

ICE CREAM.

POINTS OF INTEREST ABOUT A SUMMER LUXURY.

Turning Out 2,000 Gallons of the Frozen Commodity Daily in a Big Factory--How It is Done.

One of the largest ice cream factories in the city, says the Chicago Record, is located on a busy downtown street and throngs of shoppers pass it day after day without an intimation of its presence. The work is all carried on in a damp basement, where the atmosphere is always as raw and chilly as that of a March morning. At one end of the room there is a long row of tanks half full of ice water, and in them, half submerged, stand rows of cream cans but recently brought from a creamery in Wisconsin. For ice cream is really made of cream—at least by the larger and better manufacturers. Indeed, the cream tests 18 per cent of butter fat, while the city ordinances require only 15 per cent. A taste of it from a glass brought memories of a farm house pantry, so rich and yellow it was. In a little room not far from the cream tanks the flavoring compounds are kept. Vanilla, which is more largely used than any other, is made there by distilling the beans. Fully 90 per cent of all the ice cream sent out is flavored with vanilla, including practically all the supplies to the soda fountains. Lemon flavoring, on the other hand, has almost wholly gone out of fashion and the small quantities used are flavored with the juice of the raw fruits instead of the manufactured extracts. The manufacturer refuses to employ any of the "made" essences, such as pineapple and strawberry, none of which contains a particle of the real fruit. In place of these he uses the crushed and preserved fruits themselves, which come from New York State in glass cans. The flavors include cherry, peach, apricot, pineapple, raspberry and strawberry. Chocolate is one of the favorite flavors and is most extensively used of any next to vanilla.

In another corner of the room under the sidewalk there is a great storage room full of blocks of ice. As packing is needed these are shoved out one by one and run up on an endless chain, which carries them to the top of a machine, where they are dropped upon a cylinder 8 feet long by 2 feet in diameter and thickly set with sharp prongs. In a jiffy the ice is torn into pieces and carried along by another endless belt and dumped in a pile at the center of the stone floor. The salt used is coarse and brown, and comes from New York.

Everything is now ready for beginning the real operation of making the ice cream. The machines used are simple in their construction. There is an iron base on which the ice cream freezer is placed. Above this an arm reaches out and fastens to the dasher crank of the freezer, this being turned by means of a set of cog wheels, one of which is attached to a power shaft. A high rotary speed can thus be given the ice cream can inside of the freezer.

The workmen are big, brawny men who wear rubber boots all the time to get out of the ice water with which the floor is covered. The cream is put into the cans in proper proportions, then the flavor and then the sugar, always according to an exact formula, so that the product will never vary. Then the packing of ice and salt goes in and the machine is started. It takes just 28 minutes to freeze a ten-gallon charge. When the can comes out it is repacked in a wooden pail or tub ready to be sent out. The factory has a capacity of 2,000 gallons a day. The ice cream sells wholesale at 90 cents a gallon.

Fruit ices are made of water, crushed or preserved fruits, whites of eggs and sugar, frozen like ice cream. The cost is the same as for ice cream, owing to the fact that the fruits used are expensive. Frozen pudding is made by placing a large quantity of candied fruits in the cream before freezing. Vari-colored loaves of ice-cream are formed by packing in cases with layers of the cream, colored with chocolate and strawberries. Then the cases are placed in ice until the layers are thoroughly frozen together, after which the cake readily comes out and can be wrapped in oiled paper and packed in a pasteboard box, ready for the banquet.

Of late years ice cream has been extensively molded in unique and artistic designs. Some entertainers have an individual model for each guest. The mold is made of pewter in two parts, hinged together. By filling it with ice cream and pressing it together the necessary shape is obtained. Some of the flower castings can be made very beautiful by varying the colors inside. A recent design is a mold in the shape of a human foot, supposed to resemble Trilby's foot. In vanilla cream it has a startling realistic appearance. For a card party a deck of cards is cast, and molds are made to represent various prominent men.

The history of ice cream is rather obscure. Prior to 1801 the best substitute for ices of the present day was a custard made in earthen dishes and set on blocks of ice to cool. It congealed but little, as the trick of ice and salt and motion was not then known. In 1801 a negro named Jackson reached Philadelphia from the West Indies. He was a confectioner, and seeing the frozen puddings then in vogue set about to improve them. He not only froze the custards hard by a secret process, but was able to mold them in various forms. This first ice cream became very popular with the epicures of the

day and Jackson laid up quite a fortune. Until recently his descendants were still making ice cream in Philadelphia.

