Me to Work That Calls for High-linwer Laundry Machinery and Must Se Quickly Done.

Handhag the "wash" for ocean Marra, dining and sleeping cars and resta crants has now become a cistinetive branch of modern laundry work, and calls for high power machizery, expensive washing equipment, and a perfect orgenization, says the New York Times. From the old-fash-"soord round tub, the fluted washboard, the wringer, and the force of a human arm and the flatiron, to the rewalving washer, the centrifugal water enstructor, and the steam-driven mangete, is a long step, and though the former are still in use, they are really the neapons of a civilization that exfated when the world moved slower than we of the present day are went to travel. In this connection one may point to the Chinaman, who, because he has not kept pace with modern ideas and in provements, is gradually losing his identity as the laundrymaniof the people, and must ultimately be driven from the washtub to other fields of metivity.

The modern laundry has reduced the washing of clothes and household Barn to an exact science, and while one may question its reliability as regards the handling of delicate falries, it is a marvelous time-saver, and this very feature is the one which appeals to the average American. It is mot difficult to imagine how the "wash" of the household can be "done up" quickly, but when it comes to handhing the numerous pieces used by the 2,000 people who compose the crew of the passengers of an ocean greyhound. the subject gains interest. The process, though simple, is the result of much study.

When a transatlantic liner, with, say, 2000 people on board, reaches port, the "wash" quickly follows the passengers mahore. Its size depends upon the mumber of passengers it carried, and the length of the voyage. It may range From 8,000 to 25,000 places, consisting mainty of sheets, table cloths, napkins, Money, etc. This, to use a laurdry Berm, is "plain work." The quantity matters little to the laundryman. His Erst move is to sort the pieces- the counting is done when they are tied to bundles to be returned.

The separate lots are put into washers helding a solution of soap and water and bluing, heated by live steam, The washer is a large stationary cylinelem containing a smaller perforated

cylinder, which revolves first to the wight and then to the left a stated numher of times, so that the linen is tossed. Arom side to side, and receives the benefit of all the water that is forced Abrough the perforations. After the twasting is completed, the pieces are placed in the extractor, and then by eratrifugal force nearly every grop of melicture is whirled out of them. The experation consumes about 15 minutes, and then they are ready for the mangle, or, in other words, ready to be around - the final process.

The bed of the margle is a steel volve several rollers, covered with "wood and an outside jacket of canvas. which is waxed to prevent the fabrics. Afrom sticking to the machine and becoming wrinkled or torn. The tablecloths, or towels, as the case may be, are fed into one side of the machine. travel under the rollers, and then are earried to the under side of the had on a sheet, which, when the edge of the bed is reached, drops them into another sheet for conveyance to the women folders on the opposite side to which they originally started. In eases where starch must be used the Sabries are placed in a dry air chamher, and afterwards dampened before they are fed to the mangles.

Some pieces can be washed, wrong, mad ironed in 30 minutes while others "take one and a half hours. The "wash" from an ocean liner is usually returned. within 24 hours, but when necessity marises the work can be finished in less. Then a third of that time. Some of "the aundries nandling steamship and railroad work have a weekly capacity of 700,000 pieces, and the business has Become so well systematized that hardby one piece is lost or misplaced, and slow require a second cleansing.

# the Had Lost Her "Child."

... A aweet old lady, of the sort that is always young went shopping the wher day with her daughter. They whited a great department store, and there, by some chance, became separated. It was "bargain day," and an immense crowd was surging back mad forth. The daughter had the memoranda and the purse.

The dear old lady grew distracted. She ran this way and that, peering into strange faces and following Baler clews.

"What is it, madain?" asked a sympathetic floor-walker, "Can I **be**)p you?"

"Ob, I don't know!" she cried. "But I do wish you'd try " "Have you lost something?"

"I've lost me child!" "How old was it?" ... "Fifty-two!"

Then they both burst into laughter, and a minute or two later the well grown "chilo" came into sight. -- Youth's companion.

Not an English Buildog. A snobbish young linglishman, ac-

commanded by a core dog, recently gret into a strest cur aul satio wn opposite an Irishm to The latter was immunectately attracted by the animal, and after some action and ab were Dangehells received by the master, maked outright what kind of a dog it **W**10 --

"It is a cross between an are and an Trishman," was the loud-voiced reply, "Faith thfo, we're both related to baste," returned the Irishman, atheerfully London Star,

#### THE LONELY LADY BOARDER.

the Peels Sometimes as Bauly Off as the Woman Who Is Indiated in the Wilderness.

"I've heard of the wises of farmers in the remote country regions who go insane from pure loneliness," said the woman boarding house dweller, relates the New York Sun, "and I have come to realize perfectly well how that might happen. Many women who live alone sometimes declare that life in a boarding house is less lonesome than life in a flat or an apartment hotel unless a woman can afford to entertain frequently and have her friends around her. But life in the boarding house may be dreary enough to the woman

who is entirely alone. "If she doesn't happen to want to make friends with anyhody in the house, there is only one thing left for, her to do after dinner. She must either go to ber own room or out of the house. And there will be many evenings, popular as she may be, when there will be no occasion for going out. Besides, boarding home women are not likely to be asked out very much. If they're young or of the bachelor type, they can make up parties and go about together. But, left to the kindness of her friends, the boarding house woman is going to be very much

"I have sat in the parlor at night and talked with idiots just because I hated to go up to my room, as I had done for three nights before, to sit alone until bedtime came. I have played whist with such blunderers that I could scarcely hold my tongue, rather than leave behind the only society available.

"It is all very well to talk about selfcontrol and reading. Try two or three years of boarding house life with the endless evenings in one's own room and the delight of reading has begun to pall even if one's eyes have held out. "If the New York boarding house is lonesome, think what existence must be in the country. When I go to a

boarding house in the south nowadays I never ask about the food or the beds or the comfort of the house. All I ask is: Who is there? Are they all old women or invalids with trained nurses who go to bed every night at nine o'clock? If the boarders are of that kind it makes no difference how the house may be kept. I wouldn't go there if there was a chef famous as any cordon bleu.

want to go to bed as soon as dinner is over, who can talk, play cards and do comething to enable one to stay out of one's own room for a few hours, I'll go there, however poor the food may be. And so will every other woman who has suffered from boarding house loneliness. Poor food doesn't drive people crazy. But staying in one's room alone in a boarding house will do

"But if the house is full of wide-

GIRLS IN BELGIUM'S MINES.

that if my experience has been of any

The Country is Unable to Find a Suitable volution to its Industrial Problem.

Notwithstanning al. the criticisms and ameliorative suggestions that prevail on social reformanta galle ishoring classes, and the dreams of the motiern-sociologists of both hemispheres, the problem of how Belgium can supply decent employment to its southern girls welld remains to be solved. The kingdom is only onefourth the size of Pennsylvania, and art within its behindries more than Kinstown persons are mattling for their daily bread, says the Chicago Tribune.

Undoubtedly the American girls pity their Reigian elsters and condemn. the act of employing the weaker sex upon dangerous and stremuous labor in suprerranean galleries, just as Belgian servant ciris and farmers' daughters have citied them for many years; nevertheless, the girls at work in the mines make light of their sympathizers and seem more than satisfied with their miserable lot. None of them would voluntarily exchange it for the posidon of a kervant girl. Complaints seldom arise from their lips, no matter what grave canger the day's share of work may involve or to what wretched condition of servitude they may be

Commed. The mines wherein so many young girls are spending the best days of their youth are indisputably the deepest in the whole world, some reaching a depth of 4,400 feet, and their interior is insufficiently ventilated; the air is impure, the heat intense and highly explosive from numberless crevices capable of transforming hundreds of toiling bodies into lifeless masses in an disexpected moment. Numerous tinstances of such disasters are on rec-

The cothes, worn by the unfortunate presidening working time are made. of blue linen of the lightest weight. and consist of large pantaloons, the ends of these bifureate garments being sed around the legs just above the shoes; also a jacket wherein the body can freely exercise its muscular sciength. The bair is skillfully envelopes in a hanckerchet, thus protering the head from coal cust as wellas if it lad never apprehended a coalmine. The whole outlife ats about 70 scents, stall is changed two en week-In full diess the girl of the Be gianmore resembles a bicyclist of her sex arraced in bloomers.

For 12 hours' work a day in the mines the Beigian girl eaths to cents. Carel Nothing About the Color.

the walsh more taxing the best yes god enny fish? Waster Yessah. We has black basa. preiped bass, bluefish, an' whitefish,

Trion't keer noth n'erbord the color jist we long es they be from "- Cleveland leader.

#### SINK-HOLES IN KANSAS.

Mysterious Depressions in the Western Part of the States and How Accounted For.

An interesting phenomenon in western Kansas is described and pictured in a recent report of the United States geological survey. One of the natural curiosities of the great plains region known as the Meade salt well, In southwestern Kansas. It made its appearance very suddenly in 1889, states the New York Sun.

On March 3 in that year the famous Jones and Plummer cattle trail extended right over the spot where this depression was soon to appear. A wagon passed along the trail over the level ground. It is not known that this spot was seen again until 23 days: later, when it was found that the ground for a considerable area had sunk into the earth and the hole was partly filled with water from an underground source.

The eavity was circular, and the tracks of wagons and cattle on the trail were still plainly seen on either side of the hole. A considerable area around the hole had been depressed to & smaller extent.

The sink hole remains to-day, and on either side of it are still to be seen the road ruts and cattle trails along which for years scores of thousands of ranch cattle were driven from northern Texas into Kansas: There were very few routes of travel across this wide plain. But the accident to the surface occurred on the most important of them.

Those who studied this depression were surprised to find that the water in it was very salt, although the ground water in the neighboring wells contained not a trace of salt. It was also found that this saline water had at times a high temperature, closely appreaching the boiling point.

The geologists as yet have not been able to explain either the saltiness or the high temperature of the water. It was also found that there were two distinct layers of water, the upper layer, three feet thick, being much less salt than the lower layer, which was six feet to depth.

To-day the depression measures 260 feet across the top and 126 feet across the surface of the pond, which is nine feet deep; the distance from the bottom of the water to the level of the plain is 40 feet. A good-sized house might be hid away in the depres-

The geologists say that the Meade salt well is only the most striking of the Kansas sink holes, for there are many other depressions of similar nature in the state. Large sections of the high plains which stretch across the western part of Kansas are fairly pitted with large or small saucerlike depressions, sometimes so near together that a stone mut be thrown from one to another.

Many of these sinks are shallow, but others are deep, like the salt well here described. The depressions are so numerous that farmers are falking of utilizing them for the storage of the spring rains, and thus conserving the water that falls into them for irrigation purposes. It may be worth while to make them serviceable in this way. for irrigation is all that the great region needs to make it wonderfully fer-

We have long known of the countless sink holes in the great cave regions of this country which are formed by water percolating through the limestone rocks, dissolving their mineral particles and thus carrying the rock away in spinition. No such explanation, however, can be given of the sink holes of western Kausas. They are still constantly forming and are gradually lowering the surface over large areas, but how they are formed is not yet fully determined.

The study that has recently been made of them by the geological surver seems to show that the settling is due in the smaller cases to the gradual compacting of the soil particles by the percolation of water which collects from rain in particular spots and by the chemical solution and washing away of the more soluble particles. which compose the ground.

In the larger sinks which appear auddenly, like the Meade -alt well, there seems, however, to have been a caving in of the underlying rock bed. which is thin in places and has probably been decomposed and carried away by the underground waters.

# Surgical Magneta.

Not long ago a New England electrical engineer, who accidentally got a needle stuck into his leg, twisted some wires about a piece of iron, and connected the wires with a dynamo Then with a magnet thus made, he pulled the bit of steel from the wound About the same time an apprentice in the Mare Island navy yard, in Califorma, was insured in the face by some bits of steel from a broken tool. The surgeon failed to extract all the pieces, and the wound inflamed. The chief electrician then improvised a magnet capable of lifting 500 pounds, and he'd it in front of the boy's face, when the remaining bit of steel flew out of the wound as promptly as if it had been seat for Now, if some one would invent a magnet that would pull slivers out of a boy's fingers, thousands, of young Americans would rise and call him blessed. Youth's Companion.

# Five Varieties of theen.

On the confident of North America. there are live varieties of wild sheep; the character sheep of Alaska; the black sheep of British Columbia; ar other variety living in the cold, harren regions about Point Bacrow, recently asservered and not yet classified; the Hig-Horn and the Mexican sheep, discovered only a few years ago in the mountains of northern Mexico. -- Livesto. k at sat between a

# CHAMPAGNE IS VERY OLD.

Monks Were the First to Manufacture the sparkling Wine Many Lestpries Ago.

The origin of champagne is rather mysterious and the painstaking man has yet to be found who shall write ite true and authentic history, says the Boston Budget. It was stated recently. in newspapers, French and English, that the wine was brought to perfection by no less a person than an old Benedictine monk, Dom Perignon, who conceived the idea of blending all the different grapes of the champagne district for the purpose of discovering the highest delicacy and body. This is true as far as it goes, but does not make Dom-Perignon the "inventor" of champagne. He wandered about the hills of the champagne district in the early part of the eighteenth rentury and brought his botanical and agricultural knowledge to bear on the vines. Monk's of other branches of his order were also botanists, agriculturists and herbalists, as well as bookmen, and there is nothing wonderful in their discoveries of good ways for making wines and liquors. The Carthusians, founded by St

Bruno, who was a Benedictine of the "reformed" branch, have given us the world-famed liquor which they made from the herbs and aromatic plants of the mountainside, just as the Benedictines proper have given us that other cordial named after them and just as some of the Trappists or Sistercians, who are also offshoots of the ancient order, founded on Mount Camino, in the year 520, by St. Benedict, have invented a soothing beverage which is in commerce and has a trademark. All these monastic people, whose orders are nowadays so much threatened by the French government, fixed in communion with nature and studied some of her secrets. Hence it is not surprising that Dom Pierre Perignon should have used his monastic experience in the champagne district and led the way to preparation of such wines, for instance, as the Venue Clicquot-Pousardin of the present day.

But the wine of the famous French province now formed by the department of the Aube, the Haute-Marne, the Marne and the Ardennes was famous long before the time of. Dom-Pierre Perignon, the Benedictive botanist wine cultivator. The plantations of the first "yignes de la champagne" date from the Gallo-Roman days, but

erls deseloped until the fourteenth och tury. Rheims and Epernay, now headquarters of the wine, were not famous then for their magnificent cellars. hewn in the chalk or limestone and soadmirably adapted for the delicate work of perfecting the juice drawn off. from both the black and white grapes But the "rinde chan.pagne" was making its way as the wine of kings. It was not yet, however, the "king of all wines," as Leigh Hurt erroneously calls the "manua of Montepulciana." after Redi.

#### WOMEN AS BOOKBINDERS.

In Doing Fine Work They Are Considered by Employees as Superior to Men.

In the old days, when books were scurce and there was time for a workman to take pains, men spent weeks and menths offding a single volume. In our time, when machinery grinds out books by the million, one may look through an entire library without finding even one volume that is treefective bearing

Yet tine book binding is still an active art, and we learn from a New York paper that women are the best binders, says Youth's Companion. The most famous modern English binder says:

"Women ought to do the best work in book binding, for they possess all the essential qualifications of success, patience for detail, lightness of touch and dexterous fingers." In his factory he has two women to help him, and every year he takes three or four pupils.

One of his pupils is making fine bindings in this country, and her helpers are all women. Their factory, or their studio -for they are indeed artists is a room in New York up three flights. Here are the little presses to squeeze a book while it is being cut and glued, and sewing frames to sew cords to the book backs, the fat little ridges under the leather that cross the back of the

'At a table, covered with pieces of leather and shining tools, the hinder does the finest part of the work. No part of dressmaking is more delicate than stretching the leather dress over a beautiful book, and tooling the leather is an art requiring the nicest skill.

Fine books, like other works of art, are expensive, and not many persons can afford to own a really well bound book. But it is good to know that commerce has not killed a very old art one that began and flourished in the dark ages; and It is also good to know that in america women are the finest artists in this work.

# Triple Base.

She (at the reception). Excuse me, but are you an artist, a musican or a

poet? He-I happen to be all three, madam, "Poor fe low! You have my syraparly." "Your sympathy"

"Yes. Your posents must be some-thing terrific." Chicago Dally News.

Otherwise a Work of tre The Actor Do you really trink that

picture looks like me? The Soubrette Yes; but I have no other fault to find with it.-Stray

#### NOTES FOR THE HOUSEWIPE.

Odd Bits of Information Which May Come in Handy in Her Various Batles.

A London medical paper of the highest standing recently stated that wery serious fever epidemic had been traced to the use of raw celery, which was found upon investigation to have been fertilized with night soft contalking disease germs. Water cress has often been regarded with suspicion in cases of typhold fever germs. Yet people who barbor all sorts of germ fads and superstitions calmly munch radiabes, lettuce and celerys with no thought of how they may have been cultivated, and very little as to how they have been eleaned, says the Washington Star.

As a matter of fact, many vegetables which we are accustomed to eat raw are delicious when cooked, but if one prefers the raw vegetable it is the simplest thing in the world to sterilize it. A saturate solution of boracic acid. kept in a fruit jar on the kitchen table will insure a sterilized head of lettuce. Dilute a cupful of the solution with one of water, and after the letture has been freed from grit, dip it into the antiseptic bath. Then rinee immediately with cold water, wipe dry and serve. (elery should be treated in the same way, each stalk being carefully pulled apart to insure cleanliness. Some celery is so dirty that it really needs scrubbing with a stiff kitchen brush to remove the grit from corrugated stalks.

Bolled lettuce is a favorite Swirs dish, and those who don't know it have something to look forward to. An excellent way of preparing it is to quarter the heads, wash very carefully, and put in a double boiler with enough muck to cover it. Let this steam until the lettuce is tender, and add a dash of pepper, a tablespoonful of butter. Let it stand till the butter is melted, and

The water in which regetables are boiled, if drained off, should be saved for the soup pot. Otherwise it should be allowed to simmer down and become part of the sauce, for it contains a great deal of the bigarbonate of potash, which makes regetables whole-

The French make a delicious dish by beiling yourg, tender peas in a little water, adding a table-poonful of butter. A head of fresh, clean sextuce is

and in with the more med offered to steam thoroughly earn terner. The lettace is then removed no a heated platter, a liftle-milk added to the pear, mixed with a tablespoonful of flour. When this comes to the builing point the thickened pens are poured over and around the lettince and gerved.

Water cress cooked in the same way as spinach and serred with butter and a hard-belled egg, chopped fine, is an excellent dish.

Cabbage cooked after the following recipe is prostable to many perspectable estitutional the regitable as cromar-I's cooked. Chop the cabbage as for entd staw, and put it into a per of saitodíbolá se materi. Holi exact lites; not a infinite longer. Drain off the water lide sufficient milk to cover a dish of piprika and a little butterand flour mixed. When this bacomes quite hot again shake in liberally grated Parmesan cheese. Let it stand a few mir utes and serve. This is a good lunch. such where there meat is eaten. The milk and cheese make a quite substartist. Actions of gar activitied with cabbage gives it alphost delicious flavor, not at all gar bky.

#### The second secon FOR A RESTLESS BABY.

A Horne Collar Man Re I tilized to found Adamstage When the Baby In Sitting Alone.

Should any some mother raffle her physicage or excite better for this care and though Is had suggested a straitgnoxet for her darning, she will be gird. to searn that the use of a horse colhar for a baby trying to master the art of successfully afterg alone will prove a condort to both child and mother, as leknow by experience, says a writer in a household exchange.

I borrowed from a good harness dealer a large, new collar, such as is used upon farm horses. This I placed upon the floor, throwing a light blanket or lap robe over it, and seated my baby inside the encourre Noncan tell by trying which side up the collar should be, and how the baby best fire his new seat. His hands and lap can be filled with playinings and toys be placed within reach upon the Seer. Here he sets without danger of Solings with his back supported and his precious head safe, for the time eirg, from the numerous bumps which are its portion. If ar apright the little feliou can work himself howr into a rearly horizontal posture. My babyl need to get her feet out and lie back kicking with aid her might, her little e astrotehed hands keep or her flying test a fixe's accompaniment, her whole figure a perfect ocatasy of mo-

The friend who told ne of this novel arrangement ruled her fittle ores upon a farm, and I touck used a collarfrom a discarded barress, which would he as well as a rea one if thoroughly elected of iropurities. There always regretted that I did not learn of this scoper, so that all four of my little ones could have taken advactage of what was so helpful and comfortable for me and the one baby who tried it

Fixing the Blame.

Hixon Archipp scenes to be an enterraising sort of chap, yet he makes a failure of almost everything he undertakes

Dixon Oh, that's easily accounted for He true to follow all the free advice his fool friends hand him -Chicago Daily News.

### FASHION'S MIRROR.

Some of the Pretty Feminine Fancies of the Segon' Reflected Therein.

Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and even ignose berries are used for bat decorations. The strawberries are made of velver, studded with brown and yellow seeds, and are very true to nature All of these fruits are mounted with plenty of leaves, says the New York Post.

Plam color has come to the fore again. It combines well with pale blue, and when used on hats forms a good background for panales. One model of plum-colored rice straw is almost covered with small pansies in different 3-42

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A very striking hat, an importation. is made of that visid dark blue colorwhich is so prominent this measons. There is a rolled brim of the blue, and the top of the crown repeats the color. The sides of the crown and the edge of the brim council of raws of bright -red, white and flax-blue braids. The but tills well over the face of the wearer and is lifted behind with a hunch of chafries and leaves. It has no other trimming.

hace is so becoming to the face that it is curious that it is not oftener worn. as a head dress. The pompadour style of tea gown has brought in the fashion of wearing with it a tiny lace cap or snood. This is merely a small triangle. of old,lace, fastened with a gold or jeweled pin to the top of the hair, and tied either high up or just under the ear or taken behind and pinned below the knot of hair at the back. In Frence young married women are affecting

A pretty street gown is of dark blue and green tartan, the skirt made with miet plaits of plain green silk canvas. The bodice is simple, and has a few rows of shirping around the waist. A. folded belt of white polka-dotted silk is drawn down to a point in front. A deep cape collar of needlework gain pure, bordered with tuffets ruching, opens over a front of embroidered AW.D

Every visit to the shops or to the importers' rooms deeps as the impression that fringes are to he the next thing in trimmings summer sterling gowns of aitiest gatizes are embelished with narrow slik fringer cutural cotored, and white ponger and eeru batistes are triggred professly with seru linem. fringes, both wide and parrow

His foreithmenumb for after wear, eapecially when the wearher is doubtful. An according plained skirt in the winds or when the walks are damp is a trial. For adoor wear however, they are acceptable moverel commencement gown- have been made in this way. White a batrow, pongee, and even muse lin are pretty in accordion planting A great deal of material is required. tout the earing in tradings as semies. thing to Seemit to except out a stanmulti with where and builder sun pouled, has for ealer transentation a care row cortha of Sept a Shing the round. alegues. A crosti girdly of white libbermy wilk of interior the many of the dain-ల్ల్లు గన్నుమన్ను చేశాస్త్రముగ్

# QUANDARY OVER AN "AD."

Puzzle of the Undertaker Who Wants a dioctor to Settle in Bir Toran.

An egent in to beitgigen a genncare that of his basan or is to place convertements by various meetings. problem the transmission is and well a settler from some a land town not very far from New York, asking of he knew of any prector is how would like to metric in a from a wire any the writer dewouldn't which there was no physicanal relates the New York Sun.

The agent periago knew of a numher, but he looked at the matter entirely from the branches had and repaying to the writer suggested that the latter agreetted for a certor. The suggestion was quite agreeable to the man in search of the physician, and he prepared his advertisement

Then the agent, being the representative of publishers who required guarantees, wrote to his correspondent and suggested very opinitatically that the correspondent furnish brm the necessary reference. The correspondent answered promptly:

"I am an undertaker and have been in business here many years." The agent, to quote him, has been throwing fits ever since. Had esu't

want to offend his correspondent, who has acted upon every suggestant has has made, by refusing to place his advertisament, yet be feels told if he offers the advertisement to any of the publications it will be the earlour, fire the fact that an undertaken is advertissue for a doctor is susceptible of year ran constructions, none of which were the chirely agreeable to a ducto a save as a story at a hanquet where Committee terministration formeren and

At last accounts the sire of had taken. un bis belt three he es.

stenned Rice and Peach Padding. This guartee of a Special of washed! See in a deathle bester with a quart of made, quarter of a copief sugar, a large rable pooning of butter and letlook for an hour, and rock is selfthen turn out any whom wood ado two. reges well beaten. Pare and the toalong olybe poor has and singer them : in a syrup of soger and water for dise. manures until tender. Butter a place. med, and place a layer of rune is at to depth of an inch. then put in some of the penches with he coverience, then more rice, and so on until mold is fall. Cover closely and steam for threefourths of an hour in boiler of water, placing the mold on a multin ring to prevent burning. When done, turn from the mold and serve with custard sauce or sweetened cream - Washing ton Star.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Tat très sérandus en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Su ... Sa nublicité offre donc au commerce des avantages Jercentiennells, Prix de l'abonnement, un Prant : Edities Onotidiennell 212.00% Edition bebdemadei- \$8.00.