

FLOQUET'S DOWNFALL.

Unexpected Defeat of France's Ministry in the Chamber.

The Premier and Cabinet Hand Carnot Their Resignations.

Premier Floquet, of France, has fought another battle in Paris against Boulanger and been defeated by a majority of eighty-nine, a fearful figure in French annals.

When the question of the Revision of the Constitution came up in the Chamber of Deputies Count de Douville-Maillefeu moved that the debate on the subject be adjourned.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Government the motion was adopted by a vote of 377 to 218. Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the Ministry would immediately resign. Immediately after M. Floquet's announcement all the members of the Ministry sent their resignations to President Carnot.

The Chamber was crowded. The Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. Baron de Mackau's motion was rejected—375 to 173. Count de Douville-Maillefeu moved the indefinite postponement of the revision debate.

Premier Floquet, replying, reminded the House that the Government was pledged to make the revision proposal the immediate order of the day after the Scrutin d'Arrondissement bill. At the conclusion of M. Floquet's remarks a division was taken, with the result stated.

The resignation of the Ministry was a complete surprise to the Chamber. M. Floquet had said nothing implying an intention to make a motion to adjourn a Cabinet question. Both the Left and the Right were unaware that the Ministry would regard the vote. The majority included the members of the Right and a number of opportunists.

After the adjournment the Radical Left and the Extreme Left held a meeting and sent delegates to M. Floquet to express regret at the fall of the Cabinet and congratulate the retiring Premier upon the firmness of the position that he had assumed.

President Carnot, after the Ministers had tendered their resignations, sent for M. Melin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and subsequently had a conference with M. le Royer, President of the Senate. General Boulanger was a passive spectator of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. Immediately after the adjournment he issued a manifesto to the electors of the Department of the Seine.

General Boulanger considers that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is inevitable, and that this will lead to the triumph of his ideas. M. Floquet's Ministry was organized in April, 1888. His ministry represented the Radicals and the Left. Floquet advocated Revision of the Constitution in his Ministerial programme. The President was to be deprived of the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate was to have only a suspensive veto for two years in general legislation, and an empty privilege of remonstrance in financial affairs; collective responsibility of Ministers was to cease, and each one was to be personally responsible to the Chamber; all measures were to be submitted to a Council of State; Ministers were to be secure in office for a fixed time, and the Lower House was to be renewed by thirds every two years.

Final action was not taken upon this measure, and M. Floquet evidently had no hope that it would pass the Senate even if adopted by the Deputies. He hoped his measure would take the wind out of Boulanger's sails, but in this he was disappointed when the recent Paris election was held.

The collapse of the Panama Canal Company also weakened his Ministry, which six months ago promised a long lease of power. His last will, Boulanger last year added to his political but he bold attempt to defeat his opponents by turning their weapons against them only provoked dissensions among the Republicans and brought about his downfall.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

HELENA MODJESKA is worth \$200,000. JOSEPH JEFFERSON is just sixty years old. SARAH BERNHARDT was born in Paris in 1844.

ROBSON AND CRANE have finally separated. KATE CLAXTON is to retire from the stage.

PATTI and Nicolini have gone to South America. MARY ANDERSON will go to San Francisco in April.

MADAME MATERNA is going to Brussels to sing in concert. MADAME ALBANI, the prima donna, is an excellent sportsman.

MAGGIE MITCHELL proposes to tour Australia next season. GUS WILLIAMS, the German comedian, is ill with rheumatic gout.

A NEW and successful humorous reader is a colored man named Night. KYRLE BELLEVUE is engaged for the Mrs. J. B. Potter Company, for next season.

MAUDE HARRISON will play Rosalind in "As You Like It" in a short time. The latest version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is called "The Beautiful Slave."

LOUIS JAMES and his wife, Marie Wainwright, will star separately next season. HELEN DAUVRAY will travel under H. C. Miner's management for three years to come.

MILK, NEVADA has received an offer of \$50 a night for forty performances in South America. The daughter of ex-Mayor William Means, of Cincinnati, is about to become a society actress.