GOTHAM'S OLDEST HOUSE.

Where the First Blood of the Revolution Was Shed.

Several decades previous to the Revolution, when the Sons of Liberty were struggling to bring the citizens of New York to a sense of the indignity that was being heaped upon them by the British Government, the city sold lots on what is now William street to enterprising citizens, who agreed to erect houses of two or three stories on them. Of the houses built at this time, or at any time previous, during the early days of New Amsterdam, the oldest now standing is a quaint three-story brick structure at 122 William street.

The house, which has changed in appearance but little since it was first built, is owned by Thomas B. Gilford, of Toms River, N. J., by whose ancestor, Samuel Guilford, it was purchased from its builders in 1773. Prior to that year nothing of the owner of the place is known, for the records of transfer have long since crumbled to dust, and nothing now remains of the original builders but the queer-looking little house, the bricks of which have outlived the sons and great-grandsons of the men whose hands laid them.

In Revolutionary times the site of 122 William street was the summit of what was then known as Golden Hill. It was on this piece of historic ground that the first blood of the Colonists was shed, for the battle of Golden Hill, in which an old Quaker was badly wounded by the British soldiers, occurred about two months previous to the famous massacre of the citizens on the Boston Common. The battle took place directly behind 122 William street, and the house at that time was an old one, and had been used as a tavern. Later on it became the rendezvous of Washington, Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Gen. Putnam, and later still of the notorious Capt. Kidd, Marshall Cunningham and Benedict Arnold. For more than 100 years the unpretentious little building was buried in oblivion, between the walls of big commercial houses that were built around it, and had nothing to distinguish it from its modern neighbors but its antique appearance. The house is built of brick imported from Holland, laid in a cement that is as imperishable as the bricks themselves. The roof is slanting, with two attic windows running out to its edge, and the building taken as a whole, is a perfect type of what a New York house of the Revolutionary period looked like.

As in most houses that were erected during the early days of New York, 122 William street has in the basement two of the famous Dutch ovens which were the house anchors and pride of the Knickerbockers. The kitchen, in the basement, is built after the English model, with an immense mantel elaborately inlaid with tiles of porcelain, about six inches square, each tile containing some historic, religious or secular event. The illustrations on these tiles are almost obliterated now, but a few of them still remain. The most striking feature of the building is its tall chimney tower, built also of Holland brick. This small pile has withstood the storms and shocks of almost two centuries, and, with the exception of two or three small patches, made recently, is as firm and fit for use today as it was when the Sons of Liberty were battling for the independence of our Republic.

A Dangerous Practice.

The London Lancet sounds a note of warning that should be echoed through every civilized land on the face of Christendom. It relates an instance of a consumptive who had a stand on the street for selling little toys with whistles in imitation of birds. These toys were sold for penny. After playing until the attention of some youngster was attracted, the toy he had been using was bought by the child, who put into his own mouth the wet end of the whistle covered with the saliva of the vendor. This is but a sample of the ways in which diseases are spread. Who can say but that all these toys are brought by the seller from homes where diseases of all kinds run riot? The petted darling of some household where health and hygiene are observed may take into his mouth one of these pipes that some scarlet-fever or diphtheritic child has played with the night before.

Not long since, on a metropolitan thoroughfare, a man selling these bird whistles allowed half a dozen children to take a little toot at them. No one seemed to realize that any one of these little ones might be coming down with some contagious disease, or that the blast of a tiny trumpet might be the call of the minister of death.

It is quite time that some pre-emptory measures were taken to restrict peddling by persons who are simply hotbeds of contagious germs, and whose very touch is contaminating. It is said that life is a choice of evils, but at least parents can refuse to select for their little ones toys that in the nature of things are laden with the very evils that they so steadily seek to avoid.

A Veteran Horse.

The Virginia Military Institute at Lexington owns a draught horse which has been at that institution since before the war, and up to a few days ago he did service at his place in the wagon.

STORY OF THE WAR.

JAPAN'S BRILLIANT TACTICS IN SUBDUING CHINA.

A Succession of Victories--An Offensive and Defensive Alliance by Which Japan Will General China's Vast Armies Should Either Be Besieged.

The full terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan are finally avowed, and more than justify the wildest estimate that has yet been made of the ambition of the conquering power. The independence of Korea was assured, but such independence as Korea would enjoy under this treaty is a mere sham. The annexation of Formosa, of the conquered strongholds and of the territory east of the Liao River is the dismemberment of China. The indemnity is \$142,000,000.

The sixth article provides for "an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan." This means Japanese generals in command of Chinese armies, Japanese admirals restoring China's navy, Japanese control of Chinese finances, legislation, commerce and foreign relations. In a word it gives to forty millions of Japanese the power of handling the resources of the four hundred millions of China.

What use Japan would make of this power is sufficiently indicated in the words of Count Okuma, an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who frankly says:

"The European powers are already showing symptoms of decay, and the next generation will see their constitutions shattered and their empires in ruins. * * * Who is fit to be their proper successors if not ourselves?"

Japan is undoubtedly dreaming of world conquest. The absorption of China is really the chief article of the treaty.



MARSHAL YAMAGATA, ADMIRAL ITO, MARSHAL OYAMA.

Japan, an empire with forty million population, conquered China, an empire with four hundred million population, within a little less than eight months.

The war virtually began on the 23d of last June, when 20,000 Japanese troops were landed in Korea. It practically ended February 14 of this year when Admiral Ting, the Chinese commander, surrendered Weihaiwei and then committed suicide.

The United States tried to prevent war by offering (July 18) to be a sort of mutual friend in settling the quarrel. China seemed willing to consent to mediation, but Japan as much as told the Americans to mind their own business. Nevertheless, on every favorable occasion during the struggle the United States sought to play the part of peacemaker, and eventually peace was brought about through the instrumentality of Minister Dun in Tokio and Minister Denby in Peking.

The first overt act of war was the sinking of the British steamship Kowshing off Asan, Korea, in July by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa. The Kowshing was transporting troops to reinforce the Chinese on the peninsula.

Two days before the Japanese had in effect seized the king's palace at Seoul under pretense of protecting the helpless Korean monarch.



LI HUNG CHANG.

July 29 Japan called out her reserves and on Aug. 1 she notified representatives of other countries that war was on and politely informed the rest of the world that things were just what they seemed.

There were numerous engagements of minor consequence while the Japanese were driving the Chinese northward out of Korea, but the first great battle was at Pingyang, Sept. 15 and 16, when Field Marshal (now Minister of War) Yamagata's army captured that stronghold.

Sept. 17, the sea fight off the mouth of the Yalu River substantially destroyed the Chinese Navy. Field Marshal Oyama sailed from Hireskima Sept. 23 with the second Japanese army, but was lost to sight until exactly one month

later he landed with his forces at Talien on the Shinking Peninsula of China. Marshal Yamagata meanwhile had been leading his victorious army through Northern Korea.

Port Arthur, looked upon as one of the best fortified places in the world, fell Nov. 21. The two Japanese armies then marched leisurely on to Peking. There was occasional fighting, but evidently the Japanese did not press the campaign, moving along leisurely and when ready capturing Newchwang on the Leatong River.

The battle of Weihaiwei was the next and the final important engagement of the war.

Japan has made a hostile demonstration about Formosa, but probably in order to lay a foundation for a claim to it in the peace negotiations rather than to seize the island.

About the middle of March the talk of peace negotiations, which had been heard for some weeks, crystallized in the definite agreement of China to accept the conditions which Japan proposed.

The correspondence was carried on through the United States ministers in order to avoid a repetition of the incident of February, when Japan kicked out two emissaries masquerading as peace ambassadors, but without credentials.

After some further delay Li Hung Chang was duly commissioned to represent the Emperor of China and sailed for Shimonoseki, Japan, where he was received by Japan's peace commissioners, Count Ota and Viscount Mutsu.

The peace conference was only fairly under way when a fanatic shot Li Hung Chang, inflicting a slight wound in the face. The Mikado promptly proclaimed an armistice, intended to last until the Chinese Envoy should recover.

Before the armistice expired the peace conference had agreed upon a treaty.

The provisions of the treaty of most consequence to outside countries are these:

China agrees to no longer impose upon foreigners the odious tax known as *liken*, levied upon goods and sales.

A uniform standard tael is to be adopted by China for her currency. Much confusion is caused in money calculations, because there are the Aikwan or custom tael (usually meant when government computations are made), worth about 72 cents, and the Shanghai tael, worth about 69 cents.

All foreigners are to be permitted to introduce into China factories and machinery, and to lease warehouses in the interior.

Japan takes Formosa, the Pescadore Islands and Manchuria from Yingkow, on the Leao river to Anping, on the Yalu including the Leatong peninsula.

No other part of China is to be occupied by Japan even as a temporary guarantee that China shall abide by the provisions of the peace treaty, except possibly Weihaiwei.

The important commercial concessions made by China are to be shared by all nations.

Other countries have striven for many years to induce China to abolish the *liken* impost, but in vain.

The term is composed of the Chinese word "li," the thousandth part of a tael, and "kin," meaning money. The tax is imposed in addition to customs duties upon goods transported from one point in China to another, and the rates varies at the different barriers or boundaries throughout the country.

Foreign owned goods might be exempted from this and other local exactions by means of transit passes issued by the customs authorities on payment of two and one-half per cent of the value of the goods.

Originally the *liken* was a tax of one cash (a copper coin varying in value from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of an American cent) per tael on the value of all sales, and was imposed by the people of China upon themselves to make up the deficiency in the land tax during the Taiping rebellion.

The money thus raised was to be set apart for military measures only and intended to be merely a temporary measure. But it is still levied and has been recognized in treaties by foreign nations trading with China.

Some Queer Nests.

A great comfort of the modern dwelling house was long anticipated by the birds, namely, lighting by means of electricity. This bird, called *melicouris* Baya, is a tiny creature of India, and constructs a well designed nest, which is suspended from palm trees and roofs of houses. The nest resembles a bottle in shape and is woven together with great art. In it are found great balls of clay, and these are in reality candlesticks in which glow worms are set to serve as candles; these are placed about the entrance of the nest, which is therefore luminous. This lightning is a defense against snakes and other midnight prowlers, who are frightened away by the pale fire of the glow worm. The little birds never think whether their living candles suffer any more than the Roman Emperors who used martyrs as torches.

A Mine as a Paris Exhibit.

M. Paschal Grousset, deputy of Paris, proposes, as a novelty for the exhibition of 1900, to dig a mine to the depth of 1,500 meters, in which an exhibition of coal, diamond, gold and other mining could be given. It would be a paying "side show," he thinks.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

It is said that seasickness is rare on vessels fitted with bilge keels.

Two pounds of potatoes are said to contain as much nutriment as thirteen pounds of turnips.

Red phosphorus combines with chlorine of potash to make an explosive of great violence.

They are trying to invent a phonographic disk on which a speaker can record his own orations.

The new photograph of the heavens which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers shows 68,000,000 stars.

It is reported that the United States cruiser Minneapolis, with her three screws, is much more economical in her consumption of coal than the twin screw vessels.

Gas-engines are being used in Dresden, Germany, to propel street-cars. They are of nine-horse power, and are placed under the seats. A speed of nine miles an hour can be obtained with a car carrying thirty-six passengers, the cost being fifteen cents a mile with gas at one dollar a thousand feet.

The total horse-power of the locomotives of the world, not including locomotives, of which there are 105,000, with a total horse-power of 3,000,000, is 46,000,000, which represents all the force that could be exerted by 1,000,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the entire globe.

Aluminum is not, as is quite generally supposed, in itself a strong metal. It is only half as strong as wrought iron and has a very low elastic limit. It is when combined with other metals that its real value begins to appear. With eight to twelve per cent of copper added, making aluminum bronze, one of the densest, finest-grained and strongest metals known is developed.

The First Commoner of England.

The position of the British Speaker is somewhat unfamiliar to the experience of other Nations. He is the appointee of the House itself by free election, and while he is necessarily subject to re-election at the opening of each new Parliament his re-election has never been even opposed, except on one occasion, during the long period of two hundred years. Once elected, therefore, the Speaker practically holds office till he chooses to resign. In no case is a British Speaker ever likely to be chosen from the ranks of very active partisans; indeed, there is no such case upon record. The Government of the day is charged with the duty of proposing a suitable candidate, and his rejection by the House would entail the resignation of the Ministry, but there is no reason why he should even be selected from the party of the Government. There have been cases in which an opposition member of special personal fitness has been chosen, and it is a curious fact that such a course has never become common in some of the Australasian colonies, whose parliamentary practice is scrupulously framed upon the British model. To be the "First Commoner of England," the representative of the representative Chamber which actually rules the Empire, is of course an object of ambition, and if a suitable candidate can be found in the Government party he is likely to be chosen; on the other hand, it may be doubted whether it is possible to point to any public position where personal fitness enters so largely into the calculations of those entrusted with selection to an important office. It is encouraging to find that the result has been that dignity and impartiality have distinguished the holders of the office for hundreds of years. Perhaps it is equally important to find that the influence of these two moral qualities has been found equal to the task of maintaining order and curbing excitement during centuries of National life where the coercive powers vested in the holder of the office itself are so small as to depend entirely for enforcement upon the vote of the House in each case.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Madstone is Light and Porous.

The madstones is a light, porous stone, of a greenish color, which is said to possess the property of drawing the venom from the bite of a dog or other animal afflicted with hydrophobia. They are quite rare, being only occasionally found in the South.—*New York Dispatch.*

Horse Population of New York.

The Board of Health has just completed a horse census of New York. The recapitulation shows that there are 69,212 equines hauling everything from garbage to pleasure seekers at all hours of the day and night.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

"A designing man I hate" cried Nell.

With scornful head erect, And yet within a year she loved And wedded an architect.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the

An Indian Pipe With a History.

Captain W. H. Toudee, of Lumpkin, has an Indian pipe which has a history. It is a pipe given to him by an Indian Chief. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship and demonstrates clearly the patience and ingenuity of those strange people. The bowl and stem, or shank, of the pipe are made of some heavy, dark, mottled red stone, said to be red marble, but somewhat resembling in appearance the red obsidian of which arrow heads are sometimes found about the site of Indian villages. The stem part of the pipe is about eight inches long, and about an inch in diameter, from the tail end of which rises the bowl of the pipe, about four inches high and gradually enlarging to the top to about one and a half inches in diameter, the opening in the bowl being small, the walls thick. The stem and bowl are at right angles to each other, and the carved end of the shank projects beyond the bowl about an inch. The whole pipe is beautifully polished and displays nice adjustment of proportions and symmetry. Underneath the bowl of the pipe, on the stem, is a well-executed carving of a horse's head and neck. And now comes the marvelous and curiously interesting portion of the complete pipe; it is the stem proper. The stem is made of hickory or some fine-grained hard wood; is two feet long and ornamented with carving. This stem is about one inch wide and half an inch thick, the edges being rounded to make the upper and lower surfaces oval. It is simply polished without staining and shows the grain of the wood clearly. Through this flatish oval stem are a number of diamond-shaped holes cut, each about half an inch by one-quarter of an inch in dimensions, at very irregular distances apart and very irregular as to alignment, some near the centre, some near the edges and some in intermediate positions, placed at intervals along the whole length of the stem, the whole number of these perforations being sixteen. The most curious thing about the mechanism of the pipe is how was the small hole through the stem perforated through that hard wood a distance of two feet, necessarily in a zigzag or winding course so as to avoid these diamond-shaped perforations and come out exactly in the centre of the stem at both ends. No straight line could pass longitudinally through the stem and not penetrate one or more of these diamond apertures. It is a puzzle and a mystery to every one who sees it, and yet smoke is drawn through freely and easily. It is certainly a relic of an ingenious people worth preserving.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Primitive Fire Engine.

The oldest known fire engine for pumping water is probably the one mentioned in the *Spiritualia* of Hero, about 150 B. C. This engine, it is said, was contrived with two single-acting pumps with a single beam pivoted between the two for working the plungers. The streams of water united in a single discharge pipe and passed up a trough having an air chamber, and out of a nozzle which might be turned in any direction as desired. Fire engines appear also to have been used extensively by the early Romans, who, furthermore, organized regular fire brigades.

In the early part of the sixteenth century a fire engine known as a "water syringe" was introduced, which, in a measure, resembles the modern forms of fire engines. This was mounted on wheels and the water was pumped by levers. This form of engine was very generally used in Germany. In England about the same time large brass syringes were used. These held several quarts of water and were operated by three men, two of them holding the syringe at each side with one hand and directing the nozzle with the other, while the third operated the plunger. It was necessary, after having discharged the water from the syringe, to refill it from a well or cistern near the fire or from buckets. The syringes were later fitted to portable tanks of water. The first successful fire engine was probably the Newsham engine, and this was the pioneer of manually operated fire engines. The pumps in these engines were built on many different designs, but in most cases they were operated by levers. Fire engines similar in form to the Newsham engine were in use up to the year 1850.—*Scientific American.*

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Hood's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood.