

THREE RAILWAY WRECKS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

A Number of Persons Killed and a Long List of Wounded—Over Forty Injured in Georgia, But No One Killed—One Wreck Takes Fire.

Three railroad accidents, attended by fatalities and by serious accidents to nearly fifty persons, occurred at Marshfield, Wis.; Sharon Heights, Mass., and Holt's Station, Ga. An accident resulting in the loss of six lives and the injury of from fifteen to twenty persons, more or less seriously, occurred at Marshfield, at 3.15 a. m. Train No. 4 on the Wisconsin Central Railway ran through an open switch and was completely wrecked. The cars afterward took fire and were consumed. Four persons were taken from the wreck dead, and four others were missing, supposed to have been caught in the mass of broken timber and consumed. Among the dead are the engineer, fireman and brakeman. Medical aid was promptly summoned, and all the injured were cared for. The injuries of several of the wreck victims were so serious that it was thought they could not survive. The forward cars took fire soon after the wreck occurred. Conductor Galtin succeeded in uncoupling the sleeper on the rear of the train and coach No. 47, which had not left the track, and with assistance moved them out of danger. With the exception of some baggage and some mail, everything was destroyed. The accident, apparently, was the result of train wrecking. Examination discloses the fact that a nut had been removed from the switch, causing it to get loose and throw the train from the track. The following is a list of the dead: James Hubbard, engineer, of Stevens Point; George Gearhart, fireman, of Stevens Point; Jackson Bigelow, brakeman, of Stevens Point; Mr. Russell, a civil engineer in the employ of the company; O. W. Besley, news agent, Stevens Point; Mrs. Wegner. After leaving the track the train plowed along over the ties for a distance of ten rods, and then toppled and rolled over, the engine and tender going into the ditch and the cars piling on top of each other. From out of this tangled mass men and women who were lucky enough not to be planned down crawled, many making wonderful escapes. The body of Russell and Bigelow, who were caught in the timbers, were burned to a crisp. Between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m. two freight trains came together at Sharon Heights, Mass., on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, wrecking the engine and three loaded cars, killing three and injuring two persons, one badly. The collision was between the local freight for Providence, which left Boston at 8.35 p. m., and a "berry" train, running at the head of the sixteen cars from Harlem River for Boston. The local train reached Sharon Heights at about 12.40 and was switching. Some of the cars were on the south-bound track when the berry train came along at a good rate of speed and ran into them. It is thought that the flagman did not go back far enough with his signals. Patrick Bourke, of Boston, was the conductor of the special and escaped serious injury. Matthew Chapman, of Roxbury, Mass., the engineer of the special, was thrown through the cab window, but escaped with a few bruises. Edward E. Goodwin, of Roxbury, the fireman, was instantly killed, as was also the head brakeman, E. J. McLeod, of Boston, who was riding in the engine; a young man, who from papers in his clothing was probably Frederick Lawrence, about sixteen years of age, who was riding on Murray, of Pawtucket, were riding on buffers between the tender and the first car. Lawrence was crushed to death and Murray was badly injured. It required about seven hours to clear away the wreck. The rear coach of a train on the Columbia extension of the Central Railroad, with passengers to take part in the decoration of Federal graves in Andersonville, left the track on a grade just after Holt's Station, Ga., was passed, at 7 o'clock a. m. The excursionists were mostly colored persons, but the coach was reserved for whites. The train was on an embankment, moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, when the accident occurred. The last coach turned over three times, and nearly every one in it was more or less hurt. A spreading rail caused the accident. As soon as the wounded could be put on board the coaches did not leave the track, the train proceeded to Albany. The union station was turned into a hospital, and it was found that forty persons were hurt. Two of them fatally—John Smith, of Buffalo, and Amy Jones, of Elyson.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.
11TH DAY.—The Senate disposed of five pages of the tariff bill, completing the metal schedule, except the paragraph relating to lead and zinc and their manufactures.
12TH DAY.—The tariff bill was discussed all day. Mr. Hill moved to make lead free. Only Mills, Iron and himself voted for the motion and it was defeated. Considerable progress was made on the metal schedule.
13TH DAY.—The lumber schedule of the tariff bill was discussed, without reaching a vote.
14TH DAY.—The debate on the tariff bill was continued but no progress was made.
