

FOR THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

There is Plenty of Delightful Occupation for Those Who Cannot Travel.

Summer travel, the sojourn by ocean or sea-side, the happy month amid the homely loveliness of the farm—these are not within the reach of all, but never before were so many of the best pleasures of the season attainable by the stay-at-homes.

The summer need not be dull, nor the solitary hours in the parks uninteresting to the girl who is noting in her journal the arrival and succession of the wild flowers, perhaps illustrating the pages with drawings, photographs or pressed flowers.

Then, too, there is the delight of establishing a wild-flower garden in the corner of a yard, of starting and maintaining an aquarium recruited from neighboring ponds; of seeking and photographing the finest views in the region round about, or the noblest trees, or the most beautiful old houses.

One young woman, a fine pedestrian, who has some skill in drawing, last summer made a most interesting floral map of the neighborhood, showing roads, woods, meadow-land, streams, and the different vegetation of each district.

Summer brings with it such a wealth of beauty, interest and charm, that none can miss it all except those who do so willfully. We cannot all have all of it, but we can have enough to stand the rigors of hardship and disease.

TOO MANY SAINTS.

Show a Tobacco Planter in Cuba Outwitted the Priest Who Ministered to His Hands.

"I ran a tobacco plantation in Cuba for a couple of years," said a guest of one of Detroit's hotels the other evening, says the Free Press, "and at the outset met with the same difficulty every other manager had for the last 200 years. About three times a week was saint's day for all hands, and they'd knock off work to hang around the villages. It was no good to coax or threaten. I simply had to take it out in cursing them."

"But you will pay to-morrow?" "To-morrow is St. Thomas' day." "And the day after?" "St. David's day." "He looked blank for a minute, and then said: 'Santor, there seems to be more saints than money. Can't we spare a few of the former?'"

"But an hour later I had knocked out all the saints in my calendar, and he had let go so many of his that they came in only on Sundays, and after that we had no further trouble."

Sponge Lilies.

Make a plain sponge cake batter and dip into the water a white muslin cloth, draw from the oven immediately, dip each strip over in the form of a lily and fasten with a wooden skewer, which is really a good trick for every cook who has a bunch ready to use when a fine skewer is needed. The lily will come in shape and when it is time to serve them fill with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Bake out in a covered tin. This is ready to serve. Detroit Free Press.

Strawberry Bombe Glace.

Put a quart of strawberries in a strainer and pour into the strainer a mixture made from the whites of eggs, powdered sugar and cream, strain stuff and flavored with vanilla. Cover the cream mixture with the strawberries and the mold is full. Pack in ice and salt and serve after it has stood for three hours. Mrs. R. K. Dickey, in Good Housekeeping.

A NURSERY IN THIBET.

Infants of the Natives Hung in Cradles from the Limbs of Forest Trees.

Our first meeting with the Sifans presented many interesting features, writes W. C. Jameson Reid, in Collier's Weekly. We were plunging through the gloom of the forest when our ears were assailed with a concourse of yells which ebbed through the supernatural silence with ghostly weirdness. In this forbidding wilderness we had not looked for signs of human habitation, so, hastily arranging ourselves in position, we prepared for what seemed an inevitable hostile attack.

Both my Kiansi and Gharikaues escort, with their superstitious natures roused by these ghost-like sounds, visibly paled beneath their dusky skins, and gazed furtively round in order to seek means of escape from this enchanted spot.

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A KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

Medical Explanation of the Jolt on the Jaw Used by Prize-Fighters.

Inasmuch as all boxing contests which terminate speedily are, as a rule, ended by this character of coup de grace, the physiology of it is of great interest, says the Medical News. A man struck with any degree of force upon the mental area of the jaw, although he may be in perfect physical condition, instantly collapses and falls to the ground. The attitude assumed in recovery, which may be instantaneous or delayed some minutes, is most characteristic. He squirms about, raises his head and rolls his eyes in an attempt to locate himself. He tries to get on his side and elbow. He endeavors to rise upon his hands and knees. If he regains his feet, he staggers like a drunken man and should he proceed to reopen hostilities, he is usually promptly "put out" by his adversary.

The blow is practically never fatal, the heart's action is never unduly accelerated, the pulse and respiration are normal, the pupils are normal; there is no headache, no sweats, no cold extremities, no pallor, none of the ordinary signs of shock or concussion.

James G. Duncanson (British Medical Journal, April 4, 1903) believes the condition to be due entirely to the shaking up of the endolymph in the semi-circular canals. When the blow is administered there is a violent over-twisting of the head, which is held in its anteposterior position by muscles which, compared with those inflicting the blow, are small and puny. The result is that the head flies around with a jerk and the fluid in the canals is subjected to a greater disturbance than by any other trauma.

Remembered He Was Prejudiced. The priest was charged with petit larceny—stealing a dog. A jury had been called to hear the evidence and the judge a verdict. The attorneys were questioning the jurors to learn of their animosity to the man on a jury.

"Are you a lover of dogs?" asked one of the lawyers.

"Oh, yes, indeed," answered an old farmer in the back row.

"Well, what of it? You will please remember at the same time that you were my boss when you married me, and I know I am yours. Remember that, will you, when you are asking people to remember things?"

BIG STARS THAT STEAL.

Minor Planets May Be Picked Up and Carried Away by Larger Planets and Stars.

Jupiter is much the biggest member of the family of stars which revolve around the sun, says London Answers. Consequently the power of his attraction is greater than that possessed, for instance, by the earth. Jupiter's exploits as a burglar caused very considerable annoyance and inconvenience to astronomers in the days before his powers were fully recognized.

In 1770 there appeared a fine comet, which was found to have an elliptical orbit round the sun of so comparatively small a size that Mr. Level, the discoverer, calculated it would return in five and a half years. But in 1775 telescopes were vainly focused on the spot where it was expected to reappear, and again in 1781 it disappointed all observers. Mr. Level plunged into fresh calculations, and after much research found that Jupiter was the culprit. The unfortunate comet had been rash enough to plunge into the sphere of the giant planet's attraction, with the result that it had been completely diverted from its former orbit, and flung off into quite a different one of a 20 years' period. It has never been seen again by anyone on this earth, and probably never will be.

Jupiter was also responsible for the delay which occurred in the return of that splendid visitor known as Halley's comet. Halley found that he was not the first discoverer of this big comet. It had appeared at least twice previously, once 75 years before, and again 76 years before that. The astronomer concluded that there would be a further delay in its third return, and predicted that its next appearance would be 815 days later. He did not live to see it, but in 1758, the year he had prophesied for its reappearance, astronomers were waiting for it.

But they waited for more than three months before it actually did appear, and then found that it was the planet Saturn they had to thank for delaying the comet this extra hundred days.

This same comet appeared again in 1835, this time late again. Not only had Jupiter delayed it 518 days, and Saturn about 100, but Uranus had also had a hand in retarding it, and had added another 60 days to its journey.

Our own earth is by no means guiltless. It is constantly picking up unconsidered trifles of star dust, which range all the way from the 13-foot long mass of meteoric rock lately found by Prof. Ward, in Mexico, down to the infinitesimal particles which are found on the roof of St. Paul's, on the arctic snows, and at the bottom of the sea. It is calculated that the total amount of matter thus absorbed by us is certainly not less than 300,000 tons a year, and that, therefore, the weight of this world is increasing at that rate every 12 months.

It appears also that we may occasionally be responsible for the disappearance of a poor, unoffending comet. Biela's comet, which went astray, is supposed to have been absorbed by the earth. That amazing shower of shooting stars, which was seen in November 27, 1872, may have been the death throes of this misty space-traveler.

WIRELESS MESSAGES.

Sent Two Hundred Miles as a Test and Received Without Mistake.

Doubts having arisen as to the feasibility of sending messages by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic without paralyzing the action of the Marconi apparatus which is now installed on so many ships, it was recently determined to settle this important point by experiment, and Prof. J. A. Fleming has lately published the results recorded, says Chamber's Journal. The power station at Polchu, Cornwall, for transatlantic communication is six miles from the Lizard, where there is a Marconi mast for intercourse with ships, and 100 yards from the big installation at Polchu is another mast which is used for experiments. Prof. Fleming prepared 16 messages, half of them being of the kind which would be used for intercourse between ships, and the other half (some of which were in cipher) of the kind that wireless men would dispatch across the ocean. These messages were enclosed in sealed envelopes and entrusted to a reliable man at Polchu, who undertook to see that they were sent off simultaneously from the two stations there, Prof. Fleming waiting at the Lizard to receive them. Arrangements were also made to receive the corresponding messages at Poole, 200 miles away. The Lizard mast was furnished with two receiving apparatus, each specially tuned to the two transmitted frequencies, one of which represented about an inch of power, and the other only one-fifth of a horse-power. The messages were received at the Lizard without mistake, and the same apparatus did not interfere in the least with the other. The receiver at Poole also received the messages, and the messages were repeated them to the Lizard by ordinary wire.

Current Punch. A current pun is a good way to serve at a party after a hot afternoon, is made after this recipe. Put in a saucepan one cupful of sugar, three quarts of water and two tinfuls of red currant jelly. Let it boil till the jelly is thoroughly dissolved, then the juice of three oranges and three lemons. Strain into a punch bowl and set into the freezer a large piece of ice. Scatter over the top of the punch a handful of ripe red currants stripped from their stems.

COWARDLY BLOODHOUNDS.

How Three of the Savage Brutes Were Tamed by a Man Who Had Strange Influence.

I think that bloodhounds can hardly be called cowardly animals, yet I thoroughly frightened three of them in ways that were both surprising and peculiar.

While engaged in the removal of an old telegraph line in the south I came to a pole near a kennel to which was chained a bloodhound, who manifested a great desire for my anatomy, but fortunately his chain would not permit him to reach me, although his desire and anger were unabated as I ascended, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

When I removed the last wire the pole, which had become decayed under the ground, gave way and I saw, to my horror, that I would be thrown in front of the kennel and literally into the jaws of the enraged dog, who I expected would attack me before I could escape, but the apparition of a man coming down through the air astride of a telegraph pole was too much for the canine. With a howl of terror he made a plunge which parted his chain, and he bounded over a fence and disappeared in the distance, helping as if expecting another attack from some aerial monster.

Some time after this I accepted an invitation to visit Gen. F. at his beautiful country home near Atlanta. As I did not arrive at the hour I was expected there was no one to meet me when I left the cars in the early evening at the little station near my friend's home. I thoroughly enjoyed the walk in the fresh evening air, knowing full well that I would be very welcome upon my arrival. So occupied was my mind with pleasant thoughts that it was not until after I had entered the grounds that I thought of the general's caution to be very sure not to come in the evening without notifying him, as he kept two bloodhounds, which were allowed the range of the grounds from darkness to daylight, and saying if anyone attempted to enter during those hours that he would surely get hurt. He had been compelled to adopt this means to check the depredations of thieves.

About the time I thought of my directions I heard the dogs approaching in the darkness. To retreat would be impossible, for the help would be useless, as no one would hear me. So I folded my arms and waited, and soon I could distinguish their forms as they approached me, moving slower and slower, side by side, until they were within a few feet of me, where they remained perfectly motionless for a few moments, which seemed like hours to me, when each one raised his head high in the air, gave a dismal howl, turned about and disappeared in the darkness as fast as the wind could carry them.

The general was much surprised when I reached the house and at once inquired how I had escaped the dogs. I remarked that I had not escaped them, but that they escaped from me. I then related my experience, which surprised and puzzled him very much, and I thought he was inclined to question the truthfulness of all of it. He said that as far as he knew I was the only person who had entered the premises without help since they had had the dogs, and he had many stories to relate of their watchfulness and prowess.

