

TEACHING HORSE BRAVERY.

How the Animal May Be Brought to a Point of Utter Fearlessness.

Most horsemen believe that a horse can be taught to do anything that it is possible for an animal so formed, and to be utterly fearless. Thus, of horses rushing into battle with a fearlessness that is magnificent in the beginning of their lives they may have been foolishly timid, shying at everything unusual that happened to be seen in their travels.

In order to teach a horse fearlessness he must be accustomed to all sorts of sights and sounds. He must come to know that because something that he sees or hears is unusual it does not follow that it is harmful. For it is the unusual things that frighten him. The horse is an animal of one idea at a time, and is not able to discriminate, so say the men who have made a study of the horse.

When he will travel along quietly close by the roar of a train he may tremble at the flutter of a loose piece of paper flying in the wind. It is not the frightfulness of the object that seems to alarm him, but the unfamiliarity of it. Horse trainers say that the mistakes made in "breaking" and training a colt is that it is too often done in the seclusion of some country road, instead of amid the sights and sounds that the animal must necessarily become familiar with later.

As soon as the horse becomes familiar with anything and has learned to believe that it will not hurt him, he will stand quietly or trot along peacefully, even though all sorts of noises and queer sights are about him. Thus the artillery horse will stand amid the roar of cannon, being used to the noise and not knowing that the sound predicts anguish and death. It is well to accustom a horse to unusual sounds as soon as possible after he is trained for riding or driving. It renders him safe and docile, even though he be a spirited animal.

A certain trainer of horses said that an ideal school for horses would contain thrashing machines, pile drivers, steam drills, electric, steam and elevated cars, a band of martial music and a gang of quartermen blasting rocks. A horse that was drilled among such a bedlam as this would, indeed, prove immune to strange noises.

ORIGIN OF THE LIGHT CURE

How Its Discoverer Chanced Upon Information Which Led to Its Perfection.

Prof. Finson, who died a few days ago at Copenhagen, was only 43 years of age, but for more than half of that time he had been ailing from liver and heart troubles. He adopted the most severe methods to keep himself alive. He was operated on a number of times. All his food and drink were carefully weighed. He spent the last three years of his life lying on his back. It was by a strange chance, says a London paper, that Finson took up the study which has made his name famous the world over. He had a gift for invention and produced widely varying things as a disarming knife, an improved breech-loading gun, a cool summer house, a cooking apparatus and some haemostatic leucenes. There fell into his hands a pamphlet dated 1832 by Dr. Picton, of New Orleans, which narrated that during the American war of independence some prisoners suffering from smallpox were shut up by accident or design, in dark rooms. It was noticed that these men had no secondary fever, and there was no matter in the pox and that no scars were left by the disease.

This chance circumstance gave Finson the hint which turned his ideas in the right direction. It had been pointed out by Dr. Widmark in 1880 that the chemical rays of light, the blue-violet and the ultra-violet rays, inflamed the skin. Finson conceived the notion and devised a method of using light from which had been removed the chemical rays which injure the skin. The war of 1893, and the red light, or negative light, treatment has been widely used with beneficial effects for smallpox and other affections. While it does not cure, it prevents the secondary fever and the suppuration and scarring which follow.

Prof. Finson developed the idea and in 1895 treated his first case of lupus. The electric light treatment was eminently successful and the fame of his cure for a hideous disease, which had hitherto baffled medical skill, spread rapidly. Patients went to him from all parts of the country and some years later he was able to report that half of 800 cases treated down to November, 1901, were completely cured.

JAPANESE WAR GARDENING.

Variety of Charming Designs Drawn from the Field of Battle.

The war has also suggested a variety of new designs for that charming object, the tokonwa, or "alcove garden." This is a miniature garden—perhaps less than two feet square—contrived within an ornamental shallow basin of porcelain or other material, and placed in the alcove of a guest room by way of decoration. writes Lafcadio Hearn in Atlantic. You may see there a tiny pond; a streamlet crossed by humped bridges of Chinese pattern; dwarf trees forming a grove, and shading the model of a Shinto temple; imitations in baked clay of stone lanterns—perhaps even the appearance of a hamlet of thatched cottages. If the tokonwa be not too small, you may see real fish swimming in the pond, or a pet tortoise crawling among the rock work. Sometimes the garden represents Heral, and the palace of the Dragon King.