15TH DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that this Government will not interfere with the domestic policy of Hawaii or regard interference by others as friendly.
16TH DAY.—Mr. Turpie introduced a resolution looking to the abrogation of the lumber schedule of the tariff bill was finished. Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to the bill.
The House.
13TH DAY.—It was private bill day and the entire session was devoted thereto, in Committee of the Whole. One bill, for the relief of Thomas B. Keel, an officer in the Pennsylvania troops during the war, was ordered to be favorably reported. The rest of the day was spent upon what is known as "the Omnibus resolution," being a resolution referring thirty-seven bills in a bunch to the Court of Claims. At 5 o'clock the session took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of private pension and relief bills.
13TH DAY.—The bill for the repeal of the State banking tax was again under consideration, and its discussion occupied the entire session.—A House resolution was passed requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the House of the number of clerks removed from the railway mail service March 4th and May 1st, 1893, and also asking for other information about removals, appointments, etc., in the service during the period named.
13TH DAY.—It was District of Columbia day and almost the entire session was devoted to the consideration of three bills to amend the charters of street railroad corporations. One of them passed, but no action was taken upon the other two.
14TH DAY.—The entire day was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia bills.
15TH DAY.—Discussion of the bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State bank circulation was continued.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BOSTON released Catcher Merritt.
MCKEE is New York's star pitcher.
PITTSBURGH has baseball fever very badly.
HUTCHINSON is leading the Chicago Club in batting.
DOLY is hitting the ball harder than any other New York player.
ST. LOUIS has gone wild over Breitenstein's work as a pitcher.
The Philadelphia fans had harder luck than any other team on account of rain.
The first fifteen games Turner, of the Philadelphia, had a batting per centage of .456.
BALTIMORE is entitled to the first triple play made in an 1894 League championship game.
WARD, of the New Yorks, has struck out but once this season. Last year he fanned but three times.
The accident to Pitcher Wehling, of the Philadelphia, is likely to keep him off the field for some time.
SHORTSTOP GEORGE SMITH, of the Cincinnati, has played in fourteen consecutive games without an error.
The Bostonians have but one really reliable pitcher, Nichols. Lovett has done well, but he is pitching in great luck.
With half a dozen of the Chicagoans standing over six feet in their stockings, it is a misnomer to call them "colts."
HOY has made a hit with Cincinnati. The newspaper declares that the dead end is the only outfielder who plays his position properly.
BOSTONIANS have never ceased to regret the release, two years ago, of Outfielder Brodie, who is doing such splendid work for Baltimore.
The Chicago Club has tried fifteen men at second base in two years. Each of these men cost as an experiment from \$400 to \$500. The grand loss in this respect alone is \$7500.
MULLANE, of Baltimore, is distinguishing himself. He was the first pitcher in the League this season to hold a team down to one hit and also holds the strike-out record of the season to date—eight.
The ablest strategic pitcher in the League this season is pitching the game of his life this season, and that player is John Clarkson, of Cleveland. The "cyclone" class of pitchers are nowhere in comparison.
In fielding, up to date, Zimmer leads the League catchers, Tucker the first basemen, Bonner the second basemen, Nash the third basemen, George Smith the short stops, and the left fielders, O'Connor the centre fielders and Dugan the right fielders.
Of the seven or four pitchers in the League twelve are left-handed, nine made their debut in the big League this season, thirteen during last season, and only eleven were in the major organization before 1893. The stars of the old association number fourteen.
Bad throws are very costly on the new Cincinnati grounds. If a ball gets by the first baseman there is nothing to stop it inside of 100 feet, and even then chances must be taken of its coming off on an angle. Base-runners can take two or three bases in such cases.
The work of Baltimore's young pitcher, Brown, is the surprise of the year. He is a green boy taken off the lot around Baltimore, without even any experience with a first-class amateur club, much less with a semi-professional or minor League team. He knows very little about baseball, but he has a steel-ribbed left arm.
Aster's team may not be very high in the race, but his own personal triumph is over-whelming, says Sporting Life. He has demonstrated that without him at first base his club is like a ship in a storm at sea without a rudder. It will probably be a long time before the Chicago papers set up another howl for him to "get out of the game."
SECOND OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

RESNER, the inventor of the steel process which bears his name, has made \$10,000,000 out of the invention.
GOVERNOR ALTORED, of Illinois, is said to be afflicted with a disease of the spine, and it is not expected that he will live his term out.
MRS. ANNE IRWIN is to become the dean of Radcliffe College, as the Harvard annex is now called. Mrs. Irwin is about sixty years old.
ONLY three of the United States Senators are of foreign birth. Walsh was born in Ireland; Pasco in England and McMillan in Canada.
LORD ROSEBERY's dairy farm in Buckinghamshire, England, comprises 1400 acres, on which he keeps 123 dairy cows, 800 cattle and 1000 sheep.
At the royal wedding in Coburg, Queen Victoria spoke nothing but German, no matter what the nationality of the person she was talking to was.
SENATOR JONES, of Arkansas, is the night-ingle of Congress. He is a member of a church choir and his bass solos are the feature of the services.
KING HUMBERT, of Italy, will soon undergo an operation for cancer of the throat. It is said that his case is similar to that of the late Emperor Frederick, of Germany.
R. F. HUTCHINSON, "Old Hutch," who is now a small operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, lost \$4,000,000 in speculations during the past five years. His son is a millionaire banker.
EMPEROR WILLIAM is honorary colonel-in-chief of twenty-seven regiments belonging to various countries of Europe. He has a complete and distinct uniform outfit for every regiment.
When Governor Nathan, of Georgia, retires from the executive chair he will become Chancellor of the University of Georgia. He is by profession a teacher, and is recognized as an educator of marked ability.
FREDERICK MACMURTRY, the designer of the famous fountain at the World's Fair, has taken a contract for \$100,000 to carve two groups for the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. He has four years to finish them.
SIR FRANK SULLIVAN, of Sheboygan, Mich., who was knighted by the King of Sweden for writing a book on "Turnips as a Universal Article of Diet," has just taken out a patent for a bicycle made from corn husk pulp.
ONE of the former students in the Harvard annex has been chosen dean of Harvard College, the annex of Columbia, he placed being practically that of a President. He is oddly named Miss James Smith. She is only thirty, and will control nineteen professors, all of whom but one are men, who are instructors in the college, and the 106 young women whom they instruct.

FLAG TORN DOWN.

Drunken Members of the Queen's Own Rifles Insult the Stars and Stripes:
An American flag was torn from the United States Consulate at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, by soldiers of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto.
The regiment had taken part in the celebration of the Queen's birthday in St. Thomas, and in the evening members of the organization went about the city enjoying themselves in a noisy manner.
On reaching the office of the United States Consul George J. Willis, which is over a drug store at the intersection of two prominent streets, a party of about 100 drunken soldiers noticed the American flag which had been used to decorate the Consulate office in honor of the day.
Two or three of the soldiers struck their heads into the drug store and commanded the druggist to take down the flag. They evidently had no idea the place was the United States Consulate office and imagined the druggist had hung out the Stars and Stripes.
One member of the Queen's Own then got on the shoulders of a companion, a third climbed on the other, got hold of an American flag and tore it in shreds.
The drunken volunteers were about to pull down a second of the flags when a policeman came along and stopped them. The flag which had been torn down the soldiers tore into shreds, pinning the pieces on their breasts.
The news of the outrage reached Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Hamilton, commandant of Queen's Own, who at once waited upon the United States Consul and apologized for the act of his men.
Mr. Willis, however, would not accept the apology, saying his duty required that the matter would have to be reported to his superior. He at once telegraphed the Secretary of State and Secretary of State at Washington.

