

FRAUDS IN COOKERY.

MIRACLES PERFORMED BY THE INGENIOUS CHEF.

Shadish Speedily Becomes Salmon and Beef Is Turned Into Veal, Which in Turn Becomes Fowl.

It has almost passed into a proverb that many of the dishes served up in cheap restaurants where nothing is wasted are, to put it mildly, mysteries. But, on the other hand, most people who patronize fashionable and more ambitious restaurants are generally content to accept the menu for what it is said to be. This blind trust is, however, in many such restaurants somewhat abused, and the amount of "faking" which goes on to-day in some of the well-to-do establishments would probably surprise those who are uninitiated in the higher branches of the culinary art.

For instance, by the addition of vegetable juice just before being dished up cod cutlets are, at seasons when salmon is very dear, set before customers as salmon cutlets, and are, needless to say, charged accordingly. This "deception," according to an ex-chef of one of London's leading restaurants, is widely practiced not only in better class restaurants, but also on some of the great liners.

Another popular trick as practiced by the restaurateur is to serve as veal beef done up overnight in salted bandages, while a skillful chef has very little difficulty in palming off whiting for sole or epicures who pride themselves on the soundness of their judgment of cooking.

A few weeks ago a dinner for 75 people was ordered at a well-known fashionable restaurant. A large consignment of salmon had been previously ordered, but to the consternation of the chef the dinner hour slowly approached and still no salmon arrived. In despair the chef—a Frenchman—decided to "take the bull by the horns" and procure another fish to do duty for the coveted salmon. Accordingly, he set to work to turn cod cutlets into salmon cutlets, and this rapid transformation was soon effected by an addition of vegetable juice. The waiters, who naturally were aware of this wholesale deception, were given express orders to report any complaints to the chef at once. However, to the intense delight of the chef, all passed off well, and on hearing that his substitute had not been detected he cheerfully exclaimed: "Ah, a cod and a French cook can work miracles."

Green peas at certain seasons of the year are naturally a luxury quite beyond the reach of the man of average means, while even caterers for fashionable hotels themselves frequently have the greatest difficulty in getting a sufficiently large quantity to meet the demand. However, to fake peas does not offer any great difficulty in times of stress, and by adding vegetable coloring matter yellow peas are quite commonly served up as green peas along with the duck and flavored new potato, which more often than not comes from abroad. Roast veal served with a thick white sauce makes, says a well-known chef, a most satisfactory substitute for the breast of chicken, and therefore it does not come altogether as a surprise to learn that the breast of one "chicken" has been known to satisfy 12 hungry diners.

"The staff take good care of the breast of a chicken," was the comment of a waiter who was being for the first time initiated into the mystery of how to feed a dozen people off one chicken.

Perhaps the cleverest deception practiced by eminent chefs is the art of manufacturing the lobster party, so dear to the heart of the epicure. This appetizing dainty would at first sight seem to defy even the most ingenious cookery faker. However, here again the artful chef has overcome apparently insuperable difficulties, and many toothsome looking lobster patties are thus not always quite what they are said to be.

Compulsory Education.

Even in colonial times a law of the general court of Massachusetts decreed that in every town the selectmen should prosecute those who refused to "train their children in learning and labor," and a fine of 20 shillings was imposed upon those who neglected to teach their children "so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue." But it was not until the nineteenth century that state laws with specific penalties were enacted. In Massachusetts a truant law was passed in 1850, and a compulsory law in 1852, requiring a minimum of 12 weeks' attendance on school each year for children between the ages of eight and fourteen. To-day in Massachusetts a child is required to attend the full time.

Literary Complication.

One effect of the erection of Norway into an independent kingdom has been to foster nationalist feeling in many unexpected directions. Just now Ibsen and Bjornson are being taken to task severely for having their works published by a Danish instead of a Norwegian firm, and thereby sanctioning and perpetuating the spelling of many words in the Danish rather than the Norwegian idiom. In the first week of his reign King Haakon was paternally rebuked by Bjornson himself for making use of Danish idioms.

Appropriate Surroundings.

"You will find this flat, ma'am, quite gem in its way. "But it's so dark, and we are going to do light housekeeping."—Baltimore American.