Two new varieties have come into fashion. One is a model of Port Arthur, showing the harbor and the forts; and with the materials for the display there is sold a little map showing how to place certain tiny battleships, representing the imprisoned and the investing fleets. The other tokonwa represents a Korean or Chinese landscape, with hill ranges and rivers and woods; and the appearance of a battle is created by masses of toy soldiers—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—in all positions of attack and defense. Minute forts of baked clay, bristling with cannon about the size of small pins, occupy elevated positions. When properly arranged the effect is panoramic. The soldiers in the foreground are about an inch long; those a little further away about half as long, and those upon the hills are no larger than flies.

Still the Champion. They had been chums during their school days, but had drifted apart. After many years they chanced to meet again.

"By the way," queried one, "what became of that Auburn-haired Smythe girl—the one who used to be the boss tennis player in our set?"

"Remember her?" replied the other. "The devil you did!" exclaimed the friend. "And does she still play tennis?"

"No," replied the party of the other part; and a look of sadness mandered over his face, "but she's still the boss, all right!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Welcome Change. "Colonel," said the sentry, as he saluted the officer in command of the besieged town, "a horseless carriage approaches."

"That's good," replied the colonel. "We may now be able to get some horseless beef!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Changeable. Visitor—Did you take the dictionary I sent you? Replier—Yes, mum, thank yer, it's good 'nough, though it do change the subject pretty often.—Smith's Weekly.

Brigand's Dogs. Some of the Corsican brigands use trained dogs to attack and pull down their victims, and hold them on the ground until their masters arrive on the scene.

NEGLECT LITTLE THINGS.

In Dressing Women Sometimes Do Not Give Sufficient Attention to the Details.

The sooner some women who are lacking money lose the idea that it requires a fortune to dress well, or takes all of one's time, the sooner will badly dressed women begin to grow less, says an authority.

For the truth is, while some money is essential, and much desirable, the most necessary of all things is care, and sad to relate, comparatively little is given.

Without care the smartest gown that was ever turned out by a Parisian designer is ruined in the wearing, for if it is not properly put on and adjusted its distinction is gone, and it looks dowdy. And, strange to say, both English and American women, as a rule, are careless in this particular. A woman cannot look well unless she is particular in detail, and to dress without occasionally using a hand mirror should be regarded as a sartorial crime.

Notice the women you see in the street and indoors and observe how few have their collars properly fastened. This in itself is trivial, but its effect upon the waist is important, and a collar awry means a gown spoiled. Yet it is rarely fastened so that both edges are alike top and bottom, for the reason that the closing is in the back and a woman does not take the trouble to use a hand glass to see if it has been done correctly. The same applies to her belt in back, and while this has been commented upon many times, the same slovenly habit seems to prevail. In justice to women, few belts and waists now are separated by yawning gaps, but the fullness of shirt waists is rarely in the middle, though this might easily be effected.

A sure way of having this in order is by hooks and eyes. Two hooks should be on the back of the skirt and two eyes on the waist to correspond. Besides this, on the waist there should be a tape to serve as a belt that is brought around over the fullness of the waist and tied in the middle under a hook on the front of the corsets that should be placed two inches below the waist line. Tying this tape firmly will keep the fullness in the middle of the back in its right place without moving. Nothing could be simpler than this.

Another bit of carelessness that women are prone to is with their neckties. When these are wide and are worn twice around the neck in stock fashion they require further pins in the middle of the back. Otherwise they do not stay in place and the result is horrid.

The way hooks are allowed to half hang on is disgraceful, and a class common. Every woman admits that a hook will not do its duty unless it is sewed under the hook as well as through the little holes made for the purpose. But the strain on the thread under the hooks is very great and they speedily rip, making firmness impossible. Yet you will see these hanging on plaques, and the daintiest trimmings on waists spoiled in effect, because just a few stitches are lacking under the hook.

HOW TO COOK MUSHROOMS

The Fungoid Food Is at Its Best When Prepared in Simple Manner.

A correspondent asks for easy ways to cook mushrooms. Mushrooms are at their best when cooked simply, and it is worth while knowing how to use them, says the New York Evening Post. A pound of large mushrooms will make an entrée for a dinner for six people. Wash the mushrooms and pare off the outer skin with a silver knife. Cut off the stem and cut the mushrooms in two pieces. Place them in a china dish and pour over them this marinade: A tablespoonful of olive oil, a pinch of salt and the same of white pepper. Let the mushrooms lie in the marinade for a full hour. Take them out and saute—there will be almost enough oil in the dish without the addition of more—for six minutes. Make a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of oil, a teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, the same quantity of chopped chives, and a little chopped onion. Let this cook for five minutes and pour over the mushrooms just before serving.

A simpler saute still is possible. Pare, but do not cut the mushrooms. Place them in a dish and sprinkle a little salt over them. Take them out after half an hour and saute and butter. Cover the pan and let the mushrooms cook for about ten minutes, shaking them to prevent burning. Add to the liquor left in the bowl salt, pepper, the juice of half a lemon and a little chopped parsley. Pour this in the pan with the mushrooms, shake up well and serve on shippets of toast. This is also a good chafing dish recipe.

Broiled mushrooms are delicious and quite easy to prepare. Pare the mushrooms, wash and dry thoroughly. Sprinkle them with pepper, salt and a tablespoonful of oil. Place in a wire broiler and cook over a clear flame for four minutes to a side. Serve on toast with maitre d'hotel butter.

Chickens with Oyster Stuffing. Dress two plump chickens as for roasting and rub them over with a little salt, fill the inside with plump oysters, nicely seasoned with salt, paprika and tomato catsup, sew up the ends, and boil in just enough water to cover until tender; when done, brush the chickens all over with soft butter, and place in a very slow oven (to keep hot but not cook) until after the soup is served.—Good Literature.

Cranberry Frappe. Boil one quart of cranberries in one pint of water until the skins burst; strain and add two cupfuls of granulated sugar and the juice of two lemons, freeze to a mush, using equal parts of ice and salt.—Household.

AGAINST WATER POLLUTION

Information Regarding Laws on the Subject Furnished by Geologist Survey.

A review of the laws forbidding the pollution of inland waters in the United States, which may be of great practical benefit to the public, has been prepared by Mr. Edwin B. Goodell for the United States geological survey. It is published as No. 103 of the series of water supply and irrigation papers, where it is available for all.

Mr. Goodell's purpose has not been to prepare a complete work on water pollution for the use of members of the bench and bar, but rather to put into the hands of public officials, legislators, water companies, manufacturers, farmers and others interested in the subject, a guide for their action, and to furnish references to the sources from which a more exhaustive knowledge of the subject may be obtained if required.

No attempt has been made to present a detailed statement of the entire law against water pollution as it exists independently of statutes, but the broad legal principles under which anti-pollution statutes become operative are explained and important court decisions are quoted to show authority for various deductions. These principles and decisions have been classified and are presented in three groups:

- (1) The rights of riparian owners to pure water as against one another.
(2) The rights of the public (as distinguished from individual owners) to have inland waters kept free from pollution by riparian owners or others.
(3) The conditions under which, and the extent to which, public municipalities may use inland waters in the disposal of sewage matter from public sewers.

The statutes enacted in various states are classified according to their general scope and an opportunity is thus afforded to compare their effectiveness and desirability. In some states there is nothing more than a simple provision making it a crime to poison wells and springs, while in others elaborate provisions have been made to check and, so far as possible, absolutely prevent all pollution of all waters by the refuse products of animal life or the waste of human industry. In citing the statutes, Mr. Goodell has grouped the states together logically to show the stage of growth in sanitary legislation at which each has arrived.

It is hoped that the publication and distribution of this paper will help to bring about a general apprehension of correct principles upon the important subject of water pollution.

TRICKS OF THE MULE DEER

The Vary Animal Is Not at All an Easy Mark for the Hunter.

One of the venerable tricks of the mule deer of this country is retiring into the heavy cover very early in the morning and remaining there during the whole of the day, writes T. S. Van Dyke in Outlook. During the full of the moon, when they are on foot most of the night and well fed before daylight, they are so certain to hunt this that it is almost useless to do this. Especially is this so in the early part of the summer. There is little trouble in finding fresh tracks enough at daylight, straggling, too, in a manner that shows the deer are on the point of lying down for the day. Yet the more certain you become that they cannot be more than a few hundred feet away the more you are overcome with wonder at your inability to see one or even hear one run.

If patient enough to work out a single track, you may possibly start a deer just near enough to see or hear but not near enough to see long enough for a shot. I have had them almost throw the dust in my face from their plunging hoofs, yet could see no hair long enough to make sure of getting the rifle sights upon it.

But even seeing one in this way is the rare exception, for the deer instead of waiting until they are certain you see them, more often sneak off with silent step and lowered head, so that while you are wondering where they are they may be but a few yards away, knowing they are perfectly safe. For the overgrown robe of lilac, marzanita and buckthorn that covers much of the hills of California is so dense and stiff that a man makes slow progress in it, while deer, that can crawl under a fence about as readily as leap it, find it almost as easy as the open.