A CLOSER BOND.

Wants to Cement the World's Two Greatest Nations.
The British warships sailed from Boston, Mass., to Bar Harbor, Me., and the Tartar for St. John, New Brunswick. Admiral Hopkins said to a newspaper man: "Tell the people of Boston particularly, and the people of the United States generally, that when the New York celebration was over last year I said to myself, God permitting, I will stop over at Boston next spring and do my quota toward cementing what I felt was blossoming into a closer bond of union in the hearts of the greatest nations of the world, England and America—mother and daughter. We have been here in Boston all too short a time, and we leave with that regret which marks the parting, not only of kin but blood relations."
A CLOUDBURST.
Lightning Kills One and Wounds Another Near Philadelphia.
While a tugboat was towing a number of canal boats down the Delaware at Philadelphia, Penn., during a thunder storm a bolt of lightning fell on the deck of the canal boat Mars, passed through the planking into the cabin and instantly killed John Ozlen, seventy-five years of age, and fatally injured Edward Lickerbocker.
A cloudburst swept the extreme northeastern section of Philadelphia and the southern portion of Montgomery County, and within an hour did damage to the amount of over \$100,000.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

Killed His Man and Then Husband and Wife Committed Suicide.
John Chestnut, a well-to-do farmer living near Post Oak, Prairie County, Texas, shot and instantly killed William Evans in the field of the latter with a double-barreled shot gun. Chestnut then went to his home, and his wife committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine. Both men had lived in Texas all their lives. Evans was a middle-aged man with a large family. Chestnut was younger, but had been married about five years, but had no children. Family troubles are supposed to be the cause of the tragedy, but no explanation was left.

MURDERED WIFE AND BABY.

When Requested to Keep Quiet a Desperado Replied With a Bullet.
"Big Jim" Howard and Jim Slasher, two mountaineers, were having a drunken debauch at Howard's home on Straight Creek, near Pineville, Ky. Howard's wife arose from bed, and with her four-month-old infant in her arms, went to the room where the men were and asked them to keep quiet.
Howard fired a Winchester rifle ball into her brain and she fell dead. Her body fell on the infant and killed it. The two men tell different stories, but Howard claimed that the whole affair was an accident.

COMMUNISM A FAILURE.

Every Man On His Own Hook Hereafter at Topolobampo.
W. A. Witherspoon, attorney for the Topolobampo co-operative colony, in which leading Kansas Operative are interested, returned to Abilene, Kan., from Sinaloa, and says that co-operation has been abandoned. Two hundred and fifty people remain there, and the company will endeavor to perfect their title to the lands and allow them to look out for themselves. The company is involved in litigation over the irrigation ditch, and communist plans have been given up.

Importing Coal.

Recently 50,000 tons of soft coal have been contracted for in Wales to be delivered in New York City, a portion of which is now on the way. It is said that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of 100,000 tons more, to be delivered in the near future. Ocean freights are now very low, and it is possible to bring coal to New York and compete with prices asked for American coal, which, in consequence of the prolonged strike, appreciated in cost.

The Biggest Gas Well.

Fifty million cubic feet of gas is escaping every twenty-four hours from the gigantic well that burst out near Postoria, Ohio, ten days ago. It is uncontrollable, and experts think its force will soon be exhausted. It is the largest "gasser" in the world.

American Meats Unpopular.

A number of shopkeepers in various parts of England have lately been heavily fined for marketing and selling American beef and bacon as English produce.

Chile Favors Gold.

The Chilean Government has issued a decree directing the payment of customs duties in gold.

Guatemala Has Concluded to Take the Pan-American Business Into the Hands of the State.

Guatemala has concluded to take the pan-American business into the hands of the state, and has organized a "Pan-American Association and National Savings Bank."

