of the tiger, the spots of the leopard, the absolutely even streaks on the zebra's coat, and a dozen other similar instances. There is very little doubt that all these animals' colors could be changed if they were tamed by man and kept in captivity for a few generations. Fancy a black-and-tan tiger, or a leopard with the irregular markings of a tortoise-shell cat.

There is no danger so great for a man or a boy as idleness. If mothers and fathers would save their boys, they should give them something to do. Buy an ax and a saw, and let them chop up that wood, no matter how large the bank account. Let them keep the weeds from the garden and the tall grass from the lawn, the dirt from their own clothes and the dust from their own shoes. Don't do everything for them. It pays to teach the boys work—not so much for what they can do as for what it does for them. If more boys could have a piece of ground, a shop, a place of some kind where they could work off their superfluous energy, we would hear less of truant and reform schools. In the matter of reading, too, if you do not wish the boys to read worthless books and trashy novels, you must put into their hands good, well-written books, and these not of the dull type, which will discourage a young mind.

It is not easy for a girl in her teens to rightly understand and appreciate that a grave danger lurks for her in things which are not wrong in themselves, and yet, in their spirit, are not exactly right. There is a fine line in such a distinction, which, naturally, she has not lived long enough to see. But her parents see it, and try to make her see it. In this they are, unfortunately, not always successful, and the girl, feeling that the point has not been made clear to her, leaves the counsel of her mother or father in a resentful mood. What she cannot exactly understand she refuses to accept, and therein lies a danger. There are innumerable fine little points of deportment which cannot be made quite clear to a young girl. She has not had enough experience with people and the world. But because these points are not clear to her she should not make up her mind that they are not right. I wish it were possible for me to say here just the right word—a word which would lead many girls to accept, in a spirit of faith and obedience, the little restrictions placed upon them. This acceptance does not call for "blind obedience;" it calls for what is the most valuable element in a girl's life—a perfect faith and confidence in her parents, and a belief that what they do for her they do absolutely for her best and her safest protection.

"A Spaniard" in the Fortnightly Review says: The loss of our (Spanish) colonies means the absolute disappearance of all industry and commerce which the inhabitants of those islands were forced to support. Factories, workshops, magazines—all must be closed, and thousands upon thousands of operatives turned adrift on the world, homeless and helpless. A hundred thousand soldiers will come home to swell their ranks, sickly, mutilated men, no longer needed to fight their country's battles, and no longer able to carry on the struggle for existence under the ruins of the old order of things. The greater number of 30,000 military officers will be deprived of their command and placed on the reserve list, where the pay is such that a captain, who generally has a wife and family to support, receives about 2s 4d a day. Agriculture, which is dying out, cannot support these legions of famishing men, women and children, nor are soldiers the kind of people who take kindly to the hard, humdrum life of the fields. When these multitudes have felt the pinch of hunger, and see themselves thrown back upon the laws of nature to keep themselves and their loved ones from dying, then the internal crisis will have begun in very truth, and the tocsin of the revolution will have sounded. In that day the army will decide, by its attitude, whether Carlists or republicans shall triumph.

The Scientific American says Japan is about to send out an arctic expedition, the object of the Japanese government being to develop in that nation the spirit of adventure and discovery which has rendered the English race so powerful.—Chicago Tribune.

A New York exchange states that farmers have been wasting cornstalks to the value of \$900,000,000 a year. They are good for "hole-stoppers" for battleships, cardboard, paper, foundation for dynamite, cattle food and glue. The difficulty, however, is to sell them for the money.

M. Piatti dal Pozzo, an engineer from Tunis, has invented a deep sea diving apparatus, which has been tried without accident at a depth of 170 feet near Cherbourg. The inventor declares his purpose of searching for the hull of the Alabama, which lies where she was sunk by the Kearsarge, off Cherbourg harbor.

There is one flower, says a writer in a London paper, which has apparently been overlooked by Americans in their search for a suitable floral emblem, which, I think, is worthy of their attention. I refer to that of the tobacco plant (nicotiana) in its many varieties. It is handsome; the plant is, I believe, indigenous to America, and its importance as the source of the human race is indisputable.

A fallacy entertained by many people regarding mice is that house cats will kill them. The belief is proved every day to be erroneous. A mousetrap is a more sure and less troublesome method of putting the pantry's infestors to death. House cats, as time goes by, are changing. Formerly they were active by day and vigilant by night. The tendency of improved civilization is to make them sleepy by day and rovers by night.

If a man falls so as to strike his head violently on the ice or on the pavement, or if he gets a blow over the eye he is said to "see stars." The cause of this curious phenomenon is found in: peculiarity of the optic nerve. The function of that nerve is to convey to the brain the impression of light. It recognizes nothing in the world but light. It is susceptible to no other impression, or, if acted upon by any other agent, it communicates to the brain the intelligence of the presence of that agent by sending along its fiber flashes of light only. Irritate this nerve with a probe or other instrument and it conveys no sensation of pain, but simply that of luminous sparks. The pain of the blow on the eye or the fall on the head is realized through the nerves of general sensation; but, insusceptible to pain or other feeling, the optic nerve sends to the brain its report of the shock by flashes, sparks and "stars."

A Texas watchmaker and electrician has built for himself a very effective and novel scarf pin in the form of a tiny electric motor, which, though only weighing one pennyweight three grains, is complete in every detail and can be operated when supplied with current. This is probably the smallest operative motor in the world. Gold takes the place of copper throughout, and the field magnets, which necessarily have to be of a magnetic material, consist of two thicknesses of a very fine sheet iron scraped down and polished. These are held together with gold screws, and wound in the regulation manner with very fine silk-covered wire. The commutator bars are also of gold, and the smallest of brushes deliver the current to the armature windings. Notwithstanding its minute size this little motor runs at a lively speed and creates quite a hum when supplied with current from a small silver-chloride battery carried in the vest pocket.

Much has been said about mixed marriages in Japan. On rare occasions they are a success, but this is not generally the case, especially if the wife be the foreigner. I was much interested in a European lady I knew, who had married a Japanese officer. They were a very united couple, and, had it not been for the husband's mother, all might have been well. But in Japan a wife is entirely in subjection to her mother-in-law, who makes the most of this authority, in some cases reducing her son's wife into a sort of upper servant. In the present instance, as long as her husband remained at home, his wife was able to do pretty much as she pleased. When, however, the war broke out and he joined his regiment in China, the mother-in-law entirely regained the upper hand. The European daughter had to abandon her European custom, to adopt Japanese dress for herself and her child, to sit on the floor and live principally on Japanese food. So great was the old lady's power and influence that the western woman did not dare to disobey, but had to submit in silence until her husband's return home, when I am glad to say she once more became bearable to her.

"Do you know," said a New York dentist, "that this rush to the Klondike has made a perceptible increase in our incomes? And it's all very natural, too. Those who intend to visit the newly discovered gold regions realize that the part of their bodies most likely to be affected if they manage to keep from freezing and starvation will be their teeth. Consequently they rush to us and have them thoroughly examined. The slightest imperfection is attended to. If the teeth are decayed to such an extent that they cannot be filled with gold, why, the prospective tourist promptly has them pulled out. No expense is spared, as they are all anxious to have their teeth in the best possible condition before undertaking the journey, so they can withstand any kind of climate. Now it's not hard to see how much the profession has benefited by this state of affairs. My case is only one instance. Only this morning I had a party of six in here, and from the superficial examination made I estimate about \$250 from the crowd."

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