

BIG FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Sixty Thousand Bales of Cotton and Eleven Blocks Burned.

The Total Loss of Property Estimated at \$3,500,000.

The two largest fires ever known in New Orleans, La., began almost simultaneously a few mornings ago, destroying eleven squares of property and 63,000 bales of cotton, and causing a loss of \$3,500,000.

The first fire began at five minutes to 10 o'clock in some cotton stored on the pavement in front of the fireproof cotton press on the corner of Robin and Front streets. It is not usual to allow cotton to be so stored, but the stock on hand there is so large—more than 500,000 bales—that the law about storing cotton on the pavement was allowed to become a dead letter.

Some of this had been removed before the fire got there, but nearly three-quarters of it was burned, and the press itself was destroyed within half an hour.

The Orleans press, the largest of the up-town ones and containing 25,000 bales of cotton, and the Independent press, with 8000 bales, were the next to go.

The flames had spread so rapidly by this time that there was no possibility of saving any of the cotton or the presses. The firemen made a desperate attempt to check the fire at the New Orleans press.

They were working on the walls fire in burying three firemen in the ruins. Captain Dupre, Lieutenant Shaw, and Pipeman Bordeaux were seriously if not mortally hurt.

By this time the fire extended for five squares and licked up several dwellings, barns and stores. It produced quite a panic, and persons four and five squares away began to move their furniture.

The air was filled with wisps of blazing cotton, which threatened to smother everyone among the Baldwin Agricultural Works, three squares away, also the Louisiana Rice Mills, four squares away, and a lawyer's office.

Fortunately the section in which the cotton presses are situated contains few large residences and many open spaces, so that after the presses and the cotton were burned the fire died out for want of fuel.

In these 63,500 bales of cotton were burned. The loss on the cotton, at \$35 a bale, is \$2,222,500. The presses were worth \$750,000. Other property destroyed, including eighteen horses, was worth \$50,000, making the total loss \$3,522,500.

While the firemen were fighting this fire another was smoldering for another at the corner of Laurel and Third streets, about twelve squares away. A Mrs. Valentine was preparing her dinner and used coal oil in the stove.

She did not set the house on fire. Like the other, it was a small affair at first and it was half an hour before the neighboring houses were ablaze. Then it swept rapidly down Laurel street. It was difficult to get engines for they were fighting the cotton press fire, and when they came there they were able to do very little. The supply of water was short and the firemen fagged out.

The locality in which this fire started is built up entirely with wooden cottages occupied mainly by people of small means. The flames spread from one to the other, so that in a couple of hours they had crossed Third and Second streets, finally reaching First. They spread backward also, crossing Laurel street, burning up three blocks between Third and Second, and crossing the latter at First and Second, sweeping everything before it to Magazine street.

The fire here was checked, although it crossed the street and destroyed several houses. It had spread from the poorer to a better residence part of the city, burning in all 185 houses and property to the amount of \$500,000 to \$600,000. A large portion of the furniture and household goods in the burnt district was saved.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The iron-ore trade is doing nothing. Incendiaries are busy in New York City. The Indian cotton crop is the worst ever known.

The Mississippi Legislature has adjourned. The famine in the north of Hungary is spreading.

The wholesale price of whalebone is now \$10.00 per ton. Chinese letters are becoming numerous on the Pacific Coast.

There is a great scarcity of corn in some of the provinces of Mexico. The Argentine Republic has suspended telegraphic communication.

The City of Mexico is flooded with counterfeit silver dollars and halves. The border of the Cheyenne reservation is lined with anxious home-seekers.

Indians of British Columbia are afraid to assist in lading of sealing vessels. The total cost of the World's Fair at Chicago is now estimated at \$23,000,000.

More than a thousand women voted at the school elections in Bloomington, Ill. We are exporting between three and four million bushels of wheat every week.

The Directors of the Chicago World's Fair have spent \$20,000 already in postage. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, is to be made a general cattle-shipping port for all Canada.

There are six Plute Indians taking the regular course at the Carson (Nev.) Business Institute. A DEFIANT of over 31,000 bales is reported in the March movement of cotton as against last year.

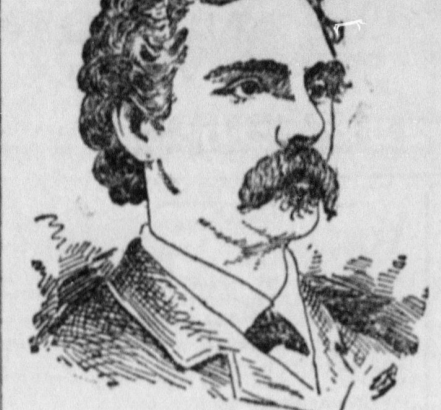
Iowa has forwarded to the Eastern seaboard 23,640 tons of corn and flour for the relief of starving Russia every week. CANADA'S internal revenue for 1891 was \$7,000,000, or \$890,000 less than in 1890, the decrease from spirits being over \$1,000,000.

THOUSANDS of cattle have perished from cold and storms in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The loss is thirty or forty per cent. The people of Naples, Italy, are again in dread of Vesuvius. The flow of lava is redder than usual and other signs indicate danger.

A LAWYER'S surety company has been formed in New York City with a capital of \$500,000. Its business is to furnish bonds as a surety in law suits.

MINISTER REID AT HOME.

He Talks About Treaties Negotiated With France.



Whitehall Reid, United States Minister to France, arrived in New York from Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Reid and their children, on the French steamer La Champagne. He had just arrived home after an absence of nearly two years.

Many of his personal and political friends had assembled at the pier to give him a hearty welcome and congratulate him on his diplomatic achievements in the country's service. Some other of his friends had gone down the bay the night before on the steamer Laura M. Starin to rendezvous La Champagne and her distinguished passenger on their arrival at Quarantine.

Mr. Reid looked unburned and healthy. His voyage had rested him, after a hard and somewhat trying work in closing the negotiations for the reciprocity and extradition treaties. Copies of these important treaties he brought with him. The extradition treaty was signed by Mr. Reid and Mr. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the night before last. Mr. Reid was on his way to America. Of the success of his efforts to bring about these better understandings between the countries and to secure the extension of American trade with France he spoke with modesty.

Mr. Reid said he did not know who would be his successor. At present the legation is in charge of the secretary.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MURRAY, the well known English publisher, is dead. SENATORS SHERMAN and HOAR and ex-Senator EVARTS are cousins.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER and Justice HARLAN, though very unequal in stature, are firm friends. QUEEN VICTORIA has become so feeble recently as to require assistance when she walks.

ABDAS, the new Khedive of Egypt, is a linguist to the extent of speaking five languages fluently. MR. COOMBS of California, the new Minister to Japan, is yet in his thirties and is a lawyer by profession.

LADY MARY HOWARD, a sister of the Duke of Norfolk, is a sister of charity in the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. FIFTY years ago Dr. Edward Everett Hale was first licensed to preach, and for half a century he has been hard at it.

JOSEPH FRANCIS, of Boston, the "father of the marine life-saving service," has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday. The writer of a successful play is certain of a fortune. Bronson Howard's royalties and interests are said to be not far from \$75,000 a year.

GOVERNOR EAGLE, of Arkansas, is by occupation a farmer, but by inclination a preacher. Baptist congregations sometimes invite him to fill the pulpit, and he is said to be really eloquent.

MUCH surprise has been caused by the statement of Mrs. Spurgeon, that her husband died worth only \$10,000. It is said that Mr. Spurgeon gave away large amounts in charity. There is some talk of a testimonial to the widow.

GENERAL HERBY W. SLOCUM, who marched with Sherman to the sea as a corps commander, is now a fine old gentleman living in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is much interested in railroad matters, especially in the introduction of the trolley system.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the New York millionaire, is reported from Europe to be writing a novel of the fifteenth century. When he wants to describe a certain kind of room he has one fitted up in exactly the way he desires it, regardless of expense.

A DISPATCH from Samoa says that Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, is acquiring great influence there, especially among the natives, many of whom regard him with more reverence than they do King Malietoa, on account of the interest Stevenson has taken in the affairs of the island. He is trying to induce them to wear clothes and give up fighting.

A PAIR of white kid gloves was given to Judge Emery, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, not long ago by the Grand Jury of Franklin County as an emblem of the county's irreproachable morals. The judge has had to dismiss the lady from service because there were no indictments to be acted upon at the term for which the jurors were drawn.

THE Amir of Afghanistan expressed his sympathy with Queen Victoria on the loss of her grandson in an original manner. He has transmitted to the Viceroy of India a letter containing profuse assurances of respect, and enclosed in a casket which is said to be a most beautiful specimen of Oriental workmanship. It is of pure gold and weighs more than a pound.

CONGRESSMAN KILGORE, of Texas, is said to have surprised some of the staid and going equestrians of Washington by dashing the country roads at reckless speed on horseback and leaping from his saddle to pick up pebbles from the ground as he flew by. Though fifty-six years old and white-headed, Colonel Kilgore rides with all the vim and vigor of a cowboy.

MEXICO'S CONGRESS OPENS.

The Address of President Diaz—Prosperous Condition of the Country. The Mexican Congress convened at the City of Mexico, in his speech President Diaz referred to some length to the prosperous condition of the country's industries, railway improvements, and the progress in the deepening of the various harbors. Among the important statements made by the President in his speech were:

Engineers are re-establishing the destroyed boundary points on the Northern frontier; the mixed boundary Commission's work has not commenced because the United States has not granted funds for her Commission. Mexico will make a creditable showing at the Chicago World's Fair. Congress has voted funds for that purpose, and the work of preparing the exhibit is well under way. The War Department will make a magnificent exhibition at the Fair.

As to Garza, the President says: "A band of outlaws, organized in a foreign country, have made two incursions, but they were pursued by our soldiers. To avoid a repetition of such raids cavalry barracks will be established on the line of the Rio Grande. This outlaw band has received too much prominence from the American press."

MAGGIE DONAGHER, Shelbyville, Ind., died of consumption after consuming the flesh of seven dogs as an alleged sure cure.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

More than 700 carloads of building material have been received on the Exposition grounds.

AN East Indian village and exhibit will occupy 200,000 square feet of space on Midway Pleasure.

THE World's Fair appropriations by foreign countries, as reported, aggregate more than \$4,500,000.

MINNESOTA will supplement its World's Fair appropriation of \$50,000 by \$100,000 raised by subscription.

THE Italian Government has selected its war ship, America, to convey to the United States the Italian exhibits to the Exposition free of charge.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway will exhibit at the Fair a model passenger train and also models of fine ocean steamers in that company's service.

THE Silk Association of America and the Silk Industry Association have decided to combine in making the finest possible exhibit of silk goods and products.

A CHORAL building, 165 by 260 feet, and costing \$100,000, will be erected near Horticultural Hall. It will be devoted to musical attractions, chiefly large choruses.

At an expense of \$70,000 contracts have been let for furnishing the Fair with boilers of 10,000 horse power capacity. The Exposition power plant will burn oil instead of coal.

ONE of the attractive features of the Australian exhibit at the Fair will be trees ferns from Sidney, New South Wales. These have always been a popular exhibit at London expositions.

FROM the Royal Nurseries for Ireland John Thorpe, of the Bureau of Floriculture, has received information that two cases containing 150 plants have been shipped to the World's Fair.

THE Exposition Company will pay \$20 per lamp for the 5000 to 6000 arc lamps required for electric lighting. About 100,000 incandescent lights will also be used, but have not yet been contracted for.

A HERD of live elk will be taken from Idaho to the Exposition. In the Montana exhibit will be shown about 100 specimens of wild animals and birds, native to that State and set up by a skilled taxidermist.

NORWEGIANS living in Chicago, with the help of their countrymen in other parts of the country, are engaged in raising sufficient money to erect a building for Norway at the Exposition. Norway's appropriation of \$50,000 is to be devoted entirely to securing an exhibit.

THE Methodists have decided to hold an international camp meeting of a month's duration at the time of the Exposition. It will be held half the time at Des Moines and the other half at Lake Buena Vista. Both places are a few miles out from Chicago.

THE leather industry will erect, at an expense of \$100,000, a building, measuring 150 by 600 feet, in which they will show an almost endless array of leather products, and every process in their manufacture from the raw hide to the most finished article.

It is proposed to run from New York to Chicago at the time of the dedication of the Exposition Building, ten special trains, ten minutes apart, each train to have elaborate decorations and music. It is believed that fully 5000 will want to make the trip.

A HANDSOME two-story building, 165 by 310 feet, with a central court sixty-four by 211 feet, will be erected at once in Jackson Park for use as the headquarters of the Construction Department, Fire Department and Police Offices. The building will also contain a hospital, restaurant and sleeping quarters.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed collectors of customs at all United States ports that the transportation of articles intended for exhibit at the Exposition must be facilitated in preference to all other importations. Exhibits from foreign ports are already beginning to arrive at New York in considerable numbers.

IDAHO will show some splendid specimens of mica in the mica building. It has ledges of mica eight feet thick and apparently inexhaustible. Sheets of it as large as ten by twenty inches, without a flaw, and as thin as tissue paper, are not uncommon. It is proposed to have some of the windows in the mica building glazed with mica.