Value of Farm Products. Crop statistics for 1904 show that since 1901 the aggregate value of farm products of the United States has been steadily on the increase. The present year it reaches the enormous total of \$2,000,000,000, a gain over 1903 of \$127,000,000, over 1902 of \$213,000,000 and over 1901 of \$32,000,000. This would seem to prove beyond any doubt two important points—first, that the United States is the most productive nation in the world, and second, that the migration cityward has been stopped.—Des Moines Register.

Methusalem's Rival Dead. The death is announced at Samarkand, Turkistan, of the Mullah Mahomet Karakoff—the oldest man in the world, aged 142 years. It has been positively proved that he was born in 1762. He was bald for the last 70 years. For 50 years he took little nourishment except koumiss, although he was always a great smoker.

Some Dry Ones. Mr. Pepper—I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the third act. Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.—Fit-Bits.

WHY SHE SHOULD BUY ONE

Irrefragible Argument of the Door-Mat Man Won with the Lady of the House.

He rang the bell of a certain residence and, on the appearance of the servant, begged to be presented to the lady of the house.

"But she has no use for pedlars," replied the girl, relates Smith's Weekly.

"I was recommended to call here by a prominent society lady a few hours ago, and—oh, yes," as the matron of the house appeared to reinforce the servant, "allow me to call your attention to one of the most ingenious inventions of the age."

"What is it?" inquired the lady. "It is a patent reversible door-mat. You will observe, madam, that it contains two slides, one reading 'Welcome' and the other 'Not At Home.' Now, then, these slides are worked by two cords extending into the front room.

"The trap can be set, or, in other words, the mat can be arranged to display the word 'Welcome' on such days as you are prepared to receive company, and at such times as you are indisposed or otherwise engaged the words 'Not At Home' can be made to stare the would-be caller in the face at your own convenience. I have already sold quite a number of them."

"I wouldn't have such a thing about the house."

"You wouldn't?" "No, sir. It's a wrong innovation, and I should consider it also a gross impropriety. Take it away."

"But, madam, quite a number of your neighbors have already secured them, and they are bound to become quite a fad, I assure you."

"Take it away." "Remonstrance is useless?" "Quite so."

"Be careful, madam, or you will compel me to make a confession."

"That is entirely unnecessary. Just take yourself and your mats away, and it will be all right."

"Madam, you defy me. All right, then. Your neighbor next door across the street just purchased one and said that she had but one reason for doing so."

"And what was that?" "She said, mentioning your name, that she wanted just such a mat on the front steps that she could use to keep you from running in every hour of the day."

He bowed and departed, leaving the lady in self-defense.

HINTS ABOUT THE HEATER

Before Firing Up for the Winter the Furnace or Stove Should Be Put in Order.

Spring is always the best time for cleaning out the furnace, but if it is not attended to then it must be done now. In the city a regular furnace man can always be found to do this work. It is, however, wise to inspect his work before he leaves, because he is likely to neglect the most important part of the furnace, says the Boston Budget. Strike the pipe with a poker to test its condition, and the hollow sound or dull thud will tell you whether or not it is choked with soot. Always examine the cold-air box before starting the winter fire, for a stray rat or mouse is sometimes found here and meets its death. In the country sometimes a chicken will get caught in the cold-air box.

The folly of having the cold-air box open into the cellar, basement or any part of the house cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. Only the purest of outdoor air should be utilized, and the cold-air box should be built as far as possible from any drain or cesspool. It is said that where one lives in a dusty, smoky city, a piece of cheesecloth is fitted over the opening of the cold-air box. It will prevent all particles of dust from being drawn up through the pipes.

Once in about eight years the chimney with which the heater is connected ought to be cleaned out. If the same chimney is used for the kitchen range it ought to be cleaned every five years. It is not possible to give any exact time, however, because there is a great difference in chimneys. If it does not draw well and has not been cleaned recently it is well to inspect it.

True Self-Mastery.

Mastery of one's work comes through mastery of one's self. Laggard inclinations, cowardly fears, weak habits in the face of known duty need the relentless whip of self-mastery. But no man is master of himself who thinks he is his own master. Every indwelling power of mind and body, every burning determination, every urgent demand upon self for service, ought to get its vigor and temper from that command of self which is the utter yielding of self to God's will. Only here is resolution and power for service, and the right control of the whole man.—Sunday School Times.

Cake Filling. A delicious filling for cake comes from the Blue Grass country. Three cups of sugar, a cup and a half of thick cream, four tablespoonfuls of sweet butter and one tablespoonful of salt which is the user yielding of self to God's will. Only here is resolution and power for service, and the right control of the whole man.—Sunday School Times.

What He Called It. Mrs. Hobbs—Isn't that Henry practicing on his corn? Mr. Hobbs—Partly on his corn, but principally upon my nerve centers.—Transcript.

Senders Them Senseless. A narcotic bomb has been invented by an Austrian surgeon which may be fired from any gun. The bomb has a time fuse, and when dropped among a regiment of the enemy will not explode, but will fill the air with narcotic gases strong enough to make 500 men unconscious for several hours.

ERRORS OF ENGLISH COURT

Cases of Mistaken Identity That Have Resulted in Great Hardships.

Every year sees a number of innocent men wrongly convicted, and while in some cases proofs of these judicial errors come to hand after the victims have served but a few months' imprisonment in many instances the mistakes are not found out until after those convicted have served their full sentence.

The public rarely hears of these mistakes of justice, says London Answers, and yet in 1897 31 men and women were released and granted a free pardon after having been wrongly imprisoned for over four months. In none of these cases was the victim granted any compensation, nor does the law entitle them to redress in any shape or form, while not so much as a written or unwritten apology is their lot.

In cases of mistaken identity, similar to that of Adolph Beck, there are very few precedents of compensatory justice having been granted, while those on record do not show a dispensation of very large sums. However, some 60 years ago a most flagrant instance of miscarriage of justice occurred. A well-known solicitor named Barber was after a long trial convicted of forgery and was sentenced to transportation for life.

A considerable time elapsed before proofs turned up which infallibly proved that justice had erred. In this case it was felt that there were moral and intellectual claims for compensation for suffering which had been borne so long, so terribly and so undeservedly on the shoulders of an innocent man. A long debate was held to determine the exact sum of money which could, in some measure at least, make up for the personal agony which the victim had undergone, and eventually the house of commons ordered the wronged man a bounty of £5,000.

Some three years ago a man from New Zealand was brought to Colchester, charged with having committed murder. Eventually, however, the case against him was dismissed and taking into account the fearful strain which the innocent man must have suffered the treasury granted him £500.

The largest sum which has ever been granted in almost exactly similar conditions to those under which Adolph Beck wrongfully suffered imprisonment occurred exactly 25 years ago when a man named Habron was convicted of murder at Manchester. Fortunately, proofs of his innocence turned up but not until some time later. Never had justice committed a greater mistake, and although it was felt that it would be impossible adequately to compensate the victim of this extraordinary case of mistaken identity, he was only granted a sum of £1,000.

There are numerous cases of mistaken identity in which the wrongfully convicted man has not received one penny of compensation. In 1864 a man named Stewart was charged with being an escaped convict. He firmly protested that his name was Stewart, but the evidence was so strong against him that he was sent back to prison. Two years elapsed before the police arrested a man who was exactly like Stewart, and then it was discovered that this man was the erstwhile missing convict.

Stewart's course was immediately released, but could claim no redress. At his only consolation was that he had not been compelled to serve the full sentence.

The exact value of the substantial evidence is a much discussed question. William Shaw, some years ago, was hanged for an unsustained evidence of the murder of his daughter. About a year after his execution the servant who had been discovered a letter written by the supposed murderer, in which she stated that the girl she loved had killed her, she had made up her mind to commit suicide. The authorities were of course unable to expiate this terrible mistake, but the dead man's body was handed over to his relatives of reinterment, while funds were raised over the grave and prominent officials attended the funeral in token that Shaw's innocence was recognized.

Curious English Trade Custom.

The burning of the Dunlop-Walch tyre specifications at the banquet in commemoration of the expiration of the patents recalls another curious trade custom. In some parts of the country, when a public house loses its license the signboard is solemnly buried. On the last night it is removed from over the door and "waked" in the bar by the old customers. When the clock points to closing time and the house ceases its career as an inn the signboard is carried out in procession and interred with an appropriate burial service, which ends with watering the grave with a gallon of beer or a bottle of whisky.

Child's Image on Bank-Notes.

The accepted design for the new Austrian five-kroner bank-note, which will be shortly issued, is remarkable for the picture of an unusually beautiful child's head, which forms its chief ornament. The model for this head was the son of Prince Franz Josef Rohan, whom the artist saw one day in the street, and with whose beauty he was so much struck that he asked for the child's name, and obtained the parents' permission to make a drawing of him for this purpose.

Senders Them Senseless. A narcotic bomb has been invented by an Austrian surgeon which may be fired from any gun. The bomb has a time fuse, and when dropped among a regiment of the enemy will not explode, but will fill the air with narcotic gases strong enough to make 500 men unconscious for several hours.