himself. The other lover, George Lyle, was only a clerk in a dry goods store in-Eastlake. He had been Neilie's favorite before the perfumed fop, Mr. Crauford, had come to the village; but now Nellie seemed to prefer the company of Mr. Crauford, or else he gave her no chance to be alone, or in the company of any one else.

Mrs. Nash. Nellie's mother, had a great aversion to the fashionable city exquisite, and did not hesitate to show him her distike; and Mr. Crauford had a very decided aversion to Mrs. Nash. "Nellie," said Mrs. Nash, one day "I wish you would tell Mr. Crauford to mo back to the city. It is plain to see that he does not care for you, but for your father's money. If you do not tell bim to go, I shall, the next time I see his pencil-like cane coming in the

.door." "Oh, mother," laughed Nell, "you are so cruel? I am sure that Ernest is as mice as he can be. He is much more couteous and thoughtful than any other gentleman of my acquaintance."

"Mr Lyle is a true gentleman," said the mother; "and in my eyes there is a great, difference between him and Mr. Crauford. You seem to have dropped his acquaintance entirely."

"Oh, no. I have not indeed, mother. When I bought my new cashmere dress yesterday, I had quite a chat with him. But to-morrow is the first day of April and I am going to ascertain if what 'you said about Mr. Crauford is true."

Mrs. Nash looked up from her sewing in surprise. Nellie laughed gleefully and disappeared in a few moments she returned, bringing with her pen. limk and paper. Then she sat down at the table and commenced to write. "What are you doing, Nellie?"

queried Mrs. Nash. "You shall see presently," said Nel-

in a few moments the letter was completed, and Nellie tossed it into her mother's lap. Mrs. Nash read it through, and then gave it to her-

daughter. "I am afraid that is not quite propper," she said, doubtfully. "Yes it is," says Nellie, placing the

Mrs. Nash repressed a smile. "I see Kittle Warren passing by." said Nellie, "and I will ask her to take this to the office for me. Kittle, she

Setter in an envelope.

ealled, "please mail this letter for me, and if you come up Saturday afternoon I will teach you that new crochet pat-The little girl promised, and Nellie

went back to the house. "What do you think he will do.

amother?" she asked of Mrs Nash. "He will return to the city" said Mrs Nash

Neille smiled. "I don't think so, mother," she re-

plied. But we will now make ourselves acquainted with the letter, which Mr. Crawford received on All-foul's day. while at his fare breakfast. When the coffee was brought in by the servant, he gave Mr. Crauford the letter. Mr. · Crauford glanced at the address.

"From Nellie." he said complacently. "By Jove! I had better propose pretty soon, or some other lucky dog will be wedding Mr. Nash's Tiches."

He leisurely opened the envelope, and, taking a sip of the fragrant coffee, Degan to peruse the note. In a little while a frown settled on his manly brow, and he pulled the ends of his mustach vigorously. Of course he did mot remember it was the first of April. The letter read as follows: "Solthern, March 31, 18-

"Mr. Crawford.

"Dear Sir: We are wealthy no more. A sudden change has taken place in our circumstances and I thought it best to inform you, although I well know that nothing could change you toward me. Mother is looking forward anx-Sously for a reply to this letter, and you can imagine poor father's feelings.

"NELLIE." Mr. Crauford did imagine Mr. Nash's feelings.

"So the old lady will be anxiously awaiting for a reply to the letter, will - the?" he soliloquized. "Then she will wait in vain, for the next train which Jeaves Eastlake carries me and my earthly possessions to the city."

And Mr Crauford spoke truly. He disappeared from Eastlake that day, and Nellie never saw him again. Mrs. Nash exulted over his departure, for whe well knew that her daughter was gaved from a fortune hunter; and Miss Neme Nash became Mrs George Lyle the next month, and you may be sure The never regretted her letter -N Y. The many

Example of Woman's Bravery. One day last month brave women saved the town of Milmont, Pall from a terminie explusion. A wild-shooter was offing a wagon on which were six ans of nar glycerin. The wheel slipged off an fell away from him. He held up the axie and called for help. Ad the man on the scene, fearing that he would drop the axle and cause an explosion, bok to their beels. Several women ran to the man's assistance and averted the accident. Such epimodes raise the question whether the doctrine of equality between the sexes does not reflect discredit on women.

WHERE MEMORY FAILED.

