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SELECTIONS

FACTS ABOUT THE SAUSAGE.

How One of the Most Universal of Culinary Products Is Made.

What is a sausage? The principle of making all sausages is similar, and consists in simply chopping or mincing the particular kind of meat employed and seasoning it with spices or herbs of various sorts, bread crumbs, egg, salt or mustard or any of those ingredients mixed in such proportions as are agreeable. Then the whole mixture is inclosed in portions of the prepared intestines of a hog, sheep or calf, scrupulously washed and scraped until immaculately clean.

Among the herbs employed for seasoning are shalot, onions, leeks, sage, thyme, garlic, marjoram and parsley, and in some kinds of sausages, besides meat, anchovies, oysters and red herrings are added. Finally the blood of various animals, as the ox, pig and goose, is used, mixed with oatmeal, bread crumbs and seasoning of various kinds. These in England are known as blood puddings, but the Americans as resolutely refuse to eat blood puddings as they do to partake of the hare. Bologna sausages are shrewdly suspected to be made of the flesh of the ass, but they can be successfully imitated by making a mince of equal parts of pork, veal and lean beef.

Then there are the tasty little Lyons sausages, of which the only fault is that they are too highly flavored with garlic. The Persians made a very palatable causage of the meat of a loin of mutton, chopped up with an equal quantity of bacon or the fat of a sheep's tail. The mince meat, after being seasoned, is not stuffed into a skin, but rolled into an ovold form, round a small iron skewer and the sausages are then roasted between two banks of hot ashes, the skewer being carefully turned during the operation. The famous sausages of Mayence, in Germany, are made of pork cut into small dice and seasoned with pepper and saltpeter, and these, when filled into the skins, are smoked in the chimney for forty-eight hours over, of course, a wood fire.

Germany has for centuries been the rival of Italy in the production of these historical viands. From different parts of the fatherland, and especially from Frankfort, Mecklenburg and Hamburg, come a vast variety of sausages, beginning with the "Wurstchen Garnirung," which are very little sausages used for garnishing vegetables or other dishes. The meat for them must be minced to a pulp, and if the flesh be veal 25 per cent. must be fat bacon and white bread crumbs soaked in milk. Then there are tongue sausages, into the flavoring of which powdered cloves enter largely.

The Germans are undoubted experts in sausage making, and almost every district in the country has its own favorite flavor of spice or herbs, but the addition of bread is not much patronized by German sausage makers and it is considered to detract from their goodness. Sometimes, however, it is thought desirable to use it—first, because it renders the sausage less rich, and next because it increases the bulk. To six pounds of meat no more than a pound of grated bread is allowed. In every case the bread must be moistened with cold milk or water and must be added before the mincing process is half completed.—London Telegraph.

An Electric Light Bath.

There is apparently no limit to the curious and unique arrangements suggested for the employment of electricity for general household purposes, as is evidenced by the device that has just been completed by a Cincinnati firm. It is an electric light bath, which is not to be confounded with an electric bath. The cabinet is of the usual size of vapor baths, with a lid inclosing the body completely, except the head, which is exposed. The lamps are distributed around the body of the patient, being arranged in groups of fourteen and operated by a separate switch for each group.

About sixty lamps of sixteen candle power are used in the bath. The sides of the interior of the cabinet are backed by polished nickel to give reflective power. The effect of the strong light is to brown the skin as if it had been exposed to the sun. The combined effects of the electric and vapor bath in one are said to be without the usual depressing effects of the vapor bath alone, in fact having an opposite effect and making a patient buoyant and frisky.—New York Telegram.

Nailed Himself to a Post.

Anson Smith, of Shelton Center, a wooden legged veteran, tells a funny story about himself. Mr. Smith set to work to make a frame for the support of his tomato vines. To keep the posts steady while nailing the slats he placed his left or wooden leg against them and drove the nails home with a vim. After nailing one end he started to go to the next, but found to his surprise he could not move. Visions of paralysis flashed over his mind, but on examining carefully he found he had driven the nail through slat and post into his wooden leg, and that he was nailed fast to the tomato frame.—Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel.

Familiarity Bred Contempt.

The death of a fireman and the injury to an engineer who sat down on the track and were struck by a train a few days ago on the Chicago division of the Pan Handle shows how careless railroad men sometimes become. The same kind of an accident was narrowly averted on the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania a few days ago. One of the best known engineers on the division and his fireman sat down on the track while waiting for a train, and both dropped asleep. Fortunately the engineer of the meeting train saw them in time to stop, and their lives were saved.—Indianapolis News.

Nature's Pranks in Old Missouri.

Stories of queer happenings over the country are being reported daily, but it is hardly probable that the record of Audrian county, Mo., during the past two weeks can be beaten in any other county in the union.

Charles Canada, near Chapel Grove, started off with a three legged colt born and then a neighbor, Mrs. Green, came in the field with a chicken with two heads and necks, well developed. Near Martinsburg a mare foaled two colts, a mule and a horse. Then a farmer near there plowed up a fine perch in his field and when he placed it in a tub of water it revived and appeared to be as lively as any other fish. A rain of frogs fell on the farm of David Shire, and he saved six of the batrachians and brought them to town to show for the truth of this story.

These stories began to circulate around, and then a man from near Laddonia brought into the city a snake which he had killed on his farm. The reptile had a number of legs, like those of a small alligator. To cap this a hunter living near the same place shot an animal in a tree and brought down a beast that was half rabbit and half squirrel. He has the skin to show for his story.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Death of an Eccentric American.

Harry Livingston, the descendant of the illustrious American statesman whose death has just been announced had lived in Florence thirty years. He was universally nicknamed El Americano. Though very eccentric, he was a general favorite. His chief amusement was driving six, eight, ten and even eighteen horses to his carriage. Finally the municipal authorities, fearing accidents in the streets, forbade him to drive more than six horses.

After this he drove out with a six-in-hand, surrounded by servants, each driving the same kind of rig. The matter got to be such a nuisance that a compromise was arranged, the authorities allowing Livingston to drive as many horses as he pleased himself if he would call off the servants. Another peculiarity of Livingston's was that he insisted upon the good old practice of hissing as well as applauding in a theater.

This brought him into occasional trouble with his fellow auditors, who held different views of the proprieties. But on the whole he was well liked, chiefly on account of his undoubted goodness of heart, his charities being many and well distributed.—Rome Letter.

Burial Alive for Indian Lepers.

Surgeon General Sir William Moore does not think that the terrible disease leprosy is more prevalent in India now than it was in former years, in spite of the impression to the contrary which led to the appointment of the commission now investigating this subject. Railways, it is observed, have enabled lepers to flock to the large centers where they can find better opportunities of living on alms. The only reason which may have increased the number of lepers is, he believes, the suppression by the British government of what is called "sumajh," or the burial alive of lepers, which was formerly a common practice.

This horrible remedy for the leper's sufferings was, we are told, always adopted with the consent of the leper himself, who—frequently declaring to his relatives and friends that he was tired of life—would ask them to perform "sumajh." Then a hole was dug and the leper escorted to the grave with flags, drums, "tomtoms" and other native unmusical instruments. The leper was simply placed in the hole in a sitting posture and the earth filled in.—London News.

Disinfecting Food for Starving Russians.

Disinfection has been used recently for an unusual, if not novel, purpose in Russia. Owing to the need for food for the starving peasantry, committees were appointed for the purpose of organizing a collection of scraps left after meals in the large cities. Many such scraps were collected from hospitals as well as from social gatherings. Thus arose the alternative of conveying contagious diseases to the peasants whom it was intended to benefit, or of destroying the food. In the face of the terrible scarcity in the country, the latter alternative was clearly to be avoided if possible, so the question was referred to the Bacteriological institution of Odessa for solution which came to the rescue with the suggestion that morsels of bread left over by persons infected with contagious diseases should be dried at a temperature of 250 degs. F., or to be submitted to a current of steam of similar temperature for at least one hour, when they would be thoroughly disinfected.—London Hospital.

Berlin's Great Circus Man.

The funeral of the dean among the circus directors of Europe, Ernest Renz, who died a few days ago at Berlin, was like the cortege of a prince. A military band marched in front of the hearse, which was drawn by six horses; the coffin was buried under a pyramid of flowers, among which there were wreaths from high official and military dignitaries; all the best known of the German circus directors followed in their carriages, and a deputation, consisting of three members of the troop of the famous Russian Ciniscill circus had come from Warsaw on purpose to put a floral tribute on the grave of the man who first converted circus riding into a fine art.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Fruit in Colorado.