An Inspection of the Mission Territory in the Southwest, part of Georgia shows that the area of cultivation this season is 7376 acres, as compared with 8839 acres last year.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Romance and Reality—Exactly—Those Girls—In a Commercial Age—Not Satisfactory, Etc., Etc.
How nice, beneath the bending shade Of maple boughs so green, To walk with one you love the best And squeeze her hand unseen. What thrilling, queer sensations As Her lips you slyly smooch, And feel a woolly caterpillar Crawling down your back. —Kansas City Journal.

EXACTLY.
"Now, Johnnie, what is a rudder?"
"A stern necessity, sir."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

THOSE GIRLS.
Clara—"I wish I could get something for my face."
Maude—"Why didn't you try a mask?"—Detroit Free Press.

A FREEZER.
Lover—"I would marry you if you had not a dollar!"
Heiress—"Well, perhaps we had better postpone the marriage till that time."—Truth.

ON THE ALERT.
Potter—"Why didn't you join us on our hunting trip?"
Blair—"Well, I'm not much of a hunter, and I was afraid you might make game of me."—Truth.

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HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

FEELING ONIONS.

When preparing onions for cooking hold them below the surface of the water in a deep pan and your eyes will not be affected, though you should pare and slice a large quantity. This method is used in pickling establishments, where bushels of them are put up daily; but, remember, the hands, knife and onions must be kept under the water. It is a good plan to have two pans of water when the onions are to be sliced, so that they may be pared in one pan and then thrown into the other one for slicing. Drain through a colander before cooking.—New York World.

POINTS ABOUT MEAT.

In selecting the meat in respect to cost, the lower round averages from thirteen to fifteen cents a pound, while the upper cost from fifteen to twenty-five cents. If the steak is wished for broiling, purchase the upper round, but for Hamburg steaks, bouillon, anything in which the meat is to be chopped before using, the lower round will do as well at a much less cost. The sitch-bone costs from eight to ten cents a pound and makes a very good pot roast, when treated properly, as tender and well flavored as the round. The middle cut of the skin is usually more a pound than the rest of the leg, but that at five cents a pound makes as good soup stock as that at seven cents. In buying a roast of beef it is usually economy to get a good-sized one. The meat is better, and made-over dishes cost far less than a roast each day.—New York World.

BEEF STEWED WITHOUT WATER.

Take three or four pounds of the round of beef. Put three slices of salt pork in a saucepan and as soon as it is crisp take it out and put one onion and half a small carrot cut fine. Stir all the while till brown. Then add one cup of canned tomatoes, two sprigs of parsley, a bay leaf, three or four cloves, a teaspoonful of sweet marjoram, one-half teaspoonful celery salt, salt and pepper. Put in the meat and cook tightly, and put in a moderate oven five hours. When about half done turn the meat. The cover must be perfectly air tight, and the oven moderate. When done place the meat on a hot platter, strain the gravy; thicken with a little cornstarch wet up in cold water, add a tablespoonful of sauce, let it boil up a few minutes and pour around the meat. Any tough piece of beefsteak may be made very palatable, cooked according to the above directions.—Home and Farm.

TO DUST A ROOM.

Soft cloths make the best of dust-ers. In dusting any piece of furniture begin at the top and dust down, wiping carefully with the cloth, which can be frequently shaken. A good many people seem to have no idea what dusting is intended to accomplish, and instead of wiping off and removing the dust, it is simply fluffed off into the air and soon settles down upon the articles dusted again. If carefully taken up by the cloth it can be shaken off out of the window into the open air. If the furniture will permit the use of a damp cloth, that will more easily take up the dust, and it can be washed out in a pail of soapuds. It is far easier to save work by covering up nice furniture while sweeping than to clear the dust out, besides leaving the furniture looking far better in the long run. The blessing of plainness in decoration is appreciated by the thorough housekeeper who does her own work while dusting.—New York Journal.

RECIPIES.

Steak Roast—Take a round of steak, pound, pepper and salt it well. Take dry bread crumbs, and make a dressing of them and spread over the top of the steak. Roll it up and tie it with a string, put it in a pan and roast forty minutes.
Apple Tapioca Pudding—Soak a cup of pearl tapioca in one pint of water for two hours; stir into it three-quarters of a cup of white sugar, a cup of thin sweet cream, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Pare and quarter eight large Greening apples, put them in a pudding dish, turn the tapioca over them, grate a little nutmeg over the top and bake an hour and a quarter in a slow oven. Serve with whipped cream.
Chicken With Mushrooms—Have ready one pound of cold chicken chopped fine and one-half pint of mushrooms cut in small pieces. Cover these with water and boil five minutes. Skim out the mushrooms into a hot dish. There should be left a coffee-cupful of liquid. If not enough add milk to the hot liquid. Thicken this with a tablespoonful of flour, same amount of butter and season. Three minutes boiling will thicken it. Add the chicken and mushrooms and cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Serve on hot platter.
Strawberry Cream Cake—Make a light sponge cake and bake in jelly tins. Soak a quarter of a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water. Whip a pint of cream and put it in a granite pan, standing this inside of another containing cracked ice. Add to the cream half a cup of powdered sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla sugar. Stir the gelatine over boiling water until it is dissolved, add it to the cream, and stir at once until it begins to thicken. When the cakes are cold put a thick layer of this cream over each and stand strawberries thickly on; pile one on top of another and let the top layer be cream and strawberries. This is not so costly a dessert as it seems, as, being very rich, only a small quantity is required.

INFLUENCE OF COLOR ON DISEASES.

Experiments have been tried with a view to ascertain if color has an effect on certain forms of disease. In making this test, a number of small-pox patients were placed in a room to which only red light was admitted. The patients were for the most part those suffering from unusually severe attacks, and about half of them being unvaccinated children. In spite of the violent form of the malady, they all made speedy and safe recoveries, with very little fever and but few scars. There has been but little enthusiasm about colored glass since the famous blue-glass excitement of some years ago. But that certainly did benefit certain cases, and at intervals ever since there have been revivals of interest in the subject.—New York Ledger.

A CHINESE DESCRIPTION OF THE PIANO.

A Chinaman, lately returned from a trip to Europe, treated his countrymen to the following description of the piano: "The Europeans keep a large four-legged beast, which they call make to sing at will. A man, or more frequently a woman, or even a feeble girl, sits down in front of the animal, and steps on its tail, while, at the same time, striking its white teeth with his or her fingers, when the creature begins to sing. The singing, though much louder than a bird's, is pleasant to listen to. The beast does not bite, nor does it move, though it is not tied up."—Das Neue Blatt.

WHERE DOGS TRAINS STILL RAN.

In the northern districts of Manitoba dog trains are still in use, and very satisfactory is the time made by the animals who skim over the frozen snow at a rapid rate. The last train arriving at Stanley covered 350 miles in four days—well on to ninety miles a day. The railway has opened up communication with the settled districts in Southern Manitoba, but the dog continues to supply the best means of transit for passengers and mails in the sparsely settled regions.—Halifax Critic.

SOME LEFT EVEN NOW.

Mrs. Skidmore—"Your marriage was a very romantic one, I understand."
Mrs. Kilduff—"Yes. We ran off and were married."

COULDN'T STAND IT.

Dimpleton—"What's become of that parrot you had?"
Von Blumer—"I took him out in the back yard the other day, and quietly wrung his neck."
Dimpleton—"What did you do that for?"
Von Blumer—"He got so he talked just like my wife."—New York World.

MERELY A PARLIAMENTARY FORM.

Miss Hardiscene—"I read the resolutions passed at your dress reform meeting. And so you're really going to wear some of those horrid double-skirted things, are you?"
Miss Fan du Syacale—"Oh, dear, no. Those were only resolutions. My gowns will all be straight from Paris, just as usual."—Chicago Record.

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