It is reported that a Spanish bull will be one of the actors in a melodrama to be produced next season. HENRY IRVING's throat is quite well again, and he is playing Macbeth every evening in London.

A FRENCH opera company, which is now in Caracas, Panama, is receiving \$10,000 per month from the Government. KATE FORBETH will appear with N. C. Goodwin, Jr., in "A Gold Mine," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York city.

The directorate of the Vienna theatres has resolved upon a most important step. It has suppressed the clique—people paid to applaud.

A BILL, before the Nevada Legislature makes it a misdemeanor for a woman to wear a hat of greater height than three inches at any place of amusement in the State.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, Jr.'s stage name is to be Mary Nevins Blaine. "She will travel with an aunt, a maid and a nurse for her child, but without a special car, and in a quiet, unostentatious way."

MISS ADELE ACHER OBE is said to have played on the piano with both hands at the tender age of three. She heard some one playing "Il Bacio," and, seating herself at the instrument, rattled off that brilliant waltz in a manner that made every one who heard her stand agape with wonder.

THERE appears to be no doubt that the famous old Drury Lane Theatre, in London, will cease to exist in seven years from now, as the Duke of Bedford, to whom the property belongs, is resolved to pull the building down at the expiration of the lease, and devote the site to more profitable, if less interesting, purposes.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

40TH DAY.—The Senate went into secret session on the Panama Canal question. Mr. Sherman proposed an amendment to the bill as follows: To enable the President to protect the interests of the United States and to provide for the security of the persons and property of citizens of the United States at the isthmus of Panama, about \$250,000. This was passed. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings in connection with the consideration of the British extradition treaty. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations for installing or increasing the electric light plants on the monitors, cruisers and other vessels (approp. \$28,000) were agreed to. The amendment for the construction of two steel cruisers or gunboats to cost in the aggregate exclusive of armament not more than \$700,000, of one steel cruiser at a cost of not more than \$700,000, and of one ram for harbor defense was agreed to without discussion.

41TH DAY.—The election outrages in Texas were considered, but no action was taken. The bill for the Naval Appropriation bill with the clause in reference to the Thomas cruiser so amended as to eliminate the Congressman's name but broadly giving him credit for the design. In executive session, favorably reported the nomination of Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, to be Secretary of Agriculture. Under objections the nomination went over until the next session. The President transmitted the State correspondence relating to the seal fisheries of Alaska.

42TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Mr. Everts proceeded with his argument in its support. The correspondence relative to the seizure of the American ship Bridge-water by the authorities of Canada was also considered. The Senate then went into joint session with the House for the counting of the electoral vote.

43TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Texas Election resolution and was addressed by Mr. Coke. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling for the Byrne report on the alleged customs frauds in New York city. The House of Representatives passed a bill for the District of Columbia was passed with amendments, and a conference asked. The resolution for a select committee of seven Senators on irrigation and reclamation was also passed. Messrs. Stewart, Allison, Plumb, Hiseock, Gorman, Reagan and Jones, of Arkansas, were named as the committee.

44TH DAY.—Mr. Spooner introduced a bill which in substance applies the same system now successfully in operation in the State of Wisconsin upon a larger scale to the whole country. The bill provides that in connection with the Department of Agriculture the Farmers' Institutes to be held annually as near uniformly as possible throughout the several States. Mr. Coke continued his speech in reply to Mr. Everts's remarks on the alleged Texas political outrages. A bill which authorized the President to place General William S. Rosecrans on the retired list as Brigadier-General of the regular army.

45TH DAY.—Mr. Coke continued his speech in reply to Mr. Everts on political outrages in Texas. The appropriation to pay the citizens of Missouri, S. C., for real estate sold and sold by the United States Government was reduced from \$30,000 to \$450,000. An amendment offered in conference by Mr. Harris was agreed to, providing that in cases where the United States has seized and sold at a profit, the profit shall be returned to the owner. It is estimated that \$120,000 will cover cases of this character. The report was agreed to.

The House.