Colorado is usually thought of only as a mining state, but with the success and spread of irrigation she is pushing to the front as a fruit producing state. A very large crop of the most luscious watermelons in the country is raised in Colorado, and the product is of such importance that Watermelon Day is a special holiday all over the eastern portion of the state; the governor usually attends the festivities at the watermelon growing center, and excursionists attend in thousands. This year Colorado has produced 2,200,000 quarts of strawberries.—Exchange.

BREVITIES

CHATS ABOUT MEN.

Abner McKinley, brother of the great protectionist, looks very much like him.

The Italian prime minister, Giolitti, dresses in rusty, old fashioned clothes, with an utter disregard of the demands of fashion.

Emanuel Lasker, the chess player, who recently defeated Mr. Blackburne, the English champion, is only twenty-four years of age.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has shaved off a beard which he has worn for nineteen years. It is said his daughter did not recognize him after the metamorphosis.

Few families can show a record like that of the Gross family, of Richmond, Ind. There are six brothers and five sisters of the family, and there has not been a death among them for fifty years.

The Earl of Orkney, who has just married a variety hall singer, is only twenty-five years of age. Miss Connie Gilchrist, the bride, has long been one of the shining lights of the London Gayety company.

Gustave F. Gruener, who has been a tutor in German and literature at Yale, has been appointed a professor. He is a New Haven boy, is not yet thirty years of age, and thus is one of the youngest men who has ever received this honor.

Benjamin L. Cohen, the latest addition to the ranks of Jewish legislators in Great Britain, is a wealthy London banker and chairman of the Jewish board of guardians. He has taken a deep interest in the education of the poor.

The title of General James B. Weaver, the Farmers' Alliance leader, is a genuine one. He enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa infantry in 1861, and three years later was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for "gallantry on the field."

Professor Blackie, the rugged old Edinburgh professor, does not go to bed until after midnight and rises correspondingly late in the morning. Until recently Professor Blackie had not needed a doctor's services for thirty years.

Li Hung-Chang, the Bismarck of China, was born in very humble station, and worked his way up by the series of literary examinations which form the only medium of promotion in the Flowery kingdom. He is now viceroy over 30,000,000 of people and grand secretary of the empire.

STAGE GLINTS.

Minna Gale will play a season of twenty weeks next season.

An American tour next season is contemplated by Stavenhaga, the pianist.

Bob Hillard will play the leading role in A. Y. Pearson's production of "The White Squadron."

Mrs. Leslie Carter has a firm determination to play "Fron-Fron" in the not very distant future.

Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, is going to make a tour around the world, beginning in South Africa in the autumn.

Mr. Daly's next Shakespearean production will be "The Tempest," and in it George Clarke will play the part of Prospero.

M. A. Kennedy, the rotund comedian of "Miss Helyett," weighs 260 pounds. Little Arthur Dunn, of extravaganza fame, weighs 90.

"Logan's Luck" is the name of an Irish somedy by Hal Reed, of Minneapolis, in which Edmund Collier propses to star next year.

Edwin Rostell, who for some years has been director of a school of dramatic art, will next season go on tour at the head of a company presenting classic and Shakespearean plays.

Manager R. M. Field has engaged Fannie Forrester, who has recently been playing in one of Charles Frohman's companies, for the soubret role in the Boston Museum theater next season.

It is a curious fact that David Belasco, the American adapter of "Miss Helyett," is a nephew of the famous London comedian, David James, who has made such a hit as the Quaker father in "Miss Decima," the English version of "Helyett." Belasco's father and David James are brothers. Belasco is the family name.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A Boston man wants to exhibit a skycycle at the World's fair. A skycycle comes under the head of flying machines.

The Wisconsin World's fair building will have a $5,000 grand staircase, the donation of the Morgan company, one of the best known firms of the state.

Butterflies to the number of 150,000 will be shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's fair. The collection is said to be the most complete and finest in the world.

San Bernardo county, Cal., is contemplating the exhibition at the World's fair of a "palace" of native salt, using blocks of crystallized salt that measure 12 by 12 inches and are transparent.

The Duke of Edinburgh has announced his intention of sending for exhibition at the World's fair some of the almost invaluable collection of ancient musical instruments which he possesses.

A Sioux squaw living near San Diego, Cal., will exhibit in the Woman's building at the World's fair a dress of deerskins, richly embroidered with sixteen pounds of beads. She worked for two years in making the garment.

Costa Rica's pavilion at the World's fair will be surrounded by gardens ornamented by a profusion of tropical plants, and in the galleries of the pavilion will be placed more than 3,000 beautiful birds, many of which have very gorgeous plumage.

TURF TOPICS.

In the czar of Russia's stables is a very crudely constructed sled that was built by Peter the Great.

The will of the late Douglas Henty, a wealthy English brewer and turfman, left £50,000 to the missionary societies.

A bicycle rider wheeled a quarter mile in 28 4-5 seconds at Hartford July 4. This beats all time at the distance made by a trotter or pacer.

The value this year of the grand prize of Paris was $50,000. The gate money amounted to $70,000 and the sum of $600,000 was invested in the mutuels.

There are over 1,200 trotting associations in the United States and Canada, not counting the numerous organizations not in membership with the National or American associations.

From an analysis of the list of animals with records between 2:20 and 2:08¼, it would appear that a trotter is at his best when seven years old, as animals of that age in this list exceed in numbers those of any other age.

The famous old horseman Richard Ten Broeck is said to be in indigent circumstances and almost blind at San Mateo, Cal. It was he who first essayed to assert the prowess of the American thoroughbred on English courses, and he was once reputed to be a millionaire.

There are 300 of the most beautiful horses in the world in the stables of the czar of Russia. They are luxuriously cared for and stand in clean straw to their knees. Their magnificent tails are never cut and reach to the feet, and the long, silky hair of their bodies is never clipped.

WHISPERS ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Frances E. Willard have been elected trustees of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ills.

Bertha Downing, of New Jersey, teaches woodcarving to a class of sixteen feeble minded girls and boys, and pays all the expenses of her class from the proceeds.

In Chicago Miss Amanda Jones is president of the Woman's Canning and Preserving company, capital $1,000,000, and keeps a secret the process of canning uncooked food.

The first woman dentist in the world, Mme. Hirschfeldt, who afterward became dentist to the family of the late Emperor William, was graduated from Pennsylvania college.

Mrs. T. B. Taber Willets, of Roslyn, L. I., personally manages a farm of 600 acres. Her Guernsey herd is one of the finest in the country, and their owner is said to know the pedigree of every one of them.

Mrs. Dora R. Miller, a well known school teacher of New Orleans, has patented a blackboard eraser or rubber. It is a small contrivance worn on the hand, and is considered so practicable and useful that the inventor has been offered $5,000 for the patent right.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Cairngorms are worn with summer ginghams.

Even filigree paper knives are used in hot weather.

Filigree jewelry is making its way for summer wear.

The pointed button for studs is a great institution, since button holes may give way.

Buckles for belts are made of flowers inclosed in a round, oval or oblong form, and are sold adjusted to ribbon belts.

Eagle claws are mounted like a hand with gauntlet cuff of silver and cairngorm in the end, and on one claw is a ring with the thistle as device and a colored stone. The whole is a brooch and its origin is Scotch.

Flower belts in metal are worn by young girls. These are pansies, lilies, wild roses, flowers-de-luce and other open petaled flowers made flat and linked together. Another variety incloses each flower within a circle and links the circles together.—Jewelers' Circular.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

James Potter has been appointed district passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio at Philadelphia, to succeed Charles R. McKenzie.

Plans are being examined for the construction of a railroad across the main chain of the Caucasus mountains. The line will have a length of 100 miles, and will present great engineering difficulties.

The elite vestibule trains of the Old Colony railroad running between Boston and Fall River in connection with the Fall River boats are provided with a colored attendant, who passes through and serves passengers with ice water.

Plans have been prepared by the Great Northern for machine shops, car repair shops, roundhouses, passenger and freight stations for the division headquarters at Spokane, Wash. The machine shop will have a capacity of seventy-five engines a year and will give employment to 250 men.

AROUND THE THRONES.

Peter the Great superintended the management of the first Russian newspaper.

One of the fine jewels in the possession of the shah is a pearl for which one of his ancestors paid $675,000.

Carmen Sylva has composed another volume of poems which are to be published under the name of "Songs of the Sea."

The Grand Duke George, second son of the czar of Russia, is under medical treatment in the Caucasus, where he will remain for two years.

Princess Margaret of Prussia is one of the most indefatigable equestriennes in Europe. Horseback riding was recommended to her as a palliative of obesity, and the prescription pleased her so well that she has taken it to excess.