

WAR IN SAMOA.

American and British Ships Bombard Native Villages.

Followers of Mataafa Attack the Town of Apia and in the Skirmish Three English Sailors and an American Lost Their Lives—Many Samoans Killed.

Apia, Samoa, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 30.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed and injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned to various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Malinua, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior. Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Matafaans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Malinua, where 22,000 Malietoans took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the road within the municipality and seized the British bases. An ultimatum was then sent them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 p. m., March 15. This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the rebel villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

Aotive shell from the Philadelphia landed near the American consulates, the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the private Rudge, shattering it so badly as necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed the German coat, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German steamer Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British men. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, and was shot in the foot and an American entry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Falke, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people leaving Samoa, the captain of the Falke urged them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations. The Porpoise shelled the villages and west of Apia and captured many.

The American and British are fighting splendidly, but there is a bitter feeling between the Germans. Two men, a German and a German subject, have been arrested as spies. The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

Washington, March 30.—The news from Samoa that the United States cruiser Philadelphia and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist had bombarded the town of Mataafa, who has thus far refused the official support of the German government, came here and displaced the attention given to the fighting around Manila.

The fighting around Mataafa was looked upon as of secondary importance, but the interest attached to the attitude of the German government. At the German were felt that grave apprehensions might be entertained as to the most familiar with the exchanges between the official and Berlin, did not, however, give a gloomy view of the situation.

While recognizing the delicate situation, yet it is to be a situation which had to be apprehended and had been advanced between the representatives of the three governments. The crisis, from an internal point of view, occurred last week and the outbreak was a great one. Although relations were great, it was possible to secure a standing which is said to be that the outbreak now does not cause a rupture in the relations between the United States, Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany.

The Pants Makers' Strike. Philadelphia, March 30.—The pants makers yesterday pitched battle to the contractors the scale and other demands decided by the strikers. Following this the contractors conferred with the strikers' committee, but came to no agreement. During the day the strikers held a number of meetings and held reports were received of the contractors for the day. Last night the contractors for a temporary organization at which it was stated it was impossible to the operators' demands unless the clothing dealers paid higher rates.

BURNED BALUCAN.

Filipinos Destroy a Large Town in Their Flight—Malolos is Abandoned.

Manila, March 28.—A thousand Filipinos, composing the rear guard of the rebel army which is retreating on Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand yesterday in some strong entrenchments about Marilao, across the Marilao river. In the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers, and 40 were wounded.

The Washington regiment had an exciting experience and displayed much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concealed in a stone house over which a French flag was flying. A private volunteered to set fire to the building. He did so and the troops approached when it was burning and the Filipinos had apparently fled. But they were greeted with a sudden volley from the balcony of the house, resulting in the building being cleared of the enemy in short order.

The American forces advanced from Noycanyan. They finally discerned white roofs and steeples among the trees beyond the river. The rebels had an unfordable river in front of them and they poured in a fire so effective that it showed they were veterans.

The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching under cover of the bushes, the artillerymen emerged upon an open space commanding the town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic stricken, about 100 seeking safety in flight, while a white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "amigos" (friends).

Col. Funston, with 20 men of the Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured 80 prisoners with all their arms. The Pennsylvania regiment captured 40 prisoners. By this time the right of the Filipinos was demoralized. The Americans refrained from burning the town and rested in there last night.

Washington, March 28.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be.

The engagement has now shaped itself so that it is looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement. With the American base advanced to Marilao and the insurgent base forced back to Malolos the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about 10 or 12 miles apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is 12 miles of innumerable difficulties and obstacles.

Malolos is the insurgent capital, where the assembly has been sitting.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Journal from Manila, dated to-day, says: Bocave has been taken by our troops. The railroad bridge is uninjured. Gen. McArthur is now within eight miles of Malolos.

A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says the insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando. The insurgents burned Balucan Tuesday afternoon. The monitor Monday shelled Los Pinas, south of Manila, Tuesday noon.

The insurgents attacked the Americans Monday evening at Marilao, but were repulsed with severe loss. Our loss was five killed and 14 wounded.

The engineers are repairing bridges, the rebels having failed to destroy the iron work, and the railroad is kept busy hurrying supplies to the front. The country near Malolos is level, with occasional streams and patches of wood, but there are no more jungles.

The American line is about 1,200 yards from that of the rebels. Desultory shots were exchanged yesterday.