The Man's Hobby V as Dates, Excepting These on Which His Debta Fell Due.

"I understand," said our friend Rellly to an old acquaintance whom he happened to meet the last time he was in the city, "that you have a great memory for dates," relates London Tit-Bits.

"Oh, yes," said the man, quite flattered by the remark, for dates were a hobby with him, "I know the dates

of many important events." "Perhaps you could tell me when Alexander the Great was born?" said Reilly, with a half-quizzical smile.

"Certainly. He was born in the year 356 B. C., and died 323." "And when did King Arthur of England die?"

"A. D. 532." "Quite wonderful!" exclaimed Reilly. "And will you oblige me by giving the year of the massacre of St. Bartholo-

mew in Paris?" "1572. You may give in that I'm pat on dates. Do you know that the painters Vandyke and Velasquez were born in the same year, 1599? Yes, and Cromwell, too, was born that year, one year before Charles f., whose head he cut off."

"What a head for dates you have!" exclaimed Reilly. "And John Milton, Corneille and

Rembrandt were all three born in 1606 " "When was Waterloo fought?" "June 18, 1815. I tell you, old fellow.

when you stick me on dates, you will have to get up early in the morning." "It certainly looks that way," said Reilly, "but there is one date that i

am a good deal puzziéd about, perhaps you can clear it up." "What is it about?" "It is about two years ago, when I was in town the last time, you borrowed £2 from me, and promised to send it to me in a letter. I don't

remember the exact date when I was to get it; but I think you said 'Next week.' Now, can you tell me what date next week will be?" The man of dates turned red as a boiled lobster, mumbled some words about his poor memory of recent af-

fairs and string Reilly another promise to liquidate, he slunk away. THE KITCHEN STOREROOM.

Should Be Fitted I p with Shelves for the Various Kinds of Canned

Goods.

If the larder is light and airy jam will keep very well. If jam will not keep in any special larder there is something wrong and other foods will go bad in that place also. Jam is a fair test of a larder. If it moids the place is too damp for ordinary foods, none of which will keep long in it. If jam dries up and turns candied, then the place is too warm and will, probably, have a southern aspect, says American Queen.

The jam shelf should be the highest. Here should be found all the year's preserves, the jellies, fruit pastes, marmalades, that will have been made, each in due season.

There should be a shelf for pickles and sauces where the duly labeled jars can stand and he found in their right places.

There will be a shelf for home-made sirups, vinegars, and so forth. Another shelf will store the sugar, currents, rafsins and similar groceries, each kind set apart in properly labeled jars. The large glass jars, such as confectioners use for their sweets, are excellent keepers of sugar, condied peels, fruits and similar articles. They are Hidded and practically air-right.

A shelf should be devoted to the storage of small tins containing ginger, mustard, spices, cocoas, coffee, tea and the like. Things always at hand, always in the right place-such a system of lardering saves a good deal of time in a

The larder dishes and basins should be of strong white delft and should be kept entirely for storing food upon. The larder plates will save much wear on the table services. These strong white articles can go into the oven with impunity when food needs warming, but no

china one can. The flour bin occupies one corner of the larder. The bread pan, large, porous and convenient, also has its allotted

When there are stone slabs) proper meat safes and gauze covers should be kept on these, especially in summer. Ice is a larder necessity in warm weather. No hot food should ever be placed on the larder shelves, but on the floor. Foods of strong flavor will contaminate all other foods near them. Butter will absorb the odors of fish or cheese or candle...

Good Cold Slaw.

Shave the cabbage fine, throwing into ice water as fast as shredded. Allow it to stand about two hours to crisp, then season to taste with salt, pepper and a wee bit of mustard. For a dressing heat the yolks of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat again. Add a half teaspoonful of thick sour cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a cupful of vinegar. Beat them three or four minutes, pour on the cabbage and mix - N. Y. Herald

French Mustard. Rub together through a sieve three explespoonfuls of mustard and one of granulated sugar, beat an egg slightly and work into the mustardand sugar unnl smooth; then work in slowly half a pint of vinegar, farragon gives a finer flavor than common cider vinegar. Stir. and rook over hot water. Remove from the fire and when cool beat in a tablespoonful of dive oil. Washington Star.

Chaffing Dish Dishes. Anything that is boiled, stewed, fried, steamed or sauted may be cooked in a chafing dish.

DEATH IN TERRIBLE FORM.

Skaletons of Men Who Perished from Hunger and Exposure in California Valley.

Mure evidences of the prespeakable auffering and horrible deaths of some 20 men from starvation were found in the clearing of the land in the Imperial valley of California," said A. H. Heber, president of the company which has reclaimed 500,000 acres of the former desert, according to the Mexican Her-∎id.

These were the skeletons of 20 mea which were found in little bunches of twos and threes bleached and dried by the flerce desert aun. They constituted the only traces of men who had probably been missing for years and whose friends never knew their whereabouts

"Some of these skeleions were found west of what is now imperial, 15 miles from the foot of the mountains on the open plain. They had evidently been searching for New river, a stream which flows about one month in the year, to drain the desert of its summer rains. Their bones were in little piles a mile from the river. Others were found in the Alaio valley on the east side of the imperial valley between the

sand hills. "But the saddest find was that of a number of piles of bones which showed that five men had perished at one time from thirst within 100 yards of each other. These bones were scattered all around, and there were some traces of vehicles in the mountains not far off. where the bones of animals told the tale of starvation which had been the

end of the little party. "This was the only instance in which traces of vehicles were found, and the supposition is that most of the men whose bones were found had been afoot and had probably got lost in the desert. while looking for their wagons. This thing was not uncommon, for it is almost impossible in the Colorado desert to find directions. While we were laying out the town of Imperial we had an instance of this in the loss of a young Japanese cook. The young fellow was employed in our surveying party and started out one day to find a friend who was employed as a cook in a camp about four miles distant. He lost his way and failed to return.

Searching parties were saided find him. They traced him for six days, but finally entirely lost the trail and had to return to the camp. The Japanese was never heard of, and I presume his bones will be found some Cay."

MINTERNATIONAL RIVERS.

Great Watercourses Through Which Foreign Craft Are Permitted to Pass.

Several months ago a woman in Iquitos, Peru, who wished to join her husband at Caliao, on the other side of the Andes, went by way of the Amazon. New York and Colon, and reached. Callao about as quickly and with less discomfort than if she had gone over the mountain passes, says Youth's Companion.

The Amazon is Peru's highway to the sea for travel and trade from the eastern slopes of the mountains. Through agreements with Brazil, and in accordance with the general rule of international law, the river is open to the merchant ships of all nations on equal terms. The Peruvian government has recently been shipping arms up the river to Iquitos, and the Brazilian government has issued an order prohibiting the transit either of arms or of ammunition for Peru-through the Brazilian part of the river. This action was taken because Peru- disputes the Brazilian boundary claims in the Acre district. and has been suspected of preparing to fight for its territory. The Peruvian government has of course objected to closing the river to any form of its

The Amazon is not the only international river which has been made free to commerce by the people 'through whose countries it passes. The Rhine has been free since 1869. The Douro is free to the ships of both Spain and Portugal. The Danube was made free by the treaty at the close of the Crimean war, and the Parana and the Uruguay

have been free for a generation. One of the reasons for the purchase of Louisiana was President Jefferson's desire to keep the Mississippi free, and to prevent such a complication as that in which Brazil and Peru are now involved. And through the insistence of the United States government Great Britain once made the St. Lawrence as free to United States lake shipping as to British. But war invalidates all treaties and has rules of its own.

Justification for closing the Amazon can be found only in the claim that the shipment of arms up the river is a warlike act on the part of Peru-

Queer Currency.

Dewarra, a currency of New Britain. is an instance of how the spoils of the chase may be turned to account as the outward and visible sign of wealth. Dewarra is made by stringing the shells of a dog-whelk upon the ribs of paim leaves. These strikes may be retailed at so much a fathoni-usually the price is equivalent to about three shillings a fathom length -or they may be made into various articles of personal adorament to be worn on great occasions. In New Britain the dewarra hoarded up by a rich man is produced at his funeral and divided among his beirs in much the same kind of way as personal property

is divided amongst us.

Quite the Reverse. Victim-I've paid this debt twice over, and you know it. Why can't you let up on me now, for heaven's sake! Loan Shark -- Because I'm not in the pusiness for beaven's sake.-Chicago Tribune

AMERICAN GOODS IN FRANCE.

Our Council at Rheims Gifes Valuable Advice and Points of Interest to the Trade.

