BILL NYE'S GRAVE.

Remains of Great Humorist Rest in Agglected Country Churchyard-Was Generous to a Pault.

Alas, poor Yorick!

In a rural churchyard 13 miles from Asheville, N. C., lies the grave of Edgar Wilson Nye. . .

in the seven years that have passed since his death, says the Kansas City World, the mound of earth has almost disappeared. Winter's blasts and summer's rains have almost leveled the earthen coverlet of the humorist. No flowers grow in summer time. Briers run riot over the spot and weeds grow luxuriantly.

Why this neglect? "Bill" Nye made a great deal of money in the closing years of life, but he was eppen-handed. He could not resist an appeal for help. He gave away almost as fast as he received. The only money he left his estate was his life insurance. That money was deposited in an Asheville bank, which almost immediately failed. Mrs. Nye was compelled to keep boarders to maintain the family. The struggle grew too hard for her and she returned to her western home. Before she left she had placed in Calvary church, in the cemetery of which Nye's

Alas, poor Yorick! Bill Nye's was a strange nature. He was more than humorist. He was both a poet and a philosopher. And beneath the surface was the tenderness of a woman. Those who knew him best knew the rare sweetness of his soul.

body rests, a memorial window.

"Of manners gentle, of affection mild; In wit a man, in simplicity a child.

A VEGETABLE PORCUPINE.

The Cholla the Best Hated Cactus in America-Wild Cattle of Arizona Feed on It.

The best hated cactus in America is the cholla. The Mexicans say that if you go near a cholla joint it will jump at you. Certainly if you touch one it will stick, and when you try to free yourrelf it will pierce your other hand aswell. Each pendent joint seems to reach out for the passerby, and the ground beneath the broad cholla trees is strewn with fallen fragments, many of which take root and grow, says Country Life in America.

After one has felt the sharp spines through heavy boots and seen their needle points, it is a source of continualwonder to see the wild cattle of Arizona quietly browsing on chollas. The phrase "cactus fed," as applied to Arizona, is not a figure of speech. During the years of drought thousands of cattle carry themselves over until the nextgrass by eating chollas. With their leathery tongues and lips they strip the spiny joints from the trunk and leave the wide-spreading cactus a bare and woody skeleton. It is only the range cattle, whose mouths have been hardened on the thorny mesquite and ironwood browse, who will undertake to eat cactus, and cattlemen therefore often burn the thorns from chollas and nopals in order to tempt their more fastidious animals to eat.

"LIKE MAN, LIKE HORSE."

Characteristics of the Owner Often Shown in the Animal-Don't Blame the Animal.

I've always had a notion that the harse is like the man; in other words, that the horse is often what his owner makes him. Recently I came across the following bit of wisdom in a farm paper, and as the writer's ideas are exactly my own I cannot refrain from quoting his thoughts to-day:

"The excitable horseman," he says, "will have horses just like he is himself, The man without horse sense will have a horse with the same poor sense. The man who is loud when driving will have a boisterous horse, and no one ought to blame the horse. The man who stops his -team with a drawling 'w-h-o-a' will have a team that will stop in the same manner-that is, they will take two or three steps after they are told to stop."

I might nuote more, but enough is enough. You get the idea. What's more, you all know living examples of the kind of horsemen referred to. You-of course-aren't built that way; but the "other fellow" often is. Too often. And psually he blames the horse for his own shortcomings. Once in awhile, probably, he licks old Dobbin or Jim for some fault that in reality is his own. It isn't fair! Train or drive or use a horse properly and nine out of ten times that horse behaves himself and does all that is expected of an animal.

On a Japanese Warship, Japanese sailors on the Mikado's warships are thus described by Archibald S. Hurd: "These sailors of the far east take things very much as they find them with a stoical calm. They face danger with much the same spirit with which they take their pleasure, and in spite of the rapid strides which civilization has made in their country their luxuries are few and they are contented and happy. They are devoted to simple sports, to fencing and to acting: no one can ever forget the dramatic entertainments on board the Japanese men-of-war who has been privileged to witness them Nor does the memory meoon become dim of one of these ships when decked out in gala dress, with chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms and other blooms typical of Japan enlivening the grim aspect of the decks. The men are adepts in the making of imitation paper flowers, which so closely resemble the handiwork of nature that at a casual glance one hardly notices the deception.

Gas for the Turbine Engines. Engineers expect soon to be able to burn gas in such a continuous stream that it will be useful in the turbine form of enging.

UNCLE JOE'S WAGES.

What is the Speaker to Do with His Odd Seventeen Dollars a Month -His Board Bill.

If Uncle Sam was a private employer, and could hear what his men in the house of representatives are saying ing about their inadequate compensation, he would expect to see them out on a strike before long. The trouble here is that neither "union" wants to take the responsibility of ordering

"I should like to congratulate the member of congress quoted in your columns recently as having a hotel bill less than his salary," remarked a New York representative to a Boston Transcript correspondent. "I pay at the hotel for my family," continued the New Yorker, "\$600 a month under contract. I draw from the government \$417. You see where the profit comes in. Nobody wants to make election to congress a financial prize, but many of us do think the salary should be sufficient to support a man in Washington according to his station. No senator or representative should be expected to go to an alley boarding

The story is told of Mr. Cannon's purpose to go to a better hotel on his election to the speakership than he has formerly lived in. He accordingly was conducted by the clerk of one of the more fashionable establishments to such a small suite of rooms as his actual needs required. "How much is it?" asked the speaker.

"We would let you have it for \$400 a month."

As the speaker hesitated, fingering his cigar in a nervous way, the solicitous clerk inquired: "That is not too much, is it. Mr. Speaker?"

"Oh, no; not at all," responded Mr. Cannon, gravely. "I was merely puzzling my brain to think what I could do with my other \$17."

RELICS OF BYGONE DAYS.

New Methods Responsible for Deserted Homes and Villages in Parts of New Jersey.

In driving through certain portions of the townships of Washington and Bass river, says a Mount Holly (N. J.) dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean, one is struck by the number of deserted homes that line the main thoroughfare, through the pines. In some circumstances small villages that were once prosperous communities, are uninhabited and rapidly falling to de-

In years gone by in the pine district there was considerable manufacturing going on, shipbuilding was an active industry, and the lumber trade occupied a large share of attention. The manufacture of iron from bog ore was also carried on. Now this is all changed. New methods have been responsible for it. The old furnace at Martha, where large quantities of

iron were made, is a heap of ruins. Near Hampton Gate is a church in which the colored people used to worship, and it, too, shows the marks of time, "King" Lewis Armstrong, deceased, of Mount Holly, was wont to come in years gone by and stir the brethren to fresh deeds of spiritual

valor.

Another historic place is Washington tayern. Years ago it was a popular resort and favorite stopping place for teamsters carrying merchandise from the shore to Mount Holly. Today the building is to tering, the fences have the vertigo, while all along the road are to be found abandoned and dismantled homes.

WHEN A MAN SNEEZES.

Good Health-Queer Oriental Customs.

-It is reported that Mr. Johnathan Hutchinson has said that "when, a man sneezes heartily he may know himself to be in the best of health." and that "no person in poor health was ever known to sneeze." The Scientific American, referring to this reported statement, falls foul of the English surgeon for making so dogmatic an assertion, when the contrary is so easily proved. The journal in question then goes on to relate many old superstitions with regard to the ill luck attending sneezing, some of which, while providing nothing, are interesting. It appears that many savage and semi-civilized races of the orient have some curious customs regarding the sneeze. When the sultan of Monomtopa sneezes, for instance, the fact is made known from the palace by a certain signal. Instantly every subject withing hearing of the signal sets up a shout, the cry is taken up by others, and so extends until it runs through the confines of his empire. When the sultan of Senaar sneezes, on the contrary, every woman in his harem or within hearing turns her back on him, and makes a sign of contempt by smiting her hips with her hands-disgusted that so mighty a personage should have to sneeze like an ordinary mortal.

French Have Lost Their Knack. In Crimean days it used to be said that French soldiers could manufacture appetizing and nutritious dishes out of nothing in particular. Apparently this knack has been lost, for Lieut. Billard has deemed it necessary to compile a manuel of 40 pages, giving culinary thes useful under conditions presvailing in barracks. In the menus given variety is aimed at, and there are directions as to the quantity of each ingredient needed for a given number of men.

Russian Enterprise. The"Russian government will establish permanent commercial museums in SCOTCH WOMEN WORK

Forty-Five Per Cent, of Them Earn Their Living Outside of Being Housekeepers.

The third volume of the census returns of Scotland gives some interesting information regarding the employments followed by women, states a London pa-

The population numbered in 1901 4.472,103, of whom 2,173,755 were males and 2.298,348 females. Of this total, 1,382,812, or 44.56 per cent., followed some occupation. There were, however, 1,198,618 females over ten years of age who were returned as "unoccupied and nonproductive," against 264,893 males. Some of the employments in which both men and women were engaged are given in the following table:

| Mone | Mone | Mone | Mone | Mone | Clerical profession | 3-8 | 7.149 | Legal profession | 32 | 9.58 | Medical profession | 32 | 9.58 | Medical profession | 17.374 | 8.445 | Medical profession | 17.375 | 8.755 | Medical profession | 17.475 | 9.755 | Medical profession | 18.159 | 6.454 | Medical profession | 18.159 | 6.454 | Medical profession | 18.157 | 6.459 | Medical profession | 18.157 | 6.459 | Medical profession | 18.157 | 6.459 | Medical profession | 18.157 | Medical profession | 18.157

There are no women engaged in the

"defense of the country." but many were employed in occupations usually reserved for men. Two only are described as "dealers in money," but one is described as a dock laborer, one is a "coachman," two are builders, one a chimney sweeper, 37 are engaged in cycle and motor manufacture, five rank as farm grieves (managers), one is engaged in "omnibus service," one is a paper hanger, another is a plasterer, and

two are house agents. Altogether 5,686 women are classed as employers and 42 418 women are "working on their own account."

In 1901 there were 7,200 female and 6,468 male lunatics over ten years of age in Scotland. Their former employments included: Medical profession, 25 females and 54 males; art, music and drama, 20 females and 24 males; and domestic service, 1,740 females and 35

MONEY IN THE SCRAP HEAP

An Economy Introduced by the Railroads Which Saves Thousands of Dollars Yearly.

Many thousands of dollars are saved to the railroad companies each year by detailing men to look after and care for their scrap, the pieces of iron and steel that fall off moving cars, that come from abandoned machinery or from broken pieces of equipment, says the New York Sun.

Almost all of the big transportation companies in the United States maintain what they call scrap departments. At two or three points on the road, generally where there are any construction or extensive repair shops, this scrap is gathered from all parts of the system.

One of the duties of the track walkers and repair gangs is to pick up and throw in little heaps along the track all bits of iron and steel that may be found left whenever any piece of work is completed. At irregular intervals a scrap train is sent over the road for the purpose of gathering up these odds and ends. They are taken to the gathering point and there carefully sorted.

Some ingenious mechanics have devised machinery to reparate and handle these scraps. After being run through a sort of hopper that divides the small and the large from the other different sizes, men are put to work to pick out from the various heaps what may again be utilized. Bolts, nuts, bars, couplings and the like, which may be used again. are laid aside later to be turned again or worked over for further use. The refuse, amounting to thousands of pounds, is shipped to some iron works that has a contract with the company

for using all this waste iron and steel. This plan of systematically caring for the waste iron of railroads is of recent origin. It is one really of slow growth. Of course, pieces:of iron and steel, waste material or the refuse of shops or wrecks have been taken care of for years, but only in a desultory and haphazard way. It has remained for modern management, which is directed eternally to discovering little, new economies of operation, to unearth this novel idea of sav-

ing money. Pierie Acid an Explosive. Picric acid, which is now used as an explosive, is nitrated carbonic acid. Picric acid was made more than 100 years ago from indigo. It crystalizes in brilliant yellow scales, and it dyes all animal tissues an intensely brilliant vellow. It was used many years in the arts as a dyeing agent before its true character as an explosive was known. Picric acid is, Indeed, a very peculiar substance. Although one of the most violent explosives known; it is one of the safest. If thrown into a white hot furnace it burns away like pitch. It set on fire in the open air, it burns with a yellow, smoky flame. It cannot be exploded in the open air, but if confined in a strong recentacle and ignited by a strong fulminating charge, it detonates with terrific violence, reducing the receptacle into fine fragments.

Conditions Different. Husband (with newspaper)-When I'm home you are forever hammering at that piano, or else your tongue is running like a trip hammer. It wasn't so before we were married.

Wife-No. it wasn't. Before we were married you held my hands so I couldn't play, and kept my lips so busy that I couldn't talk.-N. Y. Weekly.

Another Way of Looking at It. "And do you really think he married her for her money?"

"I think he did." "And has she much?"

"What makes you think she hasn't?" "If she had much, she would have married somebody else."-Stray Sto-

SUN SPOT THEORIES.

Some That Are Startling Are Without Foundation.

The Solar Phenomena Have No Influence on the Affairs of Man, Say Scientists - Curious Coincidences.

Sun spots may come and sun spots may go, but despite the numerous terrifying theories advanced and partly supported during the last half century, it is the opinion of the best-known modern astronomers-such men, among others, as Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton; Prof. S. P. Langley, the wellknown American authority on solar physics; or Prof. Pickering, director of the Harvard astronomical observatory-that human affairs go on forever without much if any reference to them. The group of sun spots that has recently attracted so much general attention is therefore, so far as anything is definitely known about it, a solar curiosity rather than any visible

Meantime it has been shown that there is a certain degree of regularity in their appearances and disappearances, that there is an apparent connection, whether real or merely coincidental, between the sun spots and our terrestrial magnetic disturbances, and that there is little or no connection between their appearance on the sun and the weather, commercial panics, wars or other disturbances that affect the

prophet of approaching evils.

every-day existence of average mortals. In appearance the typical sun spots. as seen through a powerful telescope, suggest great chasms in the sun, so large indeed that our own earth could be dropped into one of them easily and might even get out of sight before touching the bottom. Such a hole, of course, would be a mere incident on the sun's surface, as readily appears when one remembers that if the sun were considered as a hollow sphere our own planet together with the moon, could be placed inside of it without disturbing the distance that ordinarily separates them.

It is only by the exercise of considerable ingenuity that the bulk of these relations have been maintained, even in theory. The foundation of such theories lies obviously enough in the question as to whether the presence of spots on the sun detracts from the heat and light ordinarily emanating from that body and so immediately influences the weather and crops of our own planet. Such an influence could only be shown by a series of deadly parallels, in a very literal sense; between the presence of spots on the sun and the occurrence of bad harvests, panics, shipwrecks, suicides and other disastrous what not on our own planet, something over 90,000,000 miles distant. In the first place, without going into the scientific details there are three distinct opinions regarding the sun spots and the heat and light of the sun; first, that the spots show great activity in the sun and therefore increased heat-emitting power; second, that they decrease the amount of heat available for radiation and so diminish the heat rays; third, that the effect of the spots is counteracted by other causes arising at the same time, and therefore, so far as any change in the amount of heat received by the earth, is concerned, they produce no effect

Granting, however, that they do affect the heat of the earth, there has been evolved no completely convincing parallel between the sun spots and our own weather and crops. As in the case of Sir William Herschel's famous comparison between the sun spots and the price of wheat during a certain period there have been many curious coincidences, which, however, are evidently more coincidental than real in view of the fact that the great number of other causes affecting like conditions make it impossible to place any definite responsibility on the sun, and the observers themselves have turned up conflicting evidence. As one astronomer has recently said, it would be quite possible, given sufficient study, to establish an apparent connection between the planets and the rise and fall of any given railroad stock, the relative numbers of democratic and republican congressmen from year to year, or almost anything else with which the heavenly hodies have as little to do. Sun spots and bad harvests, sun spots and shipwrecks, sun spots and commercial crises, sun spots and wars or even sun spots and race suicide may therefore be relegated to the subjects that are at present of primary interest only to the

Inlucky Name. "That was an unlucky thing for Peck, the engine-driver," said the

guard. "They gave him one o' them new engines yesterday, 'an' he named it after his wife." "Why unlucky?" asked the plate-

ing?"-London Answers. Exercise Enough. Binks-By the way, Winks, the doc-

"Why, it blew him up this morn-

tor advised you to use dumb-bells, didn't he? Winks-Yes, and I must see about getting a pair.

"Well I have a pair you can have." "Tired of them?"

"Don't need 'em. The twins are teething."-N. Y. Weekly.

Of Course. ""Hello!" said the neighborly bore. "What are you building the new chicken-house for?"

"Why," replied Nettles, "for a flock of pink camels, of course. You didn't suppose I'd put chickens in it, did you?"-Philadelphia Ledger.

Edition bebdomadsi- \$3.00.

HOME FOR THE BUFFALO.

Plea for the Setting Aside of a Vant tomme Preserve in Ohlukoma in Made.

Before it is too late it would be well for the people of Oklahoma to interest themselves in the seneme to establish a big game reserve in the Wichita mountains, says the Kansas City Journal. There is a great forest reserve in the hills of southwestern Oklahoma set aside by congress many years ago. It contains 58,000 acres of land excellently adapted for the big and little game which formerly was so plentiful in America. There are broad pastures in this reserve and thickets of scrub oak, heavy timber. clear and ever living streams of water and rocky fastnesses. Vegetation is abundant; the climate is salubrious. Apparently nature has done its best to make these 58,000 acres a congenial haunt for game animals and a grand, attractive park for sportsmen and the seekers after rest and recreation.

Many of the beasts and birds which abounded in plain and wood in this country a short time ago are doomed to an early extinction unless the state and federal governments take the proper steps to assure protection. Except for the few head still remaining in public or private reservations, the buffalo has been practically wined out of existence

For some unaccountable reason civilization took a prejudice to this noble animal. Its value was never given a fair test until within recent years. It has now been found that the buffalo propagates quickly, grows rapidly, is hardy and self-sustaining upon the plains, its hide makes fine leather, and its flesh is equal in flavor and strength given qualities to that of ordinary beef. In fact, the buffalo is the native cartle of this country, just as the Herefords, the Galloways and the Holsteins are the native cattle of Europe.

The buffalo is a doclle creature, easily domesticated, and very probably had we not been so attached by custom to European things we should have developed it into the regular beef producer of this country. Wherever it has been interbred with domestic cattle, an improved product has resulted, more able to resist disease and withstand the inclemencies of American weather.

The chief purpose of the men who are striving to have the Wichita forest reserve turned into a game preserve is to secure a place where the remnants of the buffalo herds can be collected and saved from extermination. It is to be hoped that they will obtain favorable action from congress in aid of this laudable

BLANK BALLOT MYSTERY.

How the Thousands of Them Lost at New York Elections Are Accounted For,

At the recent election 2,100 citizens of New York county and 1,200 voters in the other counties of the Greater New York cast blank ballots. There are usually about 3,000 blank ballots cast, reports the Sun of that city.

It may seem peculiar that several thousand citizens each year should take the trouble to appear at the places of registry to answer the questions necessary for the enrollment of their names, to attend the polling place on election day and all for the apparent purpose of casting a blank vote, counting for neither party nor for any candidate; when precisely the same result could be attained by remaining away from the posts for registration of voting.

A blank ballot, as defined by the election code, is one which contains no mark of indication whatever of the purpose or intention of the voter. It is a ballot which is returned to the election inspectors in precisely the same condition as it was given to the voter.

Why do 2,660 or 3,660 persons each year in New York go through the unnecessary formality of voting blank ballots? It is one of the questions which no one has been able to answer, though there are some explanations of it which are at least reasonable.

There are some illiterate men who are timid about revealing their illiteracy. and they avoid the risk of doing so by voting blank. Then there are citizens unconcerned in the autcome of an election who are induced toyregister and to vote. They do vote, but their indifference to the result is revealed in a blank ballot.

There are, again, those who become rattled in the polling place and find escape from their perplexity by returning the ballot given them folded but unmarked to the inspectors.

Three thousand blank votes in a total of 600,000 is half of one per cent, of the

Russian Industries. According to official statements just

whole vote cast.

published, there were in Russia, at the beginning of 1902, 17,786 industrial establishments, employing 1,710,735 persons, of whom 73.2 per cent, were males and 26.68 per cent, females. The female employes have increased in number, especially in the establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles, matches and cigare and cigarettes. The Russian factory inspectors during 1901 made examinations of 70 per cent. of all industrial works.

Threw That In. Boy-My mother says there was a pound of sand in the last box of prunes you sent up.

Grocer-Well, you tell your mother that was the best scrubbing sand. She is a good customer, and I threw it in.-Philadelphia Record.

Pleased at Last. "Was your last mistress satisfied

with you?" Servant-Well, mum, she said she was very pleased when I left.-Stray Stories.

Don't Explain Too Much. Too much explaining spoils the best story ever told.-Washington (Ia.) Democrat

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

Mary ton Vias There with the Daguments and tould Sake a Strong Case.

Perhaps if is the result of environment, perhaps it was only an individual rendency that shocked a grave magistrate in Custer county, in the indian territory, recently, but the facts seem to bear out the assertion that love is not as disinterested out there as it is in some other parts of the country. An old lady and her daughter, Mary Ann, called on the judge, seeking advice relative to a breach of promise case in which Mary Ann was the plaintiff. The judge, with his snavity, asked: "What evidence have you got?"

"Mary Ann, produce the lettera," commanded the mother, and the girl took the cover off a willow basilet and remarked that she thought 927 letters would do to begin on. The other 651 would be produced as soon as the case was fairly before the court.

"And outside of these letters?" queried the lawver

"Mary Ann, produce your diary," said the mother. "Now, turn to the heading... of promises and tell how many times this marriage business has been talked over."

"The footing is 214 times," answered the girl.

"Now turn to the heading of 'darling' and give us the number of times he has applied this term-to you." "If I have figured it right, the total is

9,254 times." "I guess you counted pretty straight. for you are good in figures. Now turn to the heading of 'Woodbine Cottage' and tell us how many times he has talked of such a home for you after mar-

"The footing is 1,385" "Very well, this lawyer wants to be sure that we've got a case. How many times has Charles Henry said he would die for vou?"

"Over 11 000 times, mamma." "How about squeezing hands?"

"Over 381,000 squeezes." "And kisses?"

riage."

"Nearly 417,000 " "There is our case, sir "said the mother, as she deposited basket and diary on the lawyer's table. "Look over the documents, and if you want anything further I can bring in a dozen neighbors to swear to facts. We sue for \$10,000 and we don't settle for less than an Solacre

will call again next week." OXYGEN FOR WORRY.

farm with buildings in good repair. We

Breathe Deeply and the Little Troubles of Life Will Disappear in Air.

The conviction of the present writer, after a prolonged consideration of the subject, is that worry is a lung disease and is caused by lack of oxygen. I have yet to meet the man or woman, writes Ethelwyn Wetherai, in Good Housekeeping, who could breathe deeply and worry at the same moment. Do not my word for this; test it for yourwiif When the preserves are burning, or the just filled clothesline falls in the mud, or the baby eats up a box of pills, under the impression that they are candy, what is the first thing you do? Fly to the agene of disaster? No, that is the second thing. The very first thing you do is to hold your breath, and it is safe to say that for several hours after the annoving circumstance has occurred. you breath just a little as possible

When Things so wrong for an entire day you take in about enough oxygen for a medium-sized canary. When you insist that you do breathe, else you wouldn't be alive, I can only reply that there are different degrees of "aliveness," and the chronic worrier is not at the bond of the class

Everyone has heard the saying. "The coward has a narrow chest." Whether we consider fear to be the cause or result of a contemptible amount of breathing capacity, it is certain that this particular. moral and physical defect—these two birds of a feather--are frequently found in company. Fear is the essence of

It is difficult to benefit the body without helping "the body's guest," or to cultivate the mind without improving its clayer tabernacle. Regard worry as a physical infirmity, and it can be successfully treated by plain eating and outdoor living, aided by special exercises for the cultivation of the chest; consid-. er it as purely a mental or moral defect, and it may be cured, not by preaching or exhortation, nor by the reading of little books, which point out that we are living in a vale of tears, but by the rational cultivation of one or more of the mental faculties

Stuffed Turkey Lega.

Remove the bones from the "drumsticks." all except an inch or two at the smaller end, and take out the hard sinews. Make a stuffing of a little minced bacon or sweet salt pork with the giblets of the turkey or any convenient bits of meat, seasoning highly, and using a raw egg beaten to bind it together with a half cupful of bread crumbs. Sew the legs up, keeping them in shane as nicely as possible. Put in a baking pan with a little water, and bake for half an hour. These are good either hot or cold. They may be "devilled" by broiling just enough to make crisp bars.—Country Gentleman.

Freach Paneake. Mix and sift one cupful flour and quar-

ter teaspoonfal baking powder together. Add three-fourths of a cupful of milk or thin cream and one egg beaten very. lightly; add one tablespoonful melted butter and one-third cupful English currants, previously washed and dried. Fry. same as griddle cakes, butter slightly and spread with current jelly, sprinkle with powdered sugar and roll as jelly roll; sift powdered sugar over roll and serve at once. The jelly should be beaten | with a silver fork before apreading on cakes.—Boston Budget.

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layer.