When we went out on the porch the following morning the dogs were found asleep on the ground near by. Being disturbed they looked up at a saw me. They acted terrified, gave the same dismal howl as on the previous night and disappeared as quickly as possible, nor could they be induced to come near me during the two days I was there.

We were unable to account for their strange actions, but that I had in some way thoroughly frightened them there was no question.

PETRIFIED FORCE OF GRAVITY.

Colorado Guide's Account of a Marvelous Occurrence in His Experience.

A party of tourists from the east, including Prof. Marcus C. S. Noble, of the North Carolina university, were making an expedition through a portion of Colorado, renowned for its evidences of petrification, says the New York Mail and Express. On the mountain sides and in the valleys, there were many petrified trees, and in spots petrified animals had been found upon the earth by scientists. Prof. Noble hired a well-known guide to take the party for a stroll into the midst of the region.

This guide, whose reputation for word painting was as yet unknown to the tourists, took every opportunity to boast of the wonderful climatic conditions, asserting that nothing was safe from the ravages of the petrifying atmosphere more than a few hours. They arrived at a little mountain. The guide pointed to a protruding bowler.

"Right there," he said, pointing to the spot dramatically, "was the worst case of petrification which ever came into my view. There was a man, looking for bears. He happened to step right there, and a big eagle flew right over his head. He raised his gun to shoot the gully, but just as he was taking aim a wave of petrification struck him. It struck the eagle, too, and the gun. All of them were petrified in a twinkling. An eagle flew by where he lay in the air."

"How was that?" inquired Prof. Noble. "The force of gravity should have brought the bird to the ground." "The force of gravity," repeated the guide contemptuously. "The gully. It was petrified along with the rest of 'em."

ARTISTIC SLIP-COVERS.

Modern Improvements That Have Been Introduced in Dress of Furniture in Summer.

The ordinary gray or cream-colored slip covers for furniture have been superseded in the homes of those who know the latest and best fashions in house furnishings by attractive chintz, linen taffetas, art tickings and cretonnes, reports the New York Sun.

The usual spring cleaning has heretofore brought out an array of somber-toned coverings that in some cases was retained far into the winter, and even in a few instances only put aside for occasions of formal entertaining. Now, with the rapid advance in making the interior of the home beautiful, even the details of summer furniture coverings are not overlooked.

The old-style holland, when adopted merely as a protection from dust in a closed house, answered very well, but many homes make only a pretense of a summer closing, part of the family remaining and making use of the rooms. Under these conditions a little thought and expense should bring into the charges necessary for the season not only the comfort that is imperative, but an artistic element as well.

A new material that gives a crisp appearance to the furniture when made up into slips is a French linen embossed with tiny dots. This comes in 50-inch goods at one dollar a yard, and its range of colors—blue, red, green, heliotrope and brown—adapt it to any color scheme that has been attempted for the winter months.

Cretonne has for a long time been used for bedroom furniture coverings, but only lately has it been adopted in other rooms. A daring use of a big flowered pattern made up with red binding made a summer parlor as distinctive that the idea is worth repeating.

Some of the art tickings have particularly pleasing designs, small and well-defined, that make them serviceable for certain pieces of furniture.

In the linen taffetas a hitherto unexplored field is now opened for the lovers of the beautiful in connection with the summer coverings or slips. The light brown or natural linen color and the delicate floral motifs that are introduced for this purpose both the white and the colored patterns are the most economical. Roses tied with ribbon, leaves, garlands of flowers with stripes of contrasting colors and conventional designs are some of the styles that are pretty for slip covers.

In very ornate bedrooms the white dimities that have been sold for spread and valances are now being used for furniture covers. As from 35 up to 50 cents a yard these dimities in white and also in colored designs are inexpensive for summer slips.

As it is essential that slip covers should be washable, the best material to use is a fine muslin, which is not only washable, but also very durable. It is also well to make a note of the fact that the French goods cut to better advantage than the 45-cent muslin.

Some of the best make-up covers which a French slip cover that is styled by the machine, but a better plan is to have a hand-binding first made up, checking it before putting on the machine material.

BITS OF FEMININITY.

A Few of the Attractive Items of Finery for the Current Season.

Thin gravilles and wash silks are being trimmed profusely with narrow Valenciennes reports the Detroit Free Press.

Blue gray, champagne, apple green, sometimes mixed with perma wood, and red, especially in muslins, are the shades seen in the successful boleros of the year.

Liners of all kinds are still the favorites for both morning and simple afternoon summer gowns, but old-fashioned French percale, which is one of the most serviceable cotton materials ever made is being widely employed for tubedresses.

Bongoses and shantung silks are shown in narrow lines and pin checks. They are pretty and will be serviceable. Black percale has many good points. It will wash well, and is light and cool.

Some of the newer weaves of cotton are even more attractive than were the earlier ones. One that is especially pretty has a silky luster and flash that makes it resemble a silk poplin.

A blouse made of lace is worn under the swimming trifle, swallowtail linen coat, and with a light shade of green silk slip with a collar of lace and cuffs of gold with a curious green and black tulle applique. The sleeves are of tulle.

Cheese Soup.

Take 1/2 pint of milk, one pint of cream, and four tablespoons of butter, and mix them all together and pour into a saucepan. Add one quart of water, and cook for three hours. Strain through a cloth, and add one quart of milk and one quart of cream, and cook for two hours more. Add one quart of water, and cook for two hours more. Add one quart of water, and cook for two hours more. Add one quart of water, and cook for two hours more.

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BIG GAME ON THE WHITE Nile.

Queer Way the Natives Have of Hunting Elephants and Other Large Animals.

Bordering the White Nile, some 200 miles south of Khartoum and extending some 200 miles further south to near Fakhoda, is a fine big game country as is to be found in Africa, says the London Graphic. The following species abound on either bank of the river: Elephant, giraffe, buffalo, lion, leopard, cheetah, seal, roan, antelope, waterbuck, zebra, hartbeest, white-eared pig, redbuck, gazelle, ostrich, hippopotamus, warthog, etc.

The pursuit of game in this district is also in the rest of the Sudan, is strictly restricted by the Sudan game laws, which are everywhere rigidly enforced. The killing of elephant and buffalo with large-bore rifles, though doubtless exciting sport, does not compare with the method practiced by the Selim Bezzara Arabs, who hunt them on horseback, armed with only their broad-headed spears. In this sport the white man is practically precluded from taking any active part owing to the nature of the bush and cotton soil. Their plan is as follows: Parties of from four to ten men, riding about in one or ten stone-mounted 15-hand Abyssinian ponies, price 30 to 40 sheep each, three to four pounds sterling for the price of sheep here averages about two shillings, accompanied by their women and donkeys, camp near some spot known to be the drinking place of the elephants. These hunters only drink about every third night, and pass the interim some 20 miles or more in dense and waterless jungle. The hunters, having scented their camp on the river, leave their women in charge and themselves slip off at night some eight or ten miles, and on to the westward of the numerous elephant tracks lead up to the river.

If in luck, they will probably hear the herd trumpeting during the night, and in any case, at the very first streak of dawn every man will be on the saddle, and they will proceed to draw up wind for fresh sport. It may be here remarked that their plan is not extensive, their hunting kit being little more than nature gave them, and practically all clothes are dispensed with in order to facilitate passage through the bush.

If the latter be the case, on being off the spear the Arab will dash off with a well-aimed arrow, the point along the only visible track, and come up with the speed of a whirling dervish, and then a lightning-like spear, the point of which is made of a sharp iron bar, will be hurled at the elephant's head, which, being a heavy body, will not be so easily moved as the spear, and the elephant will be killed. The spear will be hurled at the elephant's head, which, being a heavy body, will not be so easily moved as the spear, and the elephant will be killed. The spear will be hurled at the elephant's head, which, being a heavy body, will not be so easily moved as the spear, and the elephant will be killed.

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