50TH DAY.—The Speaker appointed Representatives Ernestout and Baker to act as tellers for the House in counting the electoral vote. On motion of Mr. Cassell, the House insisted on its amendments to the Direct Tax bill, and conference was ordered. Mr. Grosvenor offered a resolution relating to recent events in the Second Congressional District of Arkansas which culminated in the assassination of John M. Clayton, of that State. By a vote of 181 to 89 the House decided to consider the contested election case of Smalls against Elliott, of the Fifth South Carolina District.

51ST DAY.—The Smalls-Elliott contest was further discussed, Mr. Smalls himself speaking. Mr. Townsend introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a special display of the farm products of the United States at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Sayers reported the General Deficiency bill, which was the last of the regular appropriation bills. It appropriates \$14,958,281. A bill was passed to pay \$200 to Charles E. Swain, master of the ship Philena, of New York, for going to and rescuing shipwrecked seamen from an uninhabited island near Cape Horn.

52D DAY.—The House resumed the consideration of the Smalls-Elliott contested election case, and after a long debate seated Elliott by a vote of 143 to 136. A bill to amend the naturalization laws was favorably reported. The House then went into joint session with the Senate for the counting of the electoral vote.

53D DAY.—The House voted to agree with the Senate in keeping New Mexico in the Territorial condition for the present and admitting North and South Dakota, Washington and Montana. The vote on this question was 135 to 109. The House passed the bill to divide a portion of the Sioux Reservation in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure relinquishment of the Indian title to the Government. Mr. Baker introduced a bill to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

54TH DAY.—The Mills' Tariff bill, with Senate amendments, was reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means by Mr. Mills. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House, by a vote of 149 to 101, sent back to conference, with instructions, the Dakota bill. The Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama was passed.

55TH DAY.—Mr. McCreary submitted a conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Under the agreement between the two Houses the families of the Dakotas bill. The Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama was passed. Mr. McCree reported the bill to amend the naturalization laws, which was favorably reported. The House then went into joint session with the Senate for the counting of the electoral vote.

A PRIEST MURDERED.

Killed By a Lunatic Whom He Had Befriended.

Father Ashfield, one of the priests of St. Peter's Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn., was assassinated by Will Reed, a semi-lunatic, the other morning at 5 o'clock.

Reed had been befriended by the priest, who had got him out of jail, where he was confined for lunacy. Reed appeared at the door of the father's house at night and called for him. He was sent away by Father Moran. Next morning the sexton heard a noise at the door and found Reed there. The sexton then went for a policeman, and while he was gone Reed slipped in, ran to Father Ashfield's door and knocked. When the priest opened the door Reed stabbed him in the heart. Reed was put under arrest. St. Peter's Cathedral is one of the largest churches in the South.

The most important election yet held in Utah has just taken place at Ogden. It was the fight by the Gentiles, or Liberal party, for a foothold in the Territory by the election of a Mayor and Council. Notwithstanding the attempted intimidation of Gentiles by Mormons, the former elected their entire ticket.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Ceremony of Counting It by Both Houses of Congress.

The Final Act in the Presidential Election of 1888.

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton have been officially declared President and Vice-President-elect by both branches of Congress in joint convention. This being the first time that the electoral vote was counted under the new law, it became, therefore, an occasion of unusual importance and interest. Two hours before the assembling of Congress the galleries and that portion of the floor in rear of seats in the hall of the House of Representatives were crowded with spectators, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The front floor in both branches was occupied with transaction of routine business, to which but little attention was paid by the members.

Beside the Speaker's chair was placed one for Senator Sherman, as presiding officer of the Senate, and to preside over the joint assembly, and in the area in front of the Clerk's desk were placed a number of richly upholstered chairs and lounges for the accommodation of the Senators. At noon the Speaker's gavel hushed the hum of conversation and the chaplain made a prayer.

After some routine business by the House, and promptly at 10 o'clock, the Senate was announced by the doorkeepers. Then came venerable Captain Bassett, who has seen fourteen electoral counts in the Capitol. The captain carried two boxes of electoral certificates. Behind him a number of clerks carrying boxes came Presiding Officer Ingalls and General McCook, Secretary of the Senate. Two-by-two the Senators marched down the central aisle behind the presiding officer. When the roll call the Senators on the right of the Speaker's desk, Speaker Carlisle handed over his gavel and chair to Mr. Ingalls, and took the adjoining chair on the left. The tellers took their places below.