The best way to sell American goods in this part of France is to establish a general agency at Paris and work the surrounding territory by means of traveling or local agents, says a report from-United States Consul William A. Prickitt, Rheims, France.

In this manner more goods can be exported at one time and much lower rates of transportation secured. Have the catalogues and advertising matter printed in French, and have capable men, familiar with the goods, for agents. The Paris agency of an American typewriting company has established a local agency at Rheims during the past year. It has an excellent agent, who has succeeded in selling many machines. The breakfast foods "force" and "quaker oats," have been placed on sale at one of the finest grocery stores in the city. The paper boxes containing the cereals are printed on all sides with statements describing their merits, directions for use, etc., in the French language. A little pamphlet in French is given to each customer. These goods, owing to the way. they are being pushed, are having good. sales. American evaporated fruits, particularly apples and apricots, are having increased sales, and inferior native apples are selling at retail in the markets at this date at five cents a pound. owing to the failure of the apple crop. There is a heavy duty on applea for the table-\$2.90 per 220 pounds.

During my administration as consul I have explained many times why the merchants here do not import directly from the United States. The difference in the money, weights and measures and the absence of a port of entry make it very difficult to establish direct communication between wouldbe sellers in the United States and purchasers at Rhelms. I have sucreeded in doing this in a few instances, but even after one or two sales were made the seller lost the trade because he had no one on this side to look after it. The commercial traveler is always in evidence, and the solicitor for trade on the spot, and his something which he declares "just as good or better" than the article furnished by the absent seller, competition is now so great that trade must be continually looked after in order to keep it.

But the most difficult thing to do la France is to introduce an article to which the people are not accustomed. It will not do to count on selling things in France because they are popular in the United States. Here is a case in

point:

Almost all articles of use are well made in France, for they are made to last and to do good service, but the article is often made too heavy. For example, all vehicles last for a long time, but the owners do not see that they are using up their horses much more quickly by adding unnecessary weight to their loads. The roads are perfect, yet the business wagons and carriages are made heavy enough to carry three times the weight that is ever put upon them. But if one tries he will find it very difficult to sell lighter vehicles for business or pleasure.

I am fond of driving, and I thought I would show the people here how much superior an American buggy is to their heavy and uncomfortable carts. In 1901. I imported an American phaeton weighing 440 pounds, which would be considered heavy in the United States It is an up-to-date carriage with leather top. rubber tires and self-olding axies I was sure that I could easily sell it if I concluded not to keep !! L reckoned. without my host. The freight and duty from New York to Rheims was \$100. which shows that cardages should not be imported singly. I was astonished, for I had not figured on over one-half of that amount. But I said: "Never mind! I will give these people an object Jesson." I have given the lesson. but without effect. I wish to sell. for I have found that I cannot afford to keep a horse and carriage. It is no trouble to sell a horse, but the phaeton is still in my possession. I have offered to sell it at a bargain. I have advertised it in the newspapers. I have pointed out that if a bicycle weighing 25 pounds will carry a heavy person safely thousands of miles, it is entirely inutile to use a carriage weighing half a ton to carry two persons. I have explained that it is on account of the heavy vehicles that so many of the horses here are knee sprung. All this has no effect; the people are not accustomed to light carriages. They look at my phaeton, shrug their shoulders, and say: "Pas golide."

American Trade in Denmark. Trade relations with the United States are very cordial. Denmark buys a great variety of articles from us yearly, and would buy more in various lines if our exporters and manufacturers were as active in catering to the market as are the Germans. Where there is one American merchant or bis representative visiting Denmark, there are several Germans, and trade will go largely to those who seek it. The Germans are excedingly active in Denmark and find a market for their wares by simply "hustling" - Raymond R. Frazier, Coasul, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Climate of West Indies. Throughout the West Indies and peninsula of Florida the prevailing winds are from due east, which makes the eastern coasts very healthy, while on the west coasts, where these trade winds are not so constant, the climate is lees salubrious.

Microbes Shot from a Gum. The latest indignities that microben have been subjected to is firing them. from a gun. This was done by government officials, and it was found that the bugs were not injured.

Edition behdomadaire \$5.00.

MANDATES OF FASHION.

A Variety of Dress Details That Are Secm in the Season's Costumes.

Drop ornaments of cotton ornament some of the new shirt wa.sts of heavy vesting. The monotone costume idea is so

universal that always glove and often shoes match the costume. The leading milliners are as usual copying from old pictures, but are

bringing their models up to modern requirements. For the throat, to wear with demitollet frocks at the theaters, are wisps of tulls threaded through frames of gold and jewels, matched by fillets for the hair.

The sharp-pointed turbans called torpedo bats are generally becoming to long faces, which are simply extinguished under picture hats and broad brims. These torpedo hats are offective when made of shirred and quilted velvet or similar fabrics, and they require, as a rule, little trimming.

A dress for indoor wear is of champagne satin cloth, the skirt flounced with three frills of taffetas in a slightly darker shade, while the deep frills which fall from the shoulders over the top part of the sleeves and the gauging round the yoke of slik broderie anglaise, picked out with gold thread and lace medallious, are also of slik.

Rosettes and paste buttons give a quaint effect to many of the season's new frocks. A gray frock with narrow ruffles of white lace on the skirt and a fichu of white lace on the bod ice has a picturesque ceinture of folded rose-colored panne with rosettes of lace down the front, as if to fasten it. and a sparkling paste ornament in the center of each resette.

The back view of coats and pelerines is a very important one, for herein lies one of the chief changes in fashion. Nearly all are tight-fitting, but a few each backs are seen. such as in a short loose coat of mole cloth, with appliques of brown relvet and a large broad shaped collar ending in a tassel behind and forming revers in front.

As for fabrics, there is no doubt that zibeline and the rough mixtures are far and away the best materials for street suits. The variety shown in these materials is almost endless. Zibelines come in so many colors and combinations that they furnish material for severe tailor suits, for dressy wraps and for elaborate costumes: Then the novelty zibelines are seen in spotted and "nub" effects," stripes, irregular figures and pepper

and sait patterns The black bow for the hair hids fair to supplant ospreys and aigrettes this winter. It requires rather skillful manipulation to twist it just in its most elegant form and a discerning eye to place it when made precisely where it will enhance the beauty of its wearer. But when it is a success it is a complete one. A smart addition to a black bow worn after the manner of the women of Alexce is a huge jeweled dagger pierced through both the bow and the cofffure. Some women wear a couple of crossed daggers, which heighten the conventionality of the bow's appearance, when it is worn in the center of the coiffure, where, indeed, it usually looks lest, standing high.

AMUSING SICK CHILDREN.

Suggestions Which May Be Helpful. to Wester Mothers and Attendants.

Those who have had the care of a sick child through long, weary weeks of a slow recovery will understand why most mothers are glad of suggestions which may help to pass the bours pleasantly and profitably and yet Aot tax the little invalid beyond, his strength, says Woman's Home Companion.

In many of the current magazines are well-printed reproductions of works of art. These may be utilized by an older child in making pretty ornaments for the walls of the nursery. A long strip of heavy paper with all sorts and kinds of animals is not only interesting, but instructive; or a yard of cats or dogs alone will make a surprising display. A margin around each picture adds much to the effectiveness. Carridge-paper may be bought by the yard, and is especially pretty in red or green to use for a back-

Whatever is given a child for amusement should require as little mental strain as possible, and the materials should be of light weight. If the child becomes tired of one occupation, try something different, and under no condition let him realize that you are trying to amuse him for the purpose of keeping him quiet; for if he finds out that the joy is not yours as well as his, much of his pleasure will be lost.

Quick Blacuits. To one quart of sifted pastry flour add five level teaspoons of baking powder and one level teaspoon of sait and sift again. Rub in two level tablespoons of butter and mix with one cup of milk, shape into biscuits and put into a buttered pan. Bake about 20 minutes. Make the bisculta very

small.-Detroit Free Press.

Boston Globe.

A Scheme. Mrs. Subbubs-For goodness' sake! Why do you want to call on the Borems to-night?

Mr. Subbuhs-Because if we don't they're certain to come over here. It will be more pleasant to go home when we're tired of them than to ask them to go home.—Philadelphia Press.

Minced Kidneys. Mince three small lambs' kidneys, after removing fat and fibrous portions, and fry in butter. Do not let them get shriveled up, but done just to a turn.-

THE NEWEST IN RIPPONS.

Combination Colors in Rainbow Weave Is the Rage at Present.

The predominating feature in the autumn offering of ribbon is the shaded effect, and in no way can such artistic color combinations be obtained for trimming as in the use of this rainbow weave. Fabrics and trimmings. may be combined to give good cotor effect, but in the rainbow ribbon the tints morge imperceptibly into each other, producing a soft finish and an artistic trimming. The rage for ribbon is pronounced, and many of the season's stylish hat models are trimmed entirely with ribbon, reports the Washinton Star

Although mauve is the accepted color of the hour importers are thrusting upon the public a list of hyphenated, circumfixed and accented names for some of the faddish shades which make the tiny word mauve fade into insignificance. The tendency of the season is toward unpronounceable French names for ribbon shades, but the effort to make these appellations popular is not successful

One of the prettiest of the rainbow effects is seen in a chiffon taffetas. weave, shading from a delicate white edge through the lavender-grays, lavenders and finally into a myal purple. The same shading is found in the tones of red, blue, yellow and green, although the last named color is not worn by fashionable women. The yellow rainbow ribbon is especially pretty, its tones running from pales' corn to a burnt orange Mahogany shades are new and rich looking, and they can be worn becomingly by the girl

who has not too much color. Triple bows of pink-the asher-ofrose pink-a warm red and a maroon, which is almost a chestnut color, make an effective trimming for a felt

hat of chestnut color Ribbon flowers in the tinted sating will take the place of slik blossoms for frimming both the decolletage and the autumn and winter hats. Even the stems are of gum-green ribbon, and French knots in silk make the stamens in the blossoms where they are prominent. Orchids of manye ribbon clustered with leaves of satin-back velvet thion are corbacs the most realistic of the artificial blassoms, as the ribbon seems to reproduce the soft,

sheeny effect seen in that flower

Sash ribbons are more like the yards of old, moth-balled ribbon found in grandmother's trunk than anything this season of revivals has produced. Stiff, wide taffetas with a manye ground have gorged us pink roles scate tered in regular lines through the center, and a background has popples standing out from it as if they could he plucked Persian ribons are shown in wonderful olorings, as are also the Louisine ribbons. Even the old watered ribbeen sashes have to light again, along with a cold gauze ribbon which looks as I it had be-

longed to Noah's Aunt, Samantha Plaid ribbons, show new, combinations. They will be ween with velvet and taffeta blouses for thes and circles. and for the small school girl's braids of hair. For trimming, and sastes, _ however, the plaid is not fashionable.

MEANING OF TRUE TACT.

Is Not Merely an Appearance of Thoughtfulners, But a Real Interest

The secret of that morvelous influonce persons possess over both men and women is usually to be found in their tact Toummen's Parper's Bazar. And tact means thoughtfulress; not an appearance of it but a real interest. a quick sympathy rigrested in the grace of word and deed. We are all infirenced by that charm, so deeply andisenced that it mis at he wise to consider its equal power upon others. For, although it has its root in unselfishness and can only grow with painstaking care, it may be a matter of cultivation. Those who proclaim: "I haven't a particle of tact," simply acknowledge that they are utterly self-absorbed. It need not develop into fusiness, which is tirenome; it should avoid inquisitiveness while it shows regard. It should not manifest itself in open flattery, though meri ed praise should be generously given. In speech tact avoids argument. contention, contradiction, unless truth itself is at stake, and then it may be gently uttered. Neither does it ruth-Tessly shatter ideals or dispel illusions. It represes egotism, feeble joking, or, still irrelevancy, the flippant, the profane, the coarse, the cynical and the sneer. It does not parade-while far from effacing-its owner's personality; tt never teases, nor "quizzes," as the English say; nor, to go from speech to act, does it ever penetrate a practical joke. Tact involves consideration, and yet more than that. It means neither soaring above nor sinking below the situation. It has a show of ease hiding fatigue, neglect or watchfulness. In short, a coarge-grained person is hard to teach some of its ways, as the highstrung find it as difficult to display yet other qualities.

Green Tomato Mincement.

Chop the four quarts of green tomatoes, drain off all Juice, cover with cold water, let come to a boil and scald for 30 minutes, then drain well. Repear rill purboiled three times. Add two pounds of brown sugar, one nound of seeded raisins, one-half pound of shopped citron, one large half-cup of finely chopped suct, one tablespoon of salt and one-half cup of strong cider vinegar. Stir well together and cook till thick. When cold add one teaspoon each of ground cinnamon and cloves and one tablespoon of grated nutmeg. Stir thoroughly and keep (while it lasts) in a stone jar.—Good Housekeeping.

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