The American reports show that 20 men were killed and 61 wounded on our side on Monday.

According to prisoners in the hands of the Americans, Aguinaldo's generals, Garcia, Tofreo and Pacheco, were with the Filipino army on Monday and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration. The rebels attempted to charge across the plain east of the railroad, but the Americans charged to meet them and the Filipinos bolted after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field.

The Filipino prisoners declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting and their officers have to keep them in line by beating them with swords.

The prisoners say Aguinaldo has declared that if the Americans can take the Filipino capital he will surrender.

Singapore, March 29.—Trouble is brewing in the island of Negros, where the inhabitants repudiate the self-constituted authority of Aniseto Lacson, president of the provisional government, to arrange affairs with the Americans, and have attacked the Americans. The censor at Manila suppressed the details.

Rogers Charges Conspiracy.

Philadelphia, March 29.—Col. John I. Rogers, of the Philadelphia baseball club, said yesterday that he believed the action of the National league in changing the schedule as regards the Louisville club was the result of a conspiracy to freeze out the Louisville club. The conspirators, in his opinion, had the additional object of forcing the league to support or buy out the Cleveland and Baltimore clubs, and, possibly, to buy out the Washington club.

A Fight with Robbers.

Dexter, Mo., March 28.—A pitched battle was fought eight miles north of here Sunday between Charles Hendrickson and a gang of thieves, of which he was the head, and Sheriff Adams and a posse of officers. After fifteen minutes' battle, during which 100 men were fired, Hendrickson was held, receiving a wound in the head. His daughter, who was an active participant in the battle, was fatally wounded and Deputy C. B. Booth was wounded. Hendrickson and his gang are fugitives from Franklin.

A BAD GANG OF CROOKS.

For Years They Operated in Kansas and Indian Territory—Others Were Imprisoned for Crimes Committed by the Band.

Kansas City, Mo., March 29.—The Star prints a three-column story regarding the arrest of a remarkable gang of Kansas criminals who have for years lived by means of robbery and murder. One of the gang is believed to be the murderer of Joseph New, who was killed in Greenwood county, Kan., two years ago, for which crime New's wife and George H. Dobbs are now serving life sentences. So firmly does Warden Landis, of the Kansas penitentiary, believe in the innocence of Mrs. New and Dobbs that he will immediately urge Gov. Stanley to pardon them.

Frank Altgood, alleged to be the real murderer, is in jail at Iola, Kan., under a charge of forgery. Alvin Ballard, serving an eight-year sentence in the Kansas penitentiary for horse stealing, has confessed that he, Altgood and "Bill" Turner were the murderers of New and that Mrs. New and Dobbs are absolutely innocent. Turner has not been found. It seems that the very men who murdered New and robbed his dead body, conspired afterwards to convict the widow and Dobbs. The supposed murderer, Altgood, according to Ballard, even went so far as to try to get on the jury which convicted them.

Ballard says that he, Altgood and Turner were members of an organized gang of thieves and murderers that operated in southern Kansas. As a result of his confession, 18 stolen horses, a bag of counterfeit silver dollars and a counterfeit outfit have been recovered. Beside Altgood, B. L. Mathes, Mary Mathes, Herbert Simpson are under arrest. Fifty other horses stolen by the gang have been located. The officers are on the trail of other members of the gang. Ballard also alleges that Altgood murdered William Coulter, near Eureka, in 1889. Officers who have been working on the case have corroborated many of Ballard's statements.

Ballard confessed to the prison officials several days ago and the arrests noted were the outcome. Ballard said:

"We had run from Texas and Indian Territory all through No Man's Land and the sand hills south of Hutchinson, Kan. We stole horses, buggies and cattle. There are caves and underground houses all over the northern part of the territory and Kansas that were dug or found by the gang. Up in the sand hills they have lots of plate machinery where we turned out money. Mathes' ranch near Hutchinson is the headquarters of the gang. Mathes has a corral on the ranch into which stolen cattle and horses are driven from the territory and then shipped. There are tools hidden all around the ranch house and a few graves, too." Ballard described these graves, smiling as he said no one knew who were their occupants. "A few stragglers," he said.

"This gang," continued Ballard, "did lots of things the Dalton boys were credited with. The older ones in the gang have robbed trains for 20 years and are guilty of crimes others are suffering for. Three of the men who were in the Missouri train robberies have been robbing trains and stages in Texas and the southwest for 20 years. A band of eight men, every one of whom I know, did a hold-up at Albuquerque two years ago. Another robbery was of a train near Ardmore. There was a run to Missouri and Nebraska. Altgood and Tim Kennedy made several hold-ups near the Blue Cut together. Altgood has done a turn in some eastern penitentiary.

Kennedy is believed to be the notorious Jack Kennedy now in the Springfield, Mo., jail awaiting trial for train robbery.

KILLED A ROBBER.

Plucky Hotelkeeper Gives Successful Battle to Five Bandits.

Seranton, Pa., March 28.—Five masked men shortly after midnight entered the Carbondale Traction Co.'s car barn in an isolated spot at Mayfield and sandbagged Engineer Patrick Dempsey, Fireman Frank Coggins and Watchman Brokenshire, rendering them insensible. They then ransacked the office, carrying away the box with Sunday's receipts, estimated at upwards of \$1,000.

When they left Brokenshire regained consciousness and fired at them several times but without effect. The burglars boarded a northbound coal train and got as far as the Ararat Summit, when the train men threw them off. They attacked the latter with revolvers, but no one was injured.

The noise of the shots aroused William Leck, the Summit hotel keeper and he came out to investigate. The robbers drove him back into the hotel, but he got his gun and revolver and came out, opening fire as soon as he saw the men. One of the robbers was killed and two others wounded. The wounded men were made prisoners and later removed to Carbondale hospital. The identity of the desperadoes is unknown. The stolen money has not been recovered.

Gives \$300,000 to a College.

Montreal, March 29.—Sir William McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, has made another donation, said to be \$300,000, to McGill university. This time it is the school of mining which benefits. The total amount of Sir William's gifts to McGill university exceeds \$3,000,000.

Experiment in Wireless Telegraphy.

London, March 29.—Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor who recently obtained permission from the French government to establish a station on the French coast for the purpose of experiment with wireless telegraphy between England and France, announces that he has conducted successful experiments between the South Foreland, county of Kent, and Boulogne. The Times prints a 100-word dispatch, the first press message of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, describing the experiments between the South Foreland and Boulogne.

UNDER THE BAN.

The Government Condemns Chain Letter Schemes.

ARE DECLARED ILLEGAL.

The Anti-Lottery Law Applies to Many Such Enterprises.

THEY DEPEND UPON CHANCE.

Decision Rendered by Assistant Attorney General Barrett, of the Post Office Department, Is a Heart Blow to Devices of This Description.

Washington, April 1.—The government's policy toward the numerous chain letter schemes that have flourished throughout the country in recent years is brought out in two decisions rendered Friday by Acting Assistant Attorney General Barrett for the post office department, holding them in certain cases to be violations of the lottery law, as dependent on chance.

One scheme officially declared to be illegal was where a trip to the Paris exposition, with \$200 for expenses, was offered as a prize. Each person entering the contest is required to pay 20 cents, then send to friends two letters, requesting them to send their names to the original promoter to be repeated indefinitely. Each person writing to the original promoter was to receive an offer allowing him to start a chain on his own account on payment of 30 cents, the trip and money going to the one whose chain brings out the largest number of letters. The ostensible object was to secure names for employment at the exposition.

The other enterprise barred offered an \$8 kodak to the person starting a chain which was operated in the following manner:

The starter was to send cards to ten persons, each to pay the operator instigating them ten cents. Each recipient of a card is requested in turn to send the operator ten cents, for which he received ten cards. These cards are to be sent to ten other persons, who are in turn to send them in with ten cents for ten other cards. If the ten cards sent out by the starter of the scheme are sent to the starter, a \$8 kodak is to be sent to the starter. All this is declared to be dependent upon chance and illegal under the anti-lottery law.

A Rosy View of the Times.

Springfield, Mass., April 1.—Herbert Myrick, editor of the New England Homestead and American Agriculturist, who has just returned from a trip through the west for the purpose of investigating the present state of industry and public opinion in that region, says in an article which the New England Homestead publishes to-day: "Industrial conditions throughout the country are in fine shape. The agricultural depression which began at the east late in the '70s and at the west some years later, has passed away since 1896."

Rumors About a Coal Trust.

Cleveland, April 1.—"Every pound of coal in the Massillon district may be owned by an immense trust before ten days or two weeks," said a leading Massillon coal operator, Friday. "Options have already been taken by the trust on every mine in the Massillon district. The parties who are back of the deal are financially able to carry it out, and its success seems assured. A meeting of all the operators will be held in this city within a few days, when it is expected that many of the mines will be transferred to the trust."

Combines 22 Concerns.

New York, April 1.—Articles of incorporation will be filed in Trenton and Jersey City to-day for a new company to be called the Republic Steel and Iron Co., of this city, with a capital of \$35,000,000, which may possibly be increased to \$100,000,000. This company will combine several iron interests and be a connecting link between the Federal Steel Co. and the tin plate interests, with the former predominating. There will be 22 concerns in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia in the combine.

Fire Loss of \$500,000.

San Francisco, April 1.—A fire which started last night in the Pacific folding paper bag factory spread to the adjoining five-story building occupied by Miller, Sloss & Scott, wholesale hardware dealers, totally destroying the factory and gutted the hardware warehouse. The printing and publishing house of the Hicks-Judd Co. was also damaged by fire and water. The loss will probably amount to \$500,000.

Will Ask for Pensions.

Chicago, April 1.—More than 200 members of the Eighth Illinois colored volunteers who will be mustered out of the service next Monday intend to file claims for pensions as compensation for physical disability received as a result of their sojourn in Cuba. In one company all but five claim to be disabled. The men say their health has been ruined by tropical malaria.

Fatal Resemblance.

Paris, April 1.—A wealthy gentleman named Tourret was shot dead last evening in the Bois de Boulogne by a man who mistook his victim for President Loubet, to whom Tourret bore a striking resemblance. The murderer, whose name is Ozouf, is thought to be insane.

Will Strike for More Pay.

Philadelphia, April 1.—The Journeymen Bricklayers' Protective union, numbering 3,000 of the 4,000 bricklayers in this city, has decided to go on strike to-day for an increase in wages from 37 1/2 to 45 cents an hour.



CARE OF KID GLOVES.

Some Useful Bits of Information That May Prove Profitable to the Economical Women.

Economy in small things is often overlooked, and if only more consideration were given to this subject quite a considerable sum might be saved annually. The careless manner in which a large number of ladies treat their gloves is an instance in point, and perhaps the following hints may serve to show how the reasonable care of kid gloves would result in a reduction of expenditure:

In the first place, it may be pointed out that rough handling is specially disastrous to kid gloves, and it often happens that a new pair are split and ruined by jerking them on in a careless fashion. Always put on a pair of kid gloves for the first time long enough before they are to be worn to allow of due deliberation in the task. When a pair of fine gloves are bought the purchaser should insist that they be fitted on in the shop; then if there are any flaws they will be detected before the gloves are paid for and taken away.

Cheap gloves are generally risky investments, but some of the best shops keep a fairly good line of gloves at low prices, which are worth buying for common wear. If strong and well made they will serve for shopping and morning walks or for bad weather.

In putting on a glove be careful to get each finger straight. Coax each one on by rubbing gently with the thumb and first finger until the fingers are down to the ends.

In taking the gloves off turn the wrist over the fingers and take hold of the ends of the fingers through the wrist. It wears a glove out badly to pull it off by catching hold of the finger tips. Pull the glove into shape and lay aside carefully. Silk should be kept to match each shade, and gloves should be mended as soon as a break appears, for the old proverb, "A stitch in time saves nine," is especially appropriate to these articles of attire. Glove mending is delicate work, which requires both skill and dexterity, and when well done pays admirably for the pains taken. Glove powder should form one of the adjuncts to every toilet table, and a pretty glove stretcher another.

French women set a good example, and have made quite an art of putting on gloves, and this is why a Parisienne's gloves last her four times as long as anybody else's. Buttoning gloves should never be done in a hurry. The wrist should be carefully and gently pulled straight and the buttons insinuated gently into the holes. Use a glove buttoner always. It ruins both the buttonholes and the finger tips to button them without.

After purchasing a new pair of gloves always sew the buttons on before wearing them. The annoyance of having the buttons drop off will then be avoided.—Woman's Life.

NEW FRENCH IDEA.

Apples with Intricate Monograms on Their Sides Inscrubed by Nature Herself.

A French fruit-grower turns out apples with monograms inscribed on them by nature. Anybody's crest or monogram can be secured. When the apples are the size of walnuts they are covered with paper bags, which keep them green. When the maximum size is reached the first bags are replaced by others, which have the crest or monogram stenciled into them. When a stencil is used the monogram comes out red on a green ground. If yellow or green on a red ground is desired the monogram is cut out and pasted on the apples.

How to Keep Cut Flowers.

It is a mistaken belief that ammonia or other drugs put in the water will prolong the freshness of flowers, says the Gentlewoman. If the flowers begin to droop they can sometimes be revived by placing them in a cool place or even on the ice for a short time. By placing cut flowers in a refrigerator over night they can be kept beautiful and enjoyed by day for a much longer time than if left in a warm room all the time. The cold delays the process of ripening, which ends in decay. Loose flowers keep longer than bouquets. But all flowers need to have their stems slightly cut every day before being placed in fresh water.

Sensitive About His Age.

Senator Hoar, it is said, resents any attention shown him which implies deference to his advancing years. He secured the discharge almost a year ago of an overpolted conductor on one of the street cars who jumped from his platform to help the aged senator, whom he did not know by sight, up the steps of his car. This taught the observant street car men a lesson, and the employes of the capitol are well acquainted with his idiosyncrasies, and never cross the danger line.

Delicious Prune Fritters.

Stir one pound with a little sugar and a small stick of cinnamon. When soft, mash. Cut two days' old bread into thin slices, spread these slices with the mashed prunes and cut in quarters. Each slice of bread upon which is spread the prunes is again to be covered with another slice of bread. Beat six eggs, add half a cupful of milk, a pinch of salt, a little sugar and a pinch of powdered cinnamon. After beating this well dip the quarters into the mixture and fry in hot lard.

Canned Cherry Salad.

One and a half pounds of cherries one cupful of tapioca, one cupful of sugar. Cover the tapioca with cold water and soak over night. In the morning put it on the fire with one pint of boiling water. Simmer slowly until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Stone the cherries, stir them into the boiling tapioca, add the sugar. Take from the fire, turn into a serving dish and set away to cool. Serve with sugar and cream.

SMART CALLING OUTFIT.

One of the Prettiest Models That Could Be Selected for Formal Spring Visits.

If you intend to be fashionable you must have a calling toilette for spring. This does not necessarily mean that your gown shall cost a hundred dollars or thereabout, for a great many of the attractive designs that you will see in your travels will not have come more than a teath of that amount—never mind how smart they look. A modest tailor-made suit of cashmere consists of a skirt plainly made



NEW CUTAWAY COAT.

and a long, tight-fitting coat. Over these is worn a cape.

But if you were wise enough to purchase a cape with many fur tails when they were advertised in this newspaper, just after the holidays, now is the time that you can bring it into play. Remove the tails from the cape—and this can be easily done, without harm to the wrap—and sew them upon a round yoke of nearsilk or other substantial material. Since the foundation will not show it need not be of expensive goods; only see that it is good and firm. Sew the tails upon it and finish the edge with a ruffle of silk which has over it a softer ruffle of lace, and you have not only a charming, but a very fashionable wrap.

An upturned hat of light felt, the color of the gown, trimmed with ribbon to match the cape trimming, goes with the toilette.

A muff of velvet, decorated generously with lace and ribbon, completes this very charming wardrobe.

ON SHAKING HANDS.

Friends May Shake Just as They Please, But Society Prescribes What Others Shall Do.

While everyone shakes hands, not everyone knows the etiquette of the ceremony, which changes from season to season, according to fashion's latest caprice. Friends, of course, may shake hands as often and in whatever manner it pleases them best to do so. They may grasp each other's hands heartily, hold them for a bit if they will, then release them with a cordial pressure. They may give the real old-fashioned "pump-handle" shake or the high lateral movement that means nothing but that a simpton is at one end or the other of the shake, or they may give the shake rotary.

A hostess, if a true one, should shake hands with any and every guest brought to her house by friends. She should do so on their arrival and on their departure, and when she meets them again if she desires to keep up the acquaintance. When a girl is introduced to a married woman the older woman must always take the initiative, and if she be good-natured and cordial a handshake will follow. When a man is introduced to a woman he must await her pleasure, unless he be a much older man or one particularly distinguished. If one woman introduces her husband or brother to another woman it would be natural, indeed almost imperative, for the latter to shake hands with him, but were he a mere acquaintance it would be bad form to shake hands with him on first introduction.

Regarding dinner guests: If a man is introduced to a woman for the purpose of taking her in to dinner she does not shake hands with him, but merely bows. Even at a second meeting bows only are interchanged, and it depends entirely on circumstances whether the acquaintance ever ripens into a shaking-hands one.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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