SEND \$6,000 WITH CHESTNUTS

Woman Mistrusted Banks and So Cash Was Shipped in Plain, Unregistered Box.

Ravenna, O.—For a twofold reason that they mistrusted banking institutions and that they did not need the money, the Misses Adelia and Lucy Clapp sent \$6,000 to a cousin in Oregon, shipping it by unregistered mail in a tin box, with chestnuts for packing.

This tale of rare generosity and postal fidelity was told in court by the spinster ladies themselves, and was corroborated by the cousin. Their appearance was caused by a suit, brought against the sisters by the county, for \$1,000, alleged to be due in back taxes on \$5,000, which the sisters received from the sale of land several years ago.

The sisters testified that when the land was sold they debated the matter, and, deciding that so much money was really an inconvenience, packed it in a tin box with chestnuts and sent the whole thing by mail to their cousin, Mrs. Rose Brown, 4,000 miles away, in Oregon.

"We didn't want to keep the money in our own home for fear of burglars," said Miss Adelia, and we have no faith in banks. So many of them go to smash these days. Then we thought of Rose, and we knew she could use the money to much better advantage than we, for she is married. If we kept it and spent it the whole amount would have gone simply for luxuries we don't need, and are probably better without. So we sent Rose the money."

Mrs. Rose Brown, the cousin, also testified and triumphantly produced the very tin box in which the money was sent, corroborating entirely the statement of the sisters. The chestnuts were not produced.

The sisters won the suit, for the jury found the county had no cause for action.

BRAIN OF BURGLAR-ARTIST.

Reformed Crook, Who Willed Part of Anatomy to Institute, May Prove Benefactor.

Philadelphia.—Scientists at the Wistar Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, formed for biological research, have found that the brain of Edward Dunlap, burglar-artist, as its owner believed in life, is remarkable.

Dunlap who, after a life of successful crime, died at Jefferson hospital a reformed crook, willed his brain to the Wistar institute for microscopic and comparative study. He held certain curious ideas upon crime which he embodied in his biography. One of these was that there existed, perhaps, a germ of crime. In any event, he said, he was certain his brain would be found to be unusual, and the study of it might enable science to suggest a way to combat criminal instincts in other men.

"Dunlap's brain in many respects is the most remarkable specimen we ever have had here to examine," said Dr. Milton J. Greenman, who is in charge of the institute. "In no other brain we ever have seen have the fissures been so wide, deep and strangely marked. What does this mean? I cannot say. It may mean nothing. It may be full of meaning. If the same strange marking in Dunlap's brain should appear in others of criminals the matter would become of even more interest."

In Dunlap's autobiography, speaking of his intention of leaving his brain to science, he said:

"And so perhaps I, who all my life have been an enemy to society, may, through my death, prove its benefactor."

HE UNJOINTED HIS NECK.

Man Lifted Sack of Potatoes and Head Fell Back—Doctor Remedies It.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Eugene Hunt, a young man employed at the store of Fred T. Duhring at Sonoma, met with a peculiar accident recently while lifting a sack of potatoes. He intended to place the sack on his shoulder and carry it to the delivery wagon, and in its upward movement Hunt struck himself under the chin with the heavy vegetables. His head flew back, and the young man declares he distinctly heard something in the back of his neck crack. His head refused to remain in an upright position, and he replaced the member with his hands.

Still it fell backward and rolled around, and the youth was greatly alarmed. He hastened to the office of a physician, who replaced a joint in the young man's neck and then placed his neck in a plaster of paris cast. No examination was made at the time to determine the exact cause of the injury, and it may have been that the neck was unjointed or that a vertebra was displaced. Hunt is feeling all right again, and it is believed he will suffer no ill effects from the accident.

Floral Map of Wedding.

A map of the floral arrangements at the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding, showing the disposition of the decorations and the kind of flowers used, has been made by the superintendent of public buildings and grounds in Washington. It has long been a custom to keep an official record of events at the White House, and in every instance back to the Van Buren administration a map has been made.

Pumps Up Gold from His Well.

William Semp, of the town of Watsehon, Wis., is pumping up gold from a well on his premises, and has set the town wild with excitement. The well goes down 80 feet through the rock, and was completed recently.

HIS YOUTH RENEWED

KAN AGED 93 GETTING NEW SET OF TEETH.

Change in Uncle William Driskill, of Princeton, Mo.—Eyesight Returning, Cutting Molars, New Hair Growing.

Princeton, Mo.—A case that is attracting attention just now is that of Uncle William Driskill, of this city, who, in spite of his 94 years of life on this sphere, seems to be getting young and has a new lease of life. He is cutting a new set of teeth, black hair is coming in to supplant the silvery locks and cover the bald spots on his head; he is regaining the sight of his eyes, and he is getting as spry as a man 40 years his junior.

Mr. Driskill has always been a man of robust constitution and has had his share of outdoor work. To this, with his temperate habits, he attributes his long life. If he survives—and there seems to be no reason why he should not—he will be 94 years old in June.

This change began to come over him several months ago. For a few years previous to that time he had been a little feeble, and had suffered considerably from rheumatism. That trouble is all gone now. He has been blind in one eye for 67 years. The sight of that eye is coming back and he can see reasonably well with it. With all this, his teeth and new hair, he is now almost a new man.

Mr. Driskill's faithful wife is also living. She is 87 years old and is in reasonably good health. They have been married 67 years. The old couple make their home with their son, James Driskill, and wife in the southern part of town.

An amusing incident occurred when the black hair first began to appear on "Uncle Billy's" head. His son and wife noticed it and thought his head dirty. Mrs. Driskill procured soap and water and tried to wash it off, but it failed to come. An investigation showed the black spots to be hair—and it is still getting blacker.

FERRETS TO STRING WIRES

Once Considered a Joke, But Now Plan Is to Be Put to Use—Test Has Been Made.

Peru, Ind.—The use of ferrets to string the wires in conduits has been a joke for years with the men in charge of the construction work of the Bell Telephone company, but Superintendent of Construction Cline, who is in Terre Haute now, where many miles of conduits are being laid, to be used jointly by the Bell and the telegraph companies, says: "As with a good many other simple methods, we refused to try ferrets because it sounded like a good newspaper story and was impracticable."

"But a test has been made, and we know it is the best way to put the lead wire through the ducts. A sort of harness was put on the little animal and attached to it was a string, but light fish line. At the neat opening of the duct a piece of meat was hung, and the animal tugged away at his cable of fish line to get to the meat. We also tried letting the ferret chase a rat through the duct and catching the rat in a sack at the other end of the duct. This worked like a charm."

IN TEACHING THE BLIND.

The Use of Phonographic Records Recommended by Philadelphia Man.

Philadelphia.—Dr. George M. Gould, of this city, proposes that a recently invented device, amounting to an improved talking machine, shall be used for the better instruction of the blind, to the exclusion of Braille and all other forms of raised letters. Dr. Gould is a leading ophthalmologist. In a paper written for scientific study, he discusses the telephonograph, invented by Mr. Poulsen, a Danish engineer, and pronounces it ideal for the instruction of those who can hear but cannot see.

The telephonograph is really a form of phonograph, being designed primarily to record telephone messages in the absence of the person for whom they are intended. The records thus made can be used over and over again. In many respects the idea of Dr. Gould is merely an extension of a practice already in vogue, for phonographs are now used for certain kinds of instruction, as well as for entertainment.

Motor Skating in Paris.

What is known as motor skating is becoming popular in Paris among those who have the wherewithal to purchase motor skates. These skates, each of four rubber-tired wheels, and fashioned like miniature automobiles, have a locomotive force of one and one-half horsepower, the current being conveyed to the motors from a reservoir in a belt worn around the skater's waist. The skates are about ten inches high and mounted on them one may easily attain high speed on asphalt pavements. Locomotion is gathered from initiative propulsion, and the skates may be stopped by the application of a rod held in the hand.

Will Wed Man She Never Saw.

Miss Emma Kaiser, of Hamilton, O., has gone to St. Louis to marry Michael Germaine, a man whose picture she has carried for months, but whom she has never seen. They got acquainted through a personal advertisement in a newspaper, and have been in correspondence. When Miss Kaiser received a ticket to St. Louis and money for her expenses she immediately started for that city.

BUYING COWS AT "YARDS"

Haggling Over "Milkers" in an Odd Corner of the Chicago Market.

Chicago residents accustomed to find the milk for their favorite breakfast food nicely bottled at their back doors each day know almost nothing of the market in which are sold each year several hundred cows. The animals which graze on the outlying commons in summer and pass their winters in the little storm sheds of the Bohemian, Polish and Irish settlements, says the Chicago Daily News are nearly all bought and sold in a little out-of-the-way corner at the stock yards.

A character which once seen is not soon to be forgotten is the frequently appearing old woman who comes to buy a cow to assist in the family support. One minute she pleads with pathetic accents, the next she argues vehemently and again she lifts her voice to an Italian opera pitch and scolds shrilly, mercilessly scolding the seller and her meek husband, who only demonstrates his presence by an occasional wheedling word put in when his wife is angrier. Once in awhile, however, she allows him to haggie over the price while she looks on with an expression of anxiety, but she only returns to the charge again with renewed energy. Argument between the dealers and fun for the bystanders flies fast and furious.

"Thirty dollars and a big bargain at that," says the seller, with the air of one uttering an unalterable verdict.

"Ah, sure now, and that's a deal too much for a poor man to pay. Can't you make it twenty-four?" asks the old man, wheedling.

Before the dealer can speak the woman breaks in with: "Arrah, now, it's you're the fool and it's meself will buy the cow, indead an' I will. Then it's robbery you would be doing to take the last cent from a poor woman now."

After bargaining with a dealer or two more the couple buy a cow for \$23. As the woman reluctantly parts with her hard-earned dime, which evidently look as big as cartwheels to her, and the husband is handed the rope to lead the cow away, her face takes on a look of supreme contentment, and the three move away, the man leading the cow, and the old woman, her skirts tucked up, trailing along behind.

QUEER PUZZLE IN NUMBERS

One Combination That Can Be Multiplied with But Little Trouble.

Persons who like to puzzle their noddies over queer combinations of figures will find many things to interest them in the number 142,857, says the Brooklyn Eagle. If you multiply it by 2 or 3 or by 4 or by 5 or by 6 each answer will contain the same digits merely transposed. To multiply it by 2 simply transposes the first two figures to the last two places, thus: 285,714, while to multiply it by 3 you transpose only the first figure to the last place, thus: 428,571. To multiply it by 4 you transpose the last two figures to the first two places, thus: 571,428, while to multiply it by 5 you transpose only the last figure to the first place, thus: 714,285. To multiply it by 6 you merely "shift the cut," that is to say, you transpose the two sets of triplets, placing the first three figures in the last three places, thus, 857,142. If you multiply it by 7 you get something entirely new, the answer containing not one of the figures in the original number. Indeed, it will contain only one digit. Try it and see how near to 1,000,000 you can make it come.

If you wish to pursue the exercise you can multiply the original 142,857 by 3 merely by deducting 1 from the final 7 and placing it before the initial 1, the result being 1,42,856. And if you don't mind a little fartching you can multiply it by 9 by nipping the 4 out of the second place, changing it to 1 and 3 (which make 4) and placing them at the end, thus, 1,285,713.

Another little trick you can play with this original number is to add all its component digits together and make 27, thus 1 plus 4 plus 2 plus 8 plus 5 plus 7 equals 27. The 2 and the 7 of this sum added together equal 9. Now split the original number in the middle and add the two halves together and each column foots 9, thus: 142 plus 857 equals 999. Then, if you feel inclined, you can add those three 9's together and get your 27 again, which is the sum of all the digits in each of the products of all the multiplications you have made, excepting the one, which is 999,999.

There now, perhaps this thing has gone far enough to prove that the number 142,857 is a very interesting one, and if you are not by this time in a hopeless mental muddle it isn't my fault.

Figurative.