SEVERAL additions have recently been made to the appropriations made by the States and Territories, which now aggregate \$3,180,000. Maryland and New York, respectively, have voted \$60,000 and \$300,000; New Jersey has increased its appropriation from \$100,000 to \$350,000; Iowa its \$50,000 to \$125,000; and Massachusetts has voted \$75,000 which it had already appropriated.

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Escape Cut Off by a Powder Explosion That Wrecked the Building. Shortly after midnight a terrific explosion started Fort Madison, Iowa, and it was discovered that the frame building occupied as a meat market on the ground floor and as a dwelling above was shattered and in flames. The fire department was quickly at the scene, but so rapidly did the flames spread that nothing could be done. When it was discovered that nine people were imprisoned in the burning ruins the excitement became intense, but the greatest efforts of the firemen could do no good. Two of the victims, Samuel Kitchen and Henry Meisner, got out of the building, but in such horrible condition that they soon died.

The bodies of Mrs. Kitchen, Miss Day, and the baby were so tightly clasped in each other's arms that they were separated with difficulty. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the explosion came from a keg of powder in the lower story. The explosion wrecked the stairways and prevented escape. The victims were: S. V. Kitchen, thirty; Samuel Kitchen, twenty; three children, aged two, three and five; Mrs. Sydney Day, aged eighteen; August Meisner, boarder, aged eighteen; Henry Meisner, boarder, aged eighteen.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The undergarment cutters have formed an open union. The window glass factories in the United States decided to shut down May 31.

THERE are 4175 men employed on the grounds of the World's Fair, at Chicago. THE Princess Vichiegradsky is at the head of the Russian peasant lace industry.

The lumbermen and planing mill workers of Pennsylvania have formed a State organization. ELECTRICITY in its various forms of application is said to give employment to 5,000,000 persons.

In the most advanced Continental glass manufacturing glass blowing is no longer done by the mouth but by compressed air. ABOUT 25,000 workers are to be locked out by the Staffordshire (England) potters, the former refusing to settle disputes by arbitration.

ABOUT 200 employes have been laid off on the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley railroads as the first fruits of the Reading combination. A Rhode Island man made a net profit of \$2,700 in six months by raising skunks for market. He sells the pelts of the odoriferous animals at good figures, and manufactures skunk oil, which he disposes of to the druggists for a rheumatic cure.

CHINESE MUST GO.

The Stringent Geary Exclusion Act Passed by the House. The House of Representatives at Washington passed the Geary Chinese Exclusion act by a vote of 179 to forty-three.

Hereafter no State court or United States court is to admit Chinese persons to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this provision are repealed.

All Chinese persons now in the United States are to apply to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of their districts within one year after the passage of this act for certificates of residence, and any such persons found within one year after the bill shall become a law without a certificate of residence are to be judged unlawfully in the United States and subject to the same fines and penalties as though they had come unlawfully into the country at the first instance.

The provisions of all treaties now in force between the United States Government and the Chinese empire, in so far as they, or any of them, conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table with columns for Beans-Marrow, Beans-White, Beans-Black, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Creamery-Fenn, Eggs, Butter, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for State factory-Full cream, Full cream-cooked, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Apples-Northern Spy, Apples-Western, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Potatoes-Jersey, Potatoes-Idaho, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Turkeys-Southern, Turkeys-Northern, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Ducks-N. Y., Ducks-Penn., etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Geese-Western, Geese-Southern, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Pigeons, Chickens, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Potatoes-Jersey, Potatoes-Idaho, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Cabbages, Onions, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Squash, Turnips, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Spring Beans, Spring Peas, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Flour-City Mill, Flour-Paten, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Wheat-No. 3, Wheat-No. 2, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Corn-Grand, Corn-White, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Hay-Good to Choice, Hay-Poor, etc. and prices.

Table with columns for Straw-Long, Straw-Short, etc. and prices.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 17.

Lesson Text: "God's Works and Word." Psalm xix. 1-14. Golden Text: Psalm xix. 7-Commentary.

An Easter lesson is suggested (Math. xxviii. 1-20), as optional instead of this, but with ancient eyes we may find an abundance of resurrection truth in this lesson, for certainly the last five verses of the psalm are full of the resurrection triumphs of the Messiah.

1. We have in this psalm three books Creation, I, & Scripture, vii, 11, and Concordance, xli, 14; and these have seen called David's whole library. The heavens may include the aerial, solar, stary and highest; the first three within range of our vision, and therefore here referred to, the last seen by Paul in the Spirit (II Cor. xii, 2-4). We cannot look up either by day or night, if we have anointed eyes (Rev. iii, 18), without beholding the glory of God in the works of His hands.

2. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge. There is written in Book I, 29, that His eternal power and Godhead may be known by the works of His hands; but surely not without the aid of the Spirit who is ready to teach every one. The stars taught Abram that so should his seed (Gen. xv, 5); that every Christ and His resurrection joint heirs (Gal. iii, 16, 29; John xii, 24).

3. "There is no speech nor language; their voice is not heard." Yet they shine steadily and continuously, preaching without intermission, the one asking us where the other left off; unappreciated by the multitude, unthanked, and yet delighting to the will of God. There are many earthly lives something the same. Shine on, oh, quot omet! Thy God sees and approves; be content.

4. "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." For signs and seasons, days and years (Gen. i, 14), and the resurrection of the dead, Mary's memorial in all the world (Mark xvi, 7, 9) encourage others to do what they can unto Him.

5. "In them hath He set a tabernacle for the sun, which as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoicing as a strong man to 'run a race.' The tabernacle, the sun, the bridegroom are all suggestive of Christ and His redeemed, both in humiliation and resurrection glory. He tabernacled among us in the flesh and He is risen again (John i, 14; R. V., margin xv, 25; II Cor. iv, 11). Every believer should be looking forward to the marriage of the Lamb, when the joy of Bridegroom and Bride shall be consummated, and then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun (Rev. xix, 7, 8; Math. xiii, 43).

6. "His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and His circuit unto the ends of it; and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof. So shall we with Him in resurrection power and glory share all that is His (John xvii, 22) in heaven and on earth and cause the richness of His grace and glory to be known everywhere. But this cannot be till that Easter morning when we shall be like Him (I John iii, 2).

7. "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." Sun, moon and stars silently proclaim Him, but in the volume of the Book we find Him more fully. Law, testimony, statutes, commandments, fear, judgments are all His. Notice six times "of the Lord." He is the author and the embodiment of all. He is my salvation and my wisdom.

8. "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes." He is my joy and my light; His word the joy and rejoicing of my heart; Himself my light and my salvation. Let Scripture speak, let Law, testimony, statutes, commandments, fear, judgments are all His. Notice six times "of the Lord." He is the author and the embodiment of all. He is my salvation and my wisdom.

9. "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring forever; the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." Not only salvation, wisdom, joy and light, but lasting righteousness are all in Him and made ours by His word and Spirit (John vi, 68). What joy should fill us because we have His word, what zeal should possess us to carry it to others.

10. "More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb." Compare Ps. cxix, 103. All this world's riches and sweetness are here outdone. Even believers have been known to turn away from the Bible to other books for sweetness, but while they may know Jesus as Saviour they do not know Him as Lord, or they would not turn from Him for anything.

11. "Moreover by them Thy servant warned, and in keeping of them there is great reward." His word in our hearts keeps us from sinning against Him (Ps. cxix, 11). And while here in this life we have the consciousness of sins forgiven, peace with God, acceptance in the beloved (I John i, 12; Rom. vi, 1; Eph. i, 6, 7), who can estimate the reward of the faithful when like Him, and with Him, we shall receive from Him the crowns we may have won on the earth. (Jas. i, 12; I Cor. ix, 25; I Pet. v, 4; II Tim. iv, 8).

12. "Who can understand His errors? Cleanse Thou me from secret faults." The contemplation of the King in His works and His word reveals more fully our sinfulness; and thought of His glory, which we shall share with Him, makes us want to be more holy now (Isa. vi, 5; Job xlii, 5, 6; I John iii; II Cor. iii, 18).

13. "Keep back Thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall not be innocent from the great transgression." One has said that the sins we see and confess are only like a box of samples compared with the stock in store. We may count hairs or stars, but sins cannot be numbered, and yet the blood of Jesus Christ cleanse from all sin. As to presumptuous sins see Deut. i, 43, xvii, 12. He earnestly desires cleansing from all sin secret and manifest, small and great. It is a good sign when we hate all sin.

14. "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer." This is like Paul, who says "We make it our aim whether at home or absent to be well pleasing unto Him" (II Cor. v, 9, R. V.). He also said to Timothy, "Study to show thyself approved unto God" (II Tim. ii, 15). Only as we see ourselves as dead with Christ, and risen in His Christ; and know something of the power of His resurrection, shall we come to a life like this.

When we can truly say "Nunciamur," then filled with His spirit, both words and thoughts shall be pleasing unto Him. The Holy Spirit through Paul tells us that we are not sufficient of ourselves to think anything, as ourselves, but our sufficiency of God. He also tells us that every thought that is brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ (II Cor. x, 5, 6)—Lesson Helper.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

Jones—You didn't get out to the meeting last night? Brown—No. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me. "That so? What were they?" "Twins"—Exchange.

A CASK HAS RECENTLY BEEN BUILT IN TOLEDO, OHIO, WHICH HOLDS 66,000 GALLONS AND WEIGHS 40,000 POUNDS.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS 10,000 BRASS BANDS AND CAN PUT 100,000 BOLE-BODIED MEN ON A TOOT AT ONCE.

BUFFALO BREEDING IS BEING ATTEMPTED AT MONTEREY, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

KEEPING UTENSILS CLEAN. Iron pots should always be boiled out first with wood ashes and cold water. Then thoroughly wash and they are ready for use. Skillets, griddles, iron pans and waffle-irons should be well greased and allowed to burn off once or twice before using.—New York Journal.

BREAKFAST. One needs a great variety of resources for the morning meal, for the appetite is most likely at this meal to be dainty and capricious. The prescriptions in the books are limited in usefulness, and during the changes of seasons the appetite and general health should be especially studied to the end that the breakfast be both reliable and nourishing. Never try to eat at breakfast anything that does not relish well. The appetite and vigor for the whole day may depend on the breakfast, and whatever is served at that meal should be the best of its kind that it is possible to obtain.—New York Witness.

SICK-ROOM DISINFECTANT. One of the simplest disinfectants of a sick-room is ground coffee burnt on a shovel so as to fill the atmosphere of the room with its pungent aromatic odor. If two red hot coals are placed on a fire shovel and a teaspoonful of ground coffee is sprinkled over them at a time, using three teaspoonfuls in all, it will fill the room with its aroma, and is said to have the hygienic effect of preventing the spread of various epidemic diseases. The odor is very agreeable and soothing to a sick person, where other disinfectants prove disagreeable. Physicians who doubt the power of coffee as a disinfectant frequently recommend it as a deodorizer, the two being frequently confounded. It is best, however, to obtain from a physician in cases of dangerous epidemics something that will certainly destroy the germs of the disease, as well as deodorize the room.—New York Tribune.

PREPARING DRIED FRUIT. Dried fruit may be so prepared for the table as to be both wholesome and delicious, but to so prepare it is a slow process. The fruit should be first washed and then soaked in clear water for twenty-four hours. It should then be put on the stove in the same water and heated very slowly to the boiling point. Most fruit should simmer from an hour to three without sugar. About twenty minutes before the fruit is ready to take up the sugar should be added. Apricots, peaches, prunes and various other dried fruits cooked in this way become a most toothsome conserve. Dried apples do not need to be cooked so long as other fruit, but should cook longer. A pie to tempt the appetite of an epicure is made of fruit prepared in this way, with only a lower crust, and baked with a pie tin turned over it to keep the fruit from drying out. When the pie is baked spread over it a thick meringue made by beating the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and adding a teaspoonful of lemon juice and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. When this is spread evenly over the pie put in the oven and bake until it is a light brown.—Chicago Post.

RECIPES. Eggs and Tomatoes—Slice firm tomatoes, dip into beaten egg that has been seasoned with salt and pepper, then into cracker dust, and fry to a golden brown. Butter and serve hot. Egg Float—Make custard of one quart of milk, yolks of five eggs, sugar and delicate flavoring. When done and cold, pour over a dish of shredded pineapple and shaved cocoonut, then drop over the top spoonful of the white that has been beaten with sugar, and flavored with strawberry or almond.

Yellow Cake—Make a gold cake from yolks of eggs in layers, and for filling use this: Grate one large tart apple, one lemon, grated and squeezed, one egg and one cup sugar. Let this boil for five minutes, stirring constantly, spread between layers and on top. Make icing from yolks instead of whites, and cover cake entirely. This is equally nice and quite artistic.

One-two-three-four Pudding—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs (beaten separately), one cup sweet milk and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with nutmeg and bake in pudding or cake mold. Leave in mold until next day, when steam for three-quarters of an hour over a kettle of boiling water and serve with hot sauce.

Sherbets—Orange sherbet is easily prepared and is a favorite ice. For this grade the rinds of four oranges; soak the rind for ten minutes in boiling water; strain a pint of the water upon a pound of cut loaf sugar; when dissolved add the juice of the oranges and a gill of boiling water; when cold freeze partly, then add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs;