

TO COOK CHEESE PROPERLY.

Dainty Recipes to Be Used with the Chafing Dish and Other Dishes of Epicures.
Most important of all cheese dishes is the long-famous Welsh rabbit, a delicacy that has stood the test of time. Some curious information regarding this has come to light of late. Up to a very recent date the belief was that "rabbit" was a corruption of "rarebit." All the old dictionaries and authorities stated this. But recent research has revealed that "rabbit" is the correct word, and was so originally, it being of slang origin, and meaning "toasted or melted cheese, just as "pan-rabbit" means scrapples or mush and "monster plims," potatoes.

There is no better way, after all, of making a Welsh rabbit than by the use of a modern chafing dish. It is a simple problem of cookery—that is, to talk about, complete success only being acquired after practice and a number of preliminary failures. A cheese that is neither sharp nor twangy, but moderately dry, American or Parmesan, should be taken. For three people, half a pound is the requisite quantity. A good-sized lump of butter should first be put into the pan. Then the cheese, shaved off with a knife, together with just enough milk to make it creamy, a third of a saltspoonful of mustard and a dash of cayenne pepper should follow. To this a very little salt should be added.

Now keep stirring thoroughly until the compound is completely melted, well fused together, and creamy. The selection of just the right second to put out the lamp and lift the pan off is the secret of success. The toast the melted cheese is to rest upon should have been prepared simultaneously. It should be hot at the time the compound is done, and should be nicely buttered, having been cut up into small squares. It is an essential that it should be soft and made of bread two or three days old with all the crust cut off.

There is no particular advantage in mixing ale or beer with the melting cheese. These beverages should be served in glasses with the rabbit when completed. Golden buck is made in precisely the same way, with the addition of the white of one egg beaten stiff and stirred into the compound just as it is done. If to this is added after it is upon the toast, a nicely browned strip of bacon for each piece, the delicacy will be a great culinary triumph.

Cheese together with macaroni or spaghetti is another dainty. There are two ways of preparing this; one by simply sifting the grated cheese over either of these after cooking. The other method is to bake the cheese with the macaroni or spaghetti, filling the baking dish with layers, first of the macaroni or spaghetti, then the grated cheese, then pepper, salt and butter to each layer, covering the whole with milk. This dish should be baked about three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

One of the most delectable cheese dishes that can be made is cheese straws, troublesome to prepare, but amply repaying all effort in the long run.

It is presumed that the cook—hired or amateur—knows how to make puff paste. Scraps of this should be rolled thin, sprinkled with grated cheese (and cayenne pepper if desired), folded, rolled out, and sprinkled again. This process should be then repeated. They are then in sheet form and should be placed on the ice to harden. They should be allowed to get cold, then rolled into rectangular shape an eighth of an inch thick. Placing in a baking pan, cut them in strips five inches long and very narrow. They should then be baked and served piled. It is also a good idea to serve them in groups of five or six to represent a number of straws.

Steamed bread with cheese may also be recommended. Strange to relate this recipe is almost unknown. It should therefore be cut out and preserved carefully for future reference. In many of the old villages of New York state it is to be found in all its full perfection, much thought of by the housewives.

Pieces of bread should be cut as if for the table, thinly buttered, and placed in a frying pan. Sprinkle salt over them in a small quantity, and then add a thick layer of grated cheese, then another layer of bread and salted cheese, and when the pan is full pour over a cup of good, rich milk. Cover closely and stand on the side of the stove where it will steam slowly for 20 minutes or half an hour. Turn on a hot platter and serve at once. This is an excellent luncheon dish, and deserves to be raised into popularity.—Chicago Tribune.

An Attractive Gown.
A stylish gown for early autumn wear, formed of sheer grass linen, made up over cerise satin and elaborately decorated with cherry satin ribbons, including shoulder bows and a belt with many loops and ends. The full bodice has five half-inch tucks on either side below a pointed yoke of embroidered linen finished with a twist of the ribbon ending on either side of the yoke in a small rosette.—St. Louis Republic.

The civil crown was a Roman honor, given to the soldier who saved the life of a citizen by slaying an enemy.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Treaties Made by Uncle Sam with Foreign Countries.

The Negotiations Preceding the Rough Draft Are Ceremonious and Long-Winded, Very Often Consuming Many Years.

[Special Washington Letter.]
The newspapers have been filled with speculations and inquiries concerning the treaty obligations existing between this country and Spain which stand in the way of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. Undoubtedly the majority of our people have earnestly sympathized with the patriots there, and have desired this government to interfere in the interest of humanity and of patriotism.

President Cleveland has strictly observed the international law in such cases, and has also complied with the treaty agreements between the two countries. According to the comity of nations this country could not interfere in Cuban affairs without ample provocation, because the other civilized nations of the world might have something to say on the subject. The powers of the nations are well balanced, and it is to the interest of every nation to prevent the extension of arbitrary power. Upon this principle the Monroe doctrine is based. No power in Europe shall extend its possessions upon the American continent without the consent of the United States.

Treaties are necessities of modern civilization. When an occasion arises which requires an agreement between the United States and any foreign power, the minister or ambassador representing that nation at Washington confers with our secretary of state, under orders and directions from his government. Immediately thereafter letters are exchanged between the diplomatic representatives of the two governments, and everything is made a matter of record. Moreover, according to diplomatic usage no typewriting or printing is allowed, but all of the correspondence is carried on with pen and ink.

After full correspondence, and a complete understanding, the foreign minister or ambassador calls upon the secretary of state, and they two frame an agreement which shall cover all of the points in controversy. This is called a rough draft, and a copy of it is sent to the foreign country. Nothing is done until the rough draft is returned; and usually it contains amendments or suggestions from the foreign government. If the secretary of state does not agree to the proposed amendments, the fact is communicated by mail; and this matter of treaty correspondence may go on for years before a final agreement is reached. But usually within a few months agreements are reached, and then the formal treaty is written.

There are always two copies of the treaty, one for this government, and one for the foreign government. The copy retained by the United States contains the treaty in double columns, the first column being in English, and the parallel column in the court language of the foreign power. A treaty between the United States and Great Britain is written in only one column, because



SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

both nations use the same language. The court language of a majority of the nations of the civilized world is French, even autocratic Russia conceding the universality of the use of that language in the diplomatic world.

A border of red lines carefully drawn surrounds the writing of the treaty, and the pages of the original copies are bound together at the back with a silk ribbon representing the national colors. The silk ribbon which binds the copy retained by the United States bears the red, white and blue colors of our national emblem.

Then comes the formality of signing the treaty. The secretary of state signs his name directly beneath the two columns, and the foreign minister signs his name directly beneath the signature of the secretary of state, and this copy of the treaty is filed in the archives of the department of state. But the copy which is to be sent abroad is first signed by the foreign minister, and the secretary of state affixes his signature beneath. The great seal of the United States is affixed to each copy, and the great seal of the foreign power is also placed upon the deed. Then the treaty is complete, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, but in this country and in limited monarchies the consent of the legislative branch of the government must be obtained. Russia, however, completes her part of the treaty in all cases when her minister affixes his signature.

In this country it is the duty of the secretary of state to formally notify the senate of the proposed treaty, and a

copy of the treaty is officially laid before the senate for its consideration. Treaties are regarded as secrets of great importance, and they are only considered by the senate in secret session. It requires two-thirds of the senate to ratify a treaty. When any treaty receives the approval of two-thirds of the senate, the secretary of the senate secretly informs the secretary of state, and then the president of the United States affixes his signature to both copies of the treaty, and the foreign minister secures the signature of his royal master to each copy. Then the treaty is complete and of full force, and it becomes the duty of the chief executive of each country to make proclamation of the fact to the world. This is sometimes done by private correspondence, but usually by public proclamation.

A treaty between two great nations is a solemn obligation, and therefore a great deal of time is taken in giving consideration to all of the points under discussion. Concessions made to-day may prove embarrassing 50 or 100 years hence. Therefore diplomats must dip into the future far as human eye can



REVERSE OF UNITED STATES SEAL.

see, and foretell if possible the effect which the various provisions of the treaty may have upon the succeeding generation. Consequently it is not to be wondered at that the processes are elaborate and the proceedings painstaking on the part of both governments. Some treaties are intended to be binding indefinitely, and some are entered into merely for a specified period of time, but treaties are usually intended to be lasting. As soon as a treaty is completed in every sense of the word, and proclamation has been made, the public printer at Washington prints 500 copies of it for the use of the department of state; because the department sends a copy to each of its representatives in the country with which the treaty has been made. Copies are also sent to all of our diplomatic officials who may be in any way affected by the treaty, so that all may be properly informed and govern themselves accordingly. The great seal of the United States is affixed to the original ratified copy, to the exchanged copy, and to the proclamation of the treaty. It is stamped on a wafer of white paper and is stuck to the document with mucilage. The seals of South America countries are similarly affixed, but the treaties with European countries are always sealed in wax.

The sealing of a treaty is a formality of vast importance, and every nation carefully guards its seal so that it cannot be improperly used. The great seal of the United States is under lock and key in the department of state, and is always closely guarded, so that it is practically impossible that anyone shall ever get an imprint of it. The seal is a die made by a prominent jewelry firm in New York, and it is regarded as one of the most beautiful seals in the world, in point of skilled workmanship as well as in its design.

Treaties are regarded as of such confidential importance that they are never divulged before the time for their proclamation. Newspaper correspondents will resort to all manner of devices in order to get advance copy of a treaty. In 1872 the whole world was astounded when the New York Tribune published in advance a full copy of the pending "Washington treaty" with Great Britain. The correspondents of the Tribune were summoned here and placed under arrest, but they declined to state where they received their copy of the treaty. They were imprisoned for two or three weeks, but were finally discharged. They would not tell. Newspaper correspondents at Washington are usually honorable men who will suffer themselves rather than betray the men who favor them with news.

In 1894 there was a sensation caused in the diplomatic world when a press association published the Russian extradition treaty. But nobody could discover how it became public. That treaty had been pending for several years, and several senators were determined to kill it, because they did not want this country to be searched for criminals escaping from Russia. They said that the treaty was too much like the fugitive slave law, and it was while this discussion was going on in secret session that the treaty was stolen, or purloined or borrowed, and uncereimoniously published.

The treaty with the Fiji islands is merely a whale's tooth. A token from an African potentate is an elephant's tusk. A robe of grass trimmed with features constitutes the treaty with Samoa. The acceptance of these tokens by the United States constitutes a treaty. To send them back would mean a declaration of war.

SMITH D. FRY.

When two gentlemen are introduced a bow is sufficient.

BERLIN'S MONUMENTS.

Some of Them at Least Are Real Works of Art.

One Hundred and Twenty-Four Millions of Marks Have Been Spent in the Erection of 235 Imposing Sculptural Works.

[Special Berlin Letter.]

The modernizing of Berlin dates, practically, from 1871, at which time the city became, in lieu of being the residence of the Prussian kings for a part of the year only, the capital of reunited Germany and of a powerful empire. Since then the process of evolving a metropolis in the full sense of the word has been going on uninterruptedly. Vast suburban territory has been annexed and he who has not seen Berlin for 25 years would not recognize her, for what he sees to-day is virtually a new city. The whole belt of well-built, airy, broad, shaded avenues around the old town proper is of recent construction. All those fine, fashionable quarters, like the Hansa quarter, the Moabit, the Bellevue, the Potsdam, the Thiergarten quarters, are new. Even the old town is gradually being replaced and rebuilt. Whole streets, dingy, narrow, made up of low, shaky houses are purchased of the owners by the city and are reconstructed—spacious, magnificent. And every one of these municipal enterprises has so far turned out a paying one, as the demand for fine business quarters in the heart of the town is a brisk one, and rents paid after such modernizing are high enough to reimburse in the total for all the outlay, even if it runs high into the millions.

Among the many things which the Berlin of former days was deficient in, monuments and public fountains may be mentioned. Every tourist who visits Paris and London notices that these two elements of urban attractiveness—monuments of great men and women and large fountains of sculptural and architectural beauty—play a large part in the charms of those cities as a whole. The Berlin people felt this after the war with France, and they have gone about to remedy the defect in their own city. They have done as much as time and means would permit within the short space of 25 years, and they now may truthfully boast that they have succeeded artistically as well. Still Berlin in this respect is a good ways behind the older capitals of France and England, not to speak of Italy, that cradle of modern art, where the very stones of the old cities proclaim their past greatness. Yet, as I said, Berlin has done wonderfully much for so brief a time.

As to the means needed these have been furnished in all sorts of ways. Voluntary subscriptions—in some cases coming from the whole nation—have accomplished the largest part. It has been figured up that by such subscriptions during the past 25 years the pretty sum of 124,000,000 marks has been raised. One of these monuments, for instance—now going up—will swallow alone the trifle of 11,000,000. The city government has also liberally contributed, and in many cases the state, too, has added amounts not inconsiderable. Private bequests were likewise a source of revenue.

Altogether there are now standing in Berlin streets, squares, public places and in front of buildings some 235



WATERFALL IN VICTORIA PARK.

monuments, busts or other sculptural works of the larger kind. Of this number, however, but relatively few are works of art of the first order. The Goethe monument in the Thiergarten, wholly of Carrara marble, is by general consent considered the finest of all Berlin monuments, and, indeed, one may say that there are few, if any, more plastically fine in the world. Of other monuments erected to the memory of great German poets the Schiller monument, standing near the Royal theater, and the Lessing monument, in the Thiergarten, are noteworthy. Most popular, though, and also very beautiful, is the statue of Queen Louise, in the very heart of the Thiergarten (near the bronze effigy of her husband, King Frederick William III.), which every visitor in Berlin never fails to see and which, on the birthday of the martyred queen, becomes a veritable bower of flowers. The huge column of victory, near the reichstag building, is a fitting pendant to the Vendome column in Paris or the Nelson column in London. It is made up entirely of cannons taken by the Prussians in their three victorious campaigns—1864, 1866 and 1870-71—but the base and foundation are polished granite. From the top, 135 feet

high, one enjoys a fine view of the city. A similar monument is the one on the summit of the highest hill near Berlin, the Kreuzberg, which was erected of bronze to thankfully commemorate deliverance from the Napoleonic regime in 1815.

Among the great men in whose honor monuments are now erected in Berlin are Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., the Great Elector, the two Humboldts, Blucher, Stein, Dinnowitz and many others, and within the next two years a number of great scientists, like Helmholtz, Siemens, etc., will be similarly honored. Within the past 18 months three or four other large monuments have been erected, such as the symbolical one of Berolina on Alexander Platz, the large Luther monument on Molken Market, and the two of Albrecht the Bear and of Margrave Waldemar near the Muhlendamm.

But of much greater magnitude will be two large monumental enterprises now in process of execution. The first of these is the national monument to Emperor William I., which is to be unveiled on the centenary of his birth March 22, 1897. This will be, by all odds, the largest and most expensive of all, and all over Germany men of every



GOETHE MONUMENT.

station have contributed their mite towards it, the number of subscribers aggregating over 1,000,000. It is being placed near the old Schloss or Royal Castle, and it will show the old hero, surrounded by symbolical personages, on horseback. The space covered by this monument, with its foundations and approaches, would suffice to build a whole block of houses on. As to its artistic beauty opinions differ greatly. The grandson of William I., the present emperor, himself selected the model from among those submitted to him, and, as the young emperor is undoubtedly a man of fine taste and artistic instincts, it may be that his choice will be indorsed by posterity.

It is likewise the present emperor who is now, out of his own pocket, carrying out the vastest sculptural programme probably ever undertaken by a single ruler. It is nothing less than an ancestral gallery in marble and bronze. This will be placed along the so-called Sieges-Allee, i. e., the avenue running down in a straight line from the column of victory to the Thiergarten, and the gallery will consist of 21 Hohenzollern rulers more or less entitled to posthumous fame, together with 48 men who distinguished themselves during their reigns. Each of the 24, in fact, will be flanked by two paladins. The last man in this gallery will be, of course, William I. Four of these groups are already near completion, and the whole enterprise is to be concluded within ten years.

Among the public fountains of Berlin three are particularly fine, the Schlossbrunnen, the Wrangel-Brunnen and the one in Victoria park, the latter being really a waterfall of some magnitude. The enormous fountain near the Schloss was executed by Begas, and is of oxidized bronze, with Neptune in the center and a whole brood of nymphs and tritons and mermaids around him, sporting in the pellucid waves. The project is now to put to other fountains of similar size near this one, for the square on which it is placed is large enough for the purpose.

But in the matter of public fountains Berlin has still much to do, for a score of them could be advantageously placed in different parts of the city. In this, as in other things that tend to beautify the city, the motto is, however: "No rest." And thus it will be seen that, ten years hence, much will have to be included in the sketch like the above, which now, for obvious reasons, had to be omitted.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

All That Was Lacking.

He had been away on a business trip for quite a long time, and had brought his wife a handsome fan on his return. "It's just perfectly lovely, Harry," she said. "It's the daintiest and most beautiful fan I ever saw." "I'm glad you like it," he returned, with evident gratification. "How could I help liking anything so pretty?" she asked; and then she added with a sigh: "I only wish I could carry it some time." "Why can't you?" he demanded. "No gown to go with it," she answered, promptly. "There ought to be a gown to match, or at least one that wouldn't look shabby beside it, if—"

She got the gown. He kicked himself for two days, and ever thereafter bought fans to match what she already had.—Chicago Post.