"I'm up a tree," admitted the bolting senator, "but my back is to the wall, and I'll die in the last ditch, going down with flags flying, and from the mountain top of democracy, hurling defiance at the foe, soars on the wings of triumph, regardless of the party lash that barks at my heels." He looked as though he meant it, too.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Interesting Conversation.

Church—I saw McGrafty, the insurance president, talking to himself yesterday.

Gotham—Had sign when you see a man talking to himself.

"Yes, I guess he was talking to himself about raising his salary."—Youkers Statesman.

FIND ANCIENT RELIC

EGYPTIAN SHRINE LOCATED IN OLDEST TEMPLE.

Explorers at Thebes Discover Ida Which Dates Back to Eighteenth Dynasty—Work Brings Many Important Results.

London.—The excavations made by the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Thebes this year have produced wonderful results. The explorers for the last two years have been excavating the oldest temple known in Thebes, it belonging to the eleventh dynasty.

Working at the back of the temple the explorers found the remains of a shrine of the eighteenth dynasty. Their first encouragement was the discovery of a fine statue in quite perfect condition. Then suddenly the removal of a few stones revealed a chapel covered with sculptures, the colors of which were absolutely fresh. The chapel is about ten feet by five feet. The roof is vaulted and painted ed blue, with yellow stars. The chapel was dedicated to Hathor, goddess of the Mountain of the West, who was generally worshiped in the form of a cow.

In the chapel is a beautiful life size cow of painted limestones. It is reddish-brown with black spots. The horns had evidently been overlaid with gold. The neck was adorned with papyrus stems and flowers, as if the cow was coming out of the water.

The statue is uninjured, except that a small piece of the right ear is gone. The cow wears the special insignia of the goddess, a lunar disk between the horns. There is so much life in the head that the cow appears as if about to step out of the sanctuary.

Soldiers were immediately placed on guard night and day and the statue was removed to Cairo as soon as possible. The shrine will probably be taken down and rebuilt in a museum. Its value is so enormous and the difficulties of guarding it so great that it would be too serious a risk to leave it in its present position.

TO PAY FOR USE OF PHOTO

Court Rules Pictures Cannot Be Reproduced Without Authority of Person Concerned.

Paris.—A case of great interest to photographers and popular actresses has come before the courts. In 1902 Mme. Nadille de Buffon, the stately artist, was photographed in the costume of the Queen of Saba, the photographer executing his work at a reduced price.

In the following year Mme. de Buffon was greatly surprised to find that her photograph figured on post cards, with her name at the foot. She complained to the photographer, who replied that as she had paid an artist's price she had been treated as an artist, and that in virtue of this reduced price he had the right of reproduction. Nevertheless, he added that he would give the necessary instructions for the sale of postcards bearing the photograph in question to cease. At the end of several months, however, Mme. de Buffon saw that the photograph was still on sale, and she took action against the photographer.

The court found that the photographer could not make use of the photograph without the authority of the person concerned. Mme. de Buffon, the judgment ran, went to the photographer's of her own accord, and, though she posed at a reduced price, she had not given her permission for her likeness as Queen of Saba to be reproduced. The court granted an injunction against the sale of the photograph, and ordered the photographer to pay Mme. de Buffon 500 francs damages.

ELEPHANT TO RUN DYNAMO

Power to Be Employed in One of Public Works Departments of India.

London.—The possibility of converting the elephant house at the zoological gardens into an electrical generating station is an idea which is receiving attention in scientific circles.

In India, according to a correspondent of Engineering, the utilization of elephants for working dynamos is likely to become an accomplished fact. The following inquiry, the correspondent says, has been received from a native public works department:

"We have a number of elephants in the working dynamos for six hours every day and generating electricity, to store it in batteries, and use it at night for lighting streets. "I shall feel obliged if you will please give me the information required in the statement accompanying: (1) How many electrical units will an elephant of ordinary strength, working six hours, produce? (2) Cost of dynamo required. (3) Cost of gear required to work it by elephants. (4) Cost of battery to store the electricity."

A central station containing a score of elephants walking round like mill horses would be an impressive spectacle. Another method of utilizing their power for mechanical purposes would be to train them to spray water from their trunks on a water wheel.

No Woman Over 40.

One of the Chicago newspapers is charged with having gravely pronounced the query: "What shall a woman do after she is 40?" The charge is not to be believed. It carries its falsity on its face. There are no such women.

TREATIES MADE BY TEXAS.

Documents Relating to Time When State Was a Republic Treasured by Official.

Austin, Tex.—There are many interesting documents relating to the time when Texas was a republic on file among the archives in the secretary of state's office here. A number of treaties which were entered into between Texas and foreign governments are still carefully preserved.

Among the treaties are three between England and the republic of Texas, and each of them bears the bold, but at that time youthful, signature of Queen Victoria. The first treaty with England provides for the suppression of African trade between the two countries, while the third relates to an offer of mediation by England for peace between Texas and Mexico. All bear date of May 26, 1842.

Another important treaty is one between the republic of Texas and France, which bears the signature of Louis Philippe and is dated October 12, 1839. It is a treaty of amity, immigration and commerce. There is also a treaty between the republic of Texas and the Netherlands. It is signed by William, the reigning monarch of that period. This treaty is dated June 10, 1841.

These archives also contain all the state and diplomatic papers of Austin and the first advance made by Texas for admission of the then republic into the union of the United States. These papers would fill several volumes of interesting matter. Most of the writing is in the hands of Austin, Archer and Morton, the commission appointed to negotiate with the United States in the matter.

SHELTERS ROOSEVELT'S KIN

Sauerkraut Day Not All Distinction Held by Ackley, Ia.—Town of Many Germans.

Florida, Ia.—Besides being the town which originated the celebration of "sauerkraut" day, Ackley, in this county, enjoys another claim to distinction, and that is as being the home of some near relatives of the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. Van V. Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt are two brothers, one of whom greatly resembles the president in personal appearance, and has many of the chief executive's mannerisms, and has a son named Theodore, while his brother is the father of Miss Alice Roosevelt, a little miss who has a very pretty voice and who recently gained the recognition of her famed namesake in the White House by singing in a phonograph record and sending it to the president's daughter, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. of Ackley, is a bright student at Iowa university at Iowa City.

Ackley people yearly celebrate "sauerkraut" day, and, as the majority of the population of the city are of German descent, the day is given over exclusively in honor of the favorite cabbage dish of the fatherland and invitations are extended to celebrities all over the whole country, including the president of the United States and his cabinet, senators, judges and representatives.

GREAT DEARTH OF DIMES.

High Rates of Expressage Paid for Shipping the Coin Over the Country.

Washington.—The approach of the holidays has brought on the United States treasury an unprecedented demand from the merchants all over the country for small coins.

The need seems to be greater for dimes than for anything else. United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat has made every effort to supply the demand and has had over \$400,000 of dimes sent up from New Orleans at a uniform transportation rate of five dollars per \$1,000, and \$200,000 has been shipped across from San Francisco at a high rate of expressage to meet the requirements of trade and avoid a famine of dimes.

The Philadelphia mint has been set running night and day coining nickels so that any shortage likely to occur in dimes may be met by the substitution of the lesser coin.

REALIZES HIS DREAM; DIES

Inventor Sacrifices All for Engine; Wins Top Late—Water Craft a Wonder.

Philadelphia, Pa.—For 30 years Edward Waldron, an inventor, suffered privations in order to perfect his theory of an engine that would revolutionize the speed of water craft, only to die the day before his triumph was to be realized.

He was found dead in his room in Vine street. His new steel motor-boat, Waldron was to have been launched from the yards of Pusey & Jones, in Wilmington, Del.

The new craft was fitted with a flexible rotary engine, upon which he had repeatedly experimented in speed-driving, and it was his boast that the new engine would make the Waldron the swiftest boat of his kind in the world.

Finds Kin in Moving Picture.

Christmas was a day of unusual rejoicing in the home of Adolph Gebhardt in Lincoln, Neb., because of the return of his long lost brother, George. Adolph was a moving picture exhibition recently was startled by strange familiarity in one of the figures on the screen. He visited the place again and recognized the familiar figure as that of his brother. He then learned that George was an actor in New York and urged him to spend Christmas in Lincoln.