Representatives remained standing until the Senators had taken the seats assigned them, and then Senator Ingalls called the joint assembly to order. Mr. Ingalls then said: "This being the day and the hour appointed for opening the certificates and counting the votes of Electors for President, the Senate and House of Representatives have met together pursuant to law."

Mr. Ingalls then said that unless there was some objection to the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama would be read. He handed the document to the tellers, who were sitting in front of the desk. They were Senators Mansfield and Harris and Representatives Baker and Ernestout. Mr. Mansfield read the certificate, which declared that ten electoral votes in Alabama had been cast for Cleveland and Thurman. The whole document was read. It required fifteen minutes.

Senator Edmunds asked unanimous consent, which was granted, that the entire reading of each certificate be dispensed with. Representative Cox made the next interrupter by trying to read a sentence from the electoral count law requiring the presiding officer to ask after the reading of each certificate if there was any objection. Mr. Ingalls tried to shut him off, but without success. The president of the House did not follow Mr. Cox's suggestion, however.

Things now got somewhat lively, and Ernestout announced the vote of Florida for Levi F. Thurman for President and James B. Weaver for Vice-President. There was great laughter. This seemed to rattle the tellers and they made several mistakes. Senator Harris announced the votes of Indiana for Grover Cleveland and had a great deal of trouble in getting the count right. The whole of the spectators were enjoying things so loudly that Mr. Ingalls had to ask for order.

The count was completed in due order, and Harrison and Morton were declared elected President and Vice-President. The vote as tabulated was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Electors. Includes California (8), Alabama (10), Colorado (3), Arkansas (7), Connecticut (5), Delaware (3), Florida (9), Georgia (12), Kansas (9), Kentucky (8), Louisiana (8), Maine (3), Maryland (8), Massachusetts (11), Michigan (13), Minnesota (7), Missouri (16), Nebraska (7), Nevada (3), New York (36), New Hampshire (3), New Jersey (11), New Mexico (3), North Carolina (12), Ohio (23), Oregon (3), Pennsylvania (20), Rhode Island (4), South Carolina (7), Tennessee (12), Texas (12), Vermont (3), Virginia (12), West Virginia (6), Wisconsin (11). Total 283. Republican majority 163.

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Worthless Fellow Kills His Sister, His Two Nieces and Himself.

Mr. Philip Chemielek, aged fifty, her daughters Mary and Rose, aged twenty and eighteen respectively, were murdered in a little farmhouse in Loudon Township, fourteen miles from Louisville, Minn., by the woman's brother-in-law, Joseph Chemielek, nineteen years old. Young Joseph Chemielek went to the house of his half-brother Philip, a Bohemian farmer. Joseph lives with a good deal of money in his comely niece, Mary and Rose, but he was a quarrelsome fellow and the girls' parents did not like to have him about. It is supposed that there was a quarrel during Joseph's visit at his brother's house. He started toward his home, but finally retraced his steps and lunged about his brother's house.

Some little time after Joseph had gone Mary and Rose had occasion to go out into the yard. Joseph, who had been lying in wait, drew a revolver and shot them both in the head and neck. They fell mortally wounded. The murderer, smoking pistol in hand, then rushed into the house and shot his sister-in-law lying her in bed.

Philip was absent at the time or else he might have shared the same fate. The only one in the house who escaped the murderer was a half-witted brother of the girls. One of the girls was not instantly killed. She ran to her brother's, a mile away, but she fell dead on entering the house.

The murderer slipped off in the darkness. When about forty paces away he stopped, pulled the trigger and fell dead. When found a shotgun and a revolver lay by his side.

A GIANT'S DEATH.

A Well Known Colossus Passes Quietly Away.

Colonel Ruth Gosben, the largest man Barnum ever had on exhibition, died a few days since at Clyde, N. J., where he has lived during the winter for the past ten years.

After an illness of six months he died of dropsy. During his illness he had four men in attendance all the time. It took their combined strength to move him about in bed. He died peacefully. He stood seven feet two inches in his stockings, measured two feet six inches across the shoulders, twenty-eight inches through the chest, and weighed 600 pounds when in health.

From papers found at his home he is supposed to be about seventy years of age, and was born in Egypt about the year 1819 or 1821.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

The Department of Agriculture Springs Into Existence.

The President has approved the bill raising the Bureau of Agriculture to the dignity of an executive department, and named the present Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Norman J. Colman, to be Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.



NORMAN J. COLMAN.

The law creating the new department does not define its functions or limits. A dispatch from Washington says: "The Senate will doubtless confirm the nomination, as it rarely interferes in the President's choice of advisers. But quite aside from this, it is conceded that Mr. Colman has discharged the duties of his office with intelligence, faithfulness, and to the satisfaction of a large number of Democrats as well as Republicans. It is therefore quite certain that he will have the satisfaction of being the first Secretary of Agriculture, though he will have held the office but three weeks. At any rate he will return to Missouri as Secretary."

It is forty years since a new executive department of the Government was created. The State Department and other departments of the Government in 1843 had become overburdened with public business. The result of the war with Mexico was a large acquisition of territory. The discovery of gold in California opened up a new era in emigration to the West, and the land question was becoming a very important one.

The business of the Patent Office was also increasing. The details of the census, the care of the Indian pension and bounty matters were multiplying details. All these were grouped under the new department and the act making up the Interior Department was approved March 3, 1849.

Naturally, agricultural matters aggregated under the Secretary of the Interior until 1862, when Congress created a Department of Agriculture, independent entirely of the Interior Department. The new department which is now to take a part of the burden of the Interior under the Central Department of the Government. One hundred years ago the State, Treasury, War, Postoffice and Attorney-General's office were created by act of Congress, and these five Cabinet positions were filled that year by President Adams. The Navy Department did not begin until 1796.

For fifty-two years thereafter these six departments had charge of the executive business of the government, and the new department just now created completes the octet. The Senate in executive session confirmed Mr. Colman's nomination without unnecessary delay.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

No Fighting Since the Last Report—A Consults Warning.

The latest advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British Consul has warned British subjects not to supply natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. The British warship Calliope has replaced the warship Royalist. The German and American warships remain stationary. Herr Brandero, the leaving partner of Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOAQUIN MILLER is writing a novel. SENATOR BECK is trying in Tampa. Mr. PARNELL's health is very precarious. JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic, is again seriously ill.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is getting very stout. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is making a trip through Egypt.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ear complaint is again troubling him. In spite of temping offers Lord Tennyson writes to his friends.

SENATOR VANCK, of North Carolina, is a profound student of the Bible. QUEEN VICTORIA contemplates writing, or rather dictating, her memoirs.

CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York Sun, is worth two millions. MRS. CLEVELAND will receive \$120,000 as her share of the Polson estate in Omaha.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, has been in public life longer than any American now living.

GENERAL HARRISON has withdrawn from several important cases in which he was counsel.

THE Czar of Russia is arranging for the establishment of an imperial residence in the Crimea.

DR. FRANKLIN CARTER, President of Williams College, is tall and thin, with iron-gray hair and whiskers.

VICE-ADMIRAL WATSON is the new commander-in-chief of the British squadron in North American waters.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, writes from one of the South Sea Islands that he now goes barefoot.

MR. FROUDE's book on Australia has given birth to a new word in the Assembly House at Melbourne. It is "Froudacity."

LORD SALISBURY has purchased an estate at Villafranca, in the Riviera of Italy, and will build a splendid mansion there.

CYRUS FILLMORE, a brother of President Fillmore, and a farmer of La Grange County, Ind., is reported dying at the age of eighty-seven.

PREPARATIONS are making for the coronation of King Milan, of Servia, at Monaster in May. The ceremony will be conducted with the utmost pomp and formality.

THE Empress of Japan, who is soon coming to this country, will have in her suite two manicures, a dentist, fourteen doctors, ten fan-bearers and a vast number of female attendants.

A. M. CANNON, the Washington Territory millionaire, was peddling sewing machines in Portland, Oregon, nine years ago, and today his wealth is estimated at between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

GENERAL HARRISON will take his daughter, Mrs. McKee, with her husband and children, to live with him in the White House. Mr. McKee is a prosperous boot and shoe dealer in Indianapolis.

THE Queen of Madagascar is said to get all her dresses from Paris, and some of them are very gorgeous. She is twenty-three years old, a small, slender woman of light color, and is very popular with her subjects.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

How to Clean Silk.

For every quart of water required to clean the silk pare and grate one large potato in the water, which must be cold, and let stand for two days without disturbing it. Rain water is preferred when it can be obtained. Pour off the clear liquor into a large vessel and dip the silk up and down in it until it is thoroughly saturated. Do not wring it, but let it hang where it can drip. When nearly dry lay it flat on the table and rub it with a linen cloth, first on one side then on the other. If necessary to press it place it between flannel and use a moderate iron.—Detroit Free Press.

Rendering Lard.

A prominent Chicago packer gives the following directions for rendering lard so it will be nice and white: "Grind the fat or chop it as you would sausage meat, where you have but a small quantity, using the chopping bowl and potato masher. The object is to get the fat into such a condition that the tissue and fibrine will separate quickly from the clear fat. Now, by the mild heat and constant stirring, melt to the consistency of thin gruel, then scatter salt enough over the surface to carry down all the scraps. Salt does not melt in pure lard, and therefore will not give it a saline taste. Then allow it to settle, and dip the clear fat out into a vessel, using a strainer, or into another kettle, so as to remove all scraps from the bottom. After removal of scraps, cook for fifteen minutes, so as to roast any scraps still remaining in the fat, and your lard is ready to put away and will keep as long as wanted. To keep lard it is necessary to raise the heat at 180 degrees. It melts at 110 to 120 degrees. Lard for farmers and their wives try the above method and they will never go back to the old way of cooking lard again. In answer to an inquiry as to how to prevent lard from boiling over while cooking, put in a little salt. This is the best known remedy.—New York Herald.

Doing Up Lace Curtains.

The cleansing of fine curtains in the winter time is a very nice operation, and one that few housekeepers have the courage to attempt at home. The following directions I carried out with flattering success:

Place the curtains in a tub of cold water and allow them to remain for almost an hour. Remove carefully, wringing slightly, and again place them in fresh cold water, where leave for three or four hours. Again wring them carefully, and stretching them across a clean table, rub thoroughly with some pure washing soap; roll up tightly and lay in moderately warm water for a full hour. Then transfer them into very hot water, leaving them there not longer than ten minutes. Once more change into cold water for a few minutes. The next move is into a moderately strong blue water, where let them remain about five minutes. Boil one-half pound of starch quite thick, fine flour quality; this will be sufficient for three good-sized curtains. Dip the curtains into the starch and wring them very slightly. Then stretch them immediately over clean sheets. Lay the sheets over a thickly carpeted floor of a large room and pin down the edges of the lace, drawing it firmly, with extreme care. The pins should be placed close together, so as to draw out the pattern. This may seem a tedious process; but if the directions are faithfully carried out one will be amply rewarded for the pains. The curtains should be left stretched across the sheets until thoroughly dry, and when the pins are removed and they are lifted up, they will be found to be snowy white and stiff.—Washington Star.

Recipes.

SCARF SNAPS.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four cups of flour, one egg, a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder mixed with the flour. Roll very thin.

STEWED POTATOES.—Cut in slices twelve cold boiled potatoes; add a pint of milk, a tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of minced parsley; stew ten minutes.

FRIED APPLES.—Make a batter of two eggs, a pinch of salt, a cup of milk and six tablespoonfuls of flour. Slice, pare and core tart apples as Saratoga potatoes. Dip them in the batter and fry. Eat with powdered sugar.

CORN SOUFFLE.—Two cups of canned corn, one pint of milk, two eggs, salt to taste. Beat the eggs until very light; add the other ingredients; put the mixture in a buttered pudding dish, and bake about forty minutes.

MUTTON BROTH.—This is often ordered for invalids. It should be made as plainly as possible, and so as to secure the juice of the meat. Boil slowly about two pounds of lean mutton for two hours; skin it very carefully, as it sizzles, and do not put in much salt. Some vegetable may be added as a seasoning, and for some broths a little barley or rice.

HOMINY CROQUETTES.—Two cups of cold boiled hominy, one egg beaten light, pinch of salt, teaspoonful of sugar, a little milk. Beat the egg into the hominy, mash it free from lumps. Add milk cautiously until the hominy is as soft as it can be handled. Stir in the salt and sugar, and form the mixture into croquettes with floured hands. Set aside for an hour in a cool place to become firm. Fry in deep fat to a good brown or rice.

FLOUR SOUP.—One tablespoon beef fat, one heaping tablespoon flour, two sliced onions, two pints water, one pint milk, one mashed potato, salt and pepper. Fry the onions in the fat till light brown; remove, pressing out the fat. In the same fat now cook the flour, and add a little at a time, the water. Put back the onions and let it stand a while, then add milk and potato. Salt well. The potato may be omitted and a little more flour added.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Mince the meat of a chicken fine; then chop the white parts of celery, and prepare a dressing as follows: rub the yolk of two hard-boiled eggs smooth; to each yolk put one teaspoonful of made mustard, half as much salt, two raw eggs, a wine-glass of vinegar and a tablespoonful of the best olive oil. Put the celery in a salad bowl; lay the chicken on that, and then pour over it the dressing. Lettuce cut small may be used instead of celery, but the latter is much more delicious. Cut the whites of the eggs in rings to garnish salad.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

When cherries grow on apple trees, and kittens wear lace caps; When boys wear isters never tense, And bears wear woolen wraps; When all the usury dolls and toys Begin to dance and play, Then little boys and little girls May lie in bed all day.

When donkeys learn to sing and dance, When pigs talk politics, When London is a town in France, When two and two make six; When drops of rain are real pearls, When coal is clear and white, Then little boys and little girls May sit up late at night.

A Dog With a Gold Tooth.

Junio, a setter of high pedigree, owned by a Dr. A. N. Rousset, a dentist of Brooklyn, has a fabled tooth—no amalgam, or silver, or bone filling either, but the best of gold. The dog suffered with toothache, which is a very common malady among dogs, and its owner persuaded it to take a seat in his operating chair, and there he drilled and filled the tooth, Junio bearing it like a major and looking up gratefully when the work was finished.—Pisayune.

Jennie's Empty Cage.

Jennie, the famous lioness of Central Park, is dead.

She was only twenty years old, but thousands of hearts were tender toward her. Probably, too, her heart responded in sympathy to the affections of the thousands who made friends with her.

Fifteen years ago she was brought to this country as fine a specimen of an African lioness as could be found. With her came a big, noble looking companion and for many years they lived a life of ease, giving every evidence to the crowds who daily visited them that marriage was not a failure.

About three years ago Jennie's helpmate was sold to a travelling circus, and from that time poor Jennie seemed disconsolate. She paced up and down her cage with a mournful look and failed to eat with her accustomed appetite. Just as the new year was dawning Jennie lay down in her cage and peacefully died. At first it was thought that a broken heart caused her death, but an autopsy performed by Dr. Parme revealed that death was due to pneumonia and old age. The body was turned over to the Museum of Natural History, where the skin will be stuffed and the skeleton mounted.—New York Herald.

Jackie's Surprise.

Jackie Kent was sitting in grandmamma's bay-window thinking that mumps were the dreadfulest things in the world.

Not that Jackie had them himself, but Mabel and Baby Alice were both ill with them right here three days before his birthday party. "Grandmamma's house was too small for the party, and grandmamma herself too old to bother with it. 'All the invitations out and everything!' thought Jackie, wofully. "Be a little Spartan boy," said Aunt Elsa, sitting down beside him and telling him how bravely those little fellows in far-away Greece used to bear their troubles.

"I will try, auntie," said Jackie, w