

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Raymond was a very queer boy; at least, so said his schoolmates and his friends in the village where he lived; and he was certainly different from other children of his own age, never earing to join the lads in their sports; but enjoying rather quiet walks in the field, and sitting alone by the brook watching the waves, and the fish which never seemed to fear him. Perhaps, this was because when Raymond was very young his mother had died, and since that time he had lived alone with his father in a small house not far from the village. As Raymond grew older he became more quiet, seldom speaking to any one, and having but few acquaintances. But he was not unhappy, nor did he feel the need of company; for when he walked in the forest the birds sang of distant lands which they had visited, and when he rested by the brook, the waves would murmur wonderful stories of the fairyland hidden beneath them.

One night Raymond fell asleep under an old willow near his home, and he dreamed that he saw a large swing, made of a golden rope, and fastened to the stars. On the swing sat a beautiful fairs, who, every time swing sat a beautiful fairy, who, every time she swung past Raymond, smiled and threw a red rose at him. When Raymond awoke, he found a large quantity of sweet, fragrant flowers at his side. For many nights the boy had the same dream, and upon awakening always found the roses. Finally be

"The fairy must live somewhere, and when I am older I shall go in search of

And when not long after the father suddenly died, leaving his son entirely friend-less, Eavmond left his home, and went in quest of the fairy he had seen in his dreams. He had gone but a short distance into the quest of the fairy he had seen in his dreams.

He had gone but a short distance into the forest, when he heard loud grouns and cries of distress as if some one were in great it is now night, and soon all my dreams

Here all was wondrous fair. In the gardens playing in the sunshine, trees and flowers filling the air with sweet perfume, and children carrying beautiful flowers, books and toys, which they would that night give as dreams to good people.

As they were passing along a shady avenue Raymond suddenly paused and gave a cry of delight.

"What is it?" inquired the old man.

"There is my Fairy," said Raymond, pointing to a graceful little creature swinging in a golden swing, and having in her hand a bunch of red roses. "Let us go to her."

waved her hand in greeting, and with her fair face glowing with pleasure, she said: "Ah, Raymond, you have come to find me. I have been watching a long time for

and darkness spread over the earth; but it was not dark in dreamland. Every flower was a shining light, and all places were as bright as noonday. Many of the dreams were preparing for their nightly visits, and some had already gone, but Raymond and the fairy were still swinging when the King



trouble; and going in the direction whence | will have started on their missions. Ishall the sound came, he saw an old man being cruelly beaten by two angry giants. Raymond thought his efforts would be useless n the presence of such powerful enemies; out he picked up a stick lying near and bravely advanced to sid the old man. To his great surprise his small club became a "No. owerful weapon, at the sight of which the sants fied in great laste. Raymond then booked curiously at the old man, who was mond, "and will you not grant me this dressed in a long, white robe and wore a golden crown upon his head. His hair and beard were snowy white, and a kindly

smile lighted his wrinkled face.
"I am the King of Dreamland," he said. "and these two giants have always envied no my kingdom. Had you not arrived when you siid, they would surely have killed me. For your kindness and bravery I shall take on into my realm, and show you the won-

Raymond willingly accompanied the old mun, and the two traveled on until they came to a place where the clouds seemed to reach down to the earth. Here was a small rundhor, so concended by the bushes as to be glmost hidden from view. The King opened the door, and led Raymond down a long flight of stairs, more than 500 steps, into a brilliantly lighted valley, which extended runny miles in each direction. It was won-derfully beautiful. In the midst of a broad due lake were islands upon which were built the most magnificent palaces. The islands swam about the lake like ships; but at a word from the King, they sailed to the share and remained still. Other palaces seemed to float among the clouds; but when the old man gave the sign they descended to the earth. Then there were gardens, in which bloomed flowers that during the day hreathed forth rich fragrance, and at night shone like stars. Many birds poured forth sweet melody; and there were so many other wonderful things that Raymond could

*Now you shall see some of my subjects, the dreams," said the King. "I have three kinds of dreams—good dreams for good people, bad dreams for wicked people, and tricky dreams, which delight to teaze peo-Let us go in here first, for these little

cliows are sure to amuse us. As they entered the palace they could hear shouts of natry laughter, and the King said to one little elf, who was busily urning somersaults;

triend about some of your tricks." "The little fellow turned over three or four times and then said: 'Last night I went into the parson's

louse, and taking his son out of bed, threw m downstairs; but when he reached the attem I was there, caught him in my arms and carried him back to bed. When he a woke he cried, Oh, paps, I dreamed that I fell down states.

After hearing many other stories from er jolly little men, Raymond and the King went into the palace of bad dreams. ere were large giants, who, stretched out on the ground, were sleeping soundly. The and shaking him by the shoulder said: Walte up, and tell me how you spent

The giant slowly opened his eyes, and when he saw that his King was near, he answered;

I was punishing a very rich man, who is sly that he allowed his old father to

I carried him," was the reply, "into a den of wild animals, which growled and threatened to tear him in pieces. I offered to take him away if he would give me three gold pieces, but he had no money with him. After giving him 50 blows with my cane I carried him back to bed, where he awoke the whole household with his cries, declaring that he was surely dying, and seat in great haste for a physician." Other giants told of many more panislaments which they had inflicted, and then Raymond and the King entered the palace of the good dreams.

were countless fountains of crystal water playing in the sunshine, trees and flowers

Men may e'er forget the letters
Wives have given them to mail;
Not pay off the debts maturing,
But at fifth they never fail.
All the sixth of genus homo
Come in this forgetful class;
And, as I am one of many,
Why not let their failings pass? her."
"Yes," said the King, "you have often seen this beautiful Fairy in your dreams, and now you may talk with her, while I visit another part of my realm and see that all is in order."

As Raymond approached, the Fairy

you. Come and sit here beside me, and all day long we shall swing between heaven and earth."

Raymond needed no second invitation, and soon he, with the fairy, was swinging high in the air. In the distance could be seen high mountains, broad seas, busy cities and quiet villages. From time to time the fairy would point out places where she had visited and carried her beautiful dream to deserving people. The day passed all too quickly for the boy. Shadows began to fall



THE GIANTS TOOK TO FLIGHT.

lead you through the gate and show you the way home." "Can I not take the Fairy with me?" asked Raymond. The old King shook his head and re-

"No, no, she is my most beautiful dream one request?'

The King looked thoughtful for a moment, and then said: "I certainly owe you a debt of gratitude, and you shall have your wish. Throw this silver veil about you, and you shall reach

home in safety."
Raymond threw the veil across his shoulders, and taking the Fairy by the hand, left the beautiful land of dreams. When they reached the little cottage it had become a splendid palace, where Raymond and the Fairy lived ever after; and every night the King of Dreamland sends them the most beautiful dreams. PAYSIE.

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keer Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week if They Solve Them Correctly-Home Amusements.

Address communications for this departmen E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine.



1716-NUMERICALS.

A citizen, rich, or at least well-to-do, Had a daughter Diana, he called her 1, 2; She had no taste for fashion, for dress, or display, But she would be an artist, she always would say. Now this was no great 8, 4, 5, that I see But her father was angry, as angry be; No daughter of his should go "smudging and

smearing," 4, 5,-6, 7, 8-9, 10 would be past bearing, And if she persisted, he cried in his choler, She should not 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, one dollar; 10, 11, 12 should have all, for this promising youth Did not paint, or do anything else, to tell And 12 would be free to go paint, beg, or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

The glass was adjusted the razor was keen, The soap it was "Yankee," the youth seventeen; When in came a 1, 2, 3 gayest of friskers Who, unlike his master, had very

whiskers.
4, 5, this intruder walked airily in,
And looked in the glass with a quizzieal The vexed "shaver" threw his 5, 6, 7, 89;
10, 11, meant it for punishment swift and condign.
But it shattered the miror. What poet can

A 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of the fright, The clamor and outcry both parties set up? For the other chap stepped in the hotwater And with auguish announced, with a voice as of seven, This 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; 9, 10, 11.

1717-CURTAILMENT. A person who is devoid of tact
May total out a brutal fact
He might have left alone,
And leave a one upon the joy
Of those he needed not annoy— Perhaps they ne'er had known It surely's not a pleasant thing Ill or unpleasant news to bring. Then let the tactless know; THE BANANA TRADE. Then let the tactless know:
That unless urgent be the call.
There is no need to speak at all,
No duty does he owe.

BITTER SWEET.

1718-TRUNCATED INVESTED PYRAMID.

1719.-TRANSPOSITION

In the Buckeye State is primal,
Primal I have learned to love;
And the next in Alabama,
City like to Prime above—
Holds within it homes and treasures,

Dear to many a loving heart:
As we near those sacred portals,
How the pulses thrill and start.

Men may e'er forget the letters

Seventh, old and somewhat ancient, Obsolete it now is classed; Tis defined "paints in enamel;" Let us seek the eighth and last,

And a "skin disease" we find it, Marked by "livid spots or black;

Dost thou still these letters lack!

"All is fair in love and war."

Eight words from these same five letters-

1720-BEHRADMENT

The way the adage goes, But all a difference plain to see, As a pimple on your nose.

In love—and on this point, no doubt, Experienced as a lover, The fighting does not last commence, Till after the engagement's over.

1721-PROGRESSIVE DIAMOND.

In "prize-winner."
 Township, Miami Co., Ks. (Webster, 1890.)
 A wood or forest.
 Of the upper part of the colitic series.
 Township, Erie Co., N. Y. (Webster, 1890.)

1722-CHARADE.

That wins the race.
For if the rider one his two—
That spoils his cue.
Or if the steed should make a one—
His part is done.
Then those who were more sure and slow,
Anead may go.

1795-TRANSPOSITIONS.

Some scamps well—in wicked ways, Have—in prison many days.

II.

That they be—from all their friends They richly—; their pity ends.

IV. So they who—in halls of stone May take this—as all their own.

1725-CURTAILED DECAPITATION. All is the color of health, And health is far better than wealth.

And health is lar octed.

If it you'd not shun,

Center long in the sun;

For you need not acquire it by stealth.

A. L.

ANSWERS.

1705-1. Be-gin. 2. Be-tide. 3. Be-trap. 4.

Be-head. 5. Be-nign. 6. Bee-line. 7. Be-tray, 1708—American, African. 1707—1. Cot, colt. 2. Cur. fur. 3. Bear, bead. Plot, lot. 5. Chaff, inch. 6. Stacke, ss. 1708—Hear, ear.

1710—Peace-fully. 1711—Asp, weasel, wasp, easel. 1712—Rescue, secure.

1714-Oliver, Olive. (O. live!)

PASHIONS IN HAIR

Much Less of the Fake Article Used Now

adays Than Formerly.

If you want to be fashionable your hair

must be fluffy, and if nature has not kindly

provided you with wavy hair you must call

art to her assistance and have it at any

cost—even of losing all your hair, as you certainly will do by washing it every week,

as many women do now, to coax that care-

as many women do how, to coax that care-less look which the prevailing style requires, says the New York Monthly Journal. The more artiess, careless way you can arrange your hair the more a la mode you will be. Very young girls have a short bang all around their heads, which they curl loosely

and fasten down with gold or shell fillets.

To some this exaggerated hirsute halo is ex-

into a knot, a coil, or else braided, but it cannot be smoothly brushed. The low coils

at the back of the neck are not so much

It must be admitted that less fake hair is

worn than in the days of chignons, but

what is worn as better worn and more de-ceptive than ever before, adds the New

York Sun. The fancy for fluffiness and the art attained by the hairdresser is producing it in straight kair do away with the necessity of abundant tresses. But beware of the loosely coiled knot of hair with its escaping over the court of the straight with the secap-

ing curls. Don't set your affections upon

its perfumed prettiness, for ten to one if it isn't store hair. And that little curl that

always falls so softly against the white neck

you long to caress might come off in your hand without shears and without agony to the head it adorns. Fake bangs have pretty

well gone out, for with careful cutting and carling most hair can be trained into a

pretty bang. But there are some tresses that will be perversely straight on warm

days, and the naturally early hair of some

netimes adorns the straight-haired gir

girl who can't afford to go to the seashore

Good Little Lord Fauntlerov

The play doesn't exactly say this, but it

implies it: "Fauntleroy, where have you been, darling?" "In heaven, dearest."

'And why did you not stay there? Did

they not want you?" "Oh, yes, dearest,

they wept when I came away; but they said

favored:

who can go.

Philadelphia Press.]

TIL. They-must know that sin imparts A-dark cloud that ne'er departs.

It oft is not the total pace

York Alone Every Year.

THEY MUST BE HANDLED QUICKLY.

Across-1. Greek sculptures in the British Museum. 2. The body of vassals liable to be called to arms. 3. Pertaining to a man free born. 4. Trifles. 5. Money of account among the Anglo-Saxons. 6. Forked pipe among the Anglo-Saxons. 6. Forked pipe fittings.

Down-1. A letter. 2. A musical syllable.
4. Anything very small. 4. Augers. 5. A kind of snuff. 6. Posthumous fame. 7. Palm cockatoos of Avstralia. 8. Separations.
9. An abbreviation. 10. A wager. 11. A type measure. 12. A letter. Orders Are Taken Far in Advance of the Arrival of the Ships.

DANGER OF ROTTING AND FREEZING

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 12. - Five hundred million bananas! That's about what comes to this country through the port of New York eyery season. New Orleans probably handles quite as many. It is only of late that Boston, Philadelphia and Balti-more have engaged in the banana trade. Now, whene'er my muse is wayward,
See! She third my jingling rhyme:
As with bloodhouthds, so with muses,
Fourth will bring them all to time.
Here she leads, and there draws backward,
Forward springs, then starts aside,
Till the average poetaster
Has his temper sorely tried.

The banana trade is the growth of the last 15 years. It is true there were bananas imported previous to this, but the biggest trade then didn't run more than 2,000 bunches every ten days or so. Now it averages upward of 100,000 bunches a week for this city alone. A heavy importer tells me that the trade increased for several years quite as rapidly as means were devised to satisfy it. The smallest increase was for this year, being not over five per cent over lust year's product, whereas that year was at least 25 per cent better than the previous one. The slight increase this year is due to the dry season that caught the banana farmers and the consequent decreased produc-

SUPPLYING THE DEMAND.

Very great improvements have been made in banana farming in Cuba and Jamaica and other homes of the luscious fruit. Yet, with all the rapidly increasing production, it cannot keep pace with the growing appetites of the northern consumers. There has recently been constructed in Cuba a narrow gauge railway from Givorro eastward for the exclusive use of the harman and concentred. clusive use of the banana and cocoanut trade. According to Mr. Baldwin, agent of the Allan Line of steamers, there are now some 26 ships engaged in the banana trade to this port, and this number will be in-

recreased materially within a short time.

"If you want any idea of the demand," said Mr. Kerr, a Munray street importer, "I need only say that we took off 10,000 bunches from one of our ships yesterday and haven't a banana left to-day. There are banana ships unloading somewhere every day, too. There are seven houses here engaged in the huniness and all teacher and the content of the content o gaged in the business, and all together run some 30 steamers. These steamers carry from 10,000 to 20,000 bunches each trip. Most of them return to the banana country in ballast, though we own our vessels and send them back with breadstuffs and provisions. We handle about a million bunches a year. There are about a million and a balf more handled from piers 3 and 6 on this side, and across town on the East river, at piers 7, 9 and 10, perhaps 2,000,000 more. In round numbers, close on to 5,000,000 bunches a year come to this port. These bunches weigh from 15 to 70 pounds, and contain from 40 to 135 bananas to the bunch.

FOUR CROPS A YEAR.

A good many erroneous ideas are enter-tained as to the banana trade. Some people suppose that bananas, like oranges, appear only within certain seasons and are preserved by some mysterious process so as to last the year round. Others that they are reproduced, crop after crop, perennially. 1. A letter. 2. Through. 3. Furnished with rattan. 4. Fortresses. 5. Gave an excited character to (rare). 6. The act of winnowing. 7. Charging again. 8. The bony part of the teeth. 9. A net. 10. An animal. 11. A letter. Neither of these suppositions are wholly right or wholly wrong, for the Cuba trade is only during the summer months, opening about March and closing about October 1, with only an occasional stray steamer outside of those dates. Whereas the Jamaica and Port Lemon, on the South American coast, near Aspinwall, continue unbroken the year round.

To illustrate this it must be said that it

takes about ten months to mature the fruit, and that when the fruit is matured the plant dies; but the banana farmer permits the growth of a certain number of sprouts at different stages, so that one plant follow another from the same root at short intervals. For instance, when a plant is about mature and the fruit ready to be removed, there is a second growth of say a a fourth growth just starting—all from the same root. The climate and other conditions being favorable, the same root will thus produce four crops a year, though the same stalk produces but a single crop and its usefulness is over. As every oncoming shoot is in a different state of progress from its fellows the harvest goes on all the time.

PRODUCERS GET THE LEAST PROPER As may be supposed, benana farming has proved very profitable, though the ex-ceedingly low prices at which they are sold by the importers and jobbers and the waste in transit would seem to indicate that the producer gets the smallest profit of the The New York importer meets the New

The New York importer meets the New Orleans importer at the competitive point of Chicago. Very few New York bananas reach Chicago and the competition is sharp even at Cincinnati. It is a fluctuating commodity. It must be handled quickly. Therefore the jobbers get it into the retailers' hands as soon as possible. Although the fruit comes here green and hard it will begin to turn yellow and soft within three summer days and in five days is dead ripe. In this stage a great deal of waste follows every handling, for it bruises easily. The very handling, for it bruises easily. The il of this damaged stuff goes into the ands of the street venders, who never con sider a banana too far gone to sell to some-

body. Of course, the damaged bunches are disposed of for whatever they will bring. TOO MANY SHIPS AT A TIME. "Now and then the simultaneous arrival of several shiploads by accident makes a glut in the market," said the Murray street importer, "and then we have to hustle. If this is in the summer time we must get rid of our cargo at any price and right away. In winter we can hold, and jobbers can move more leisurely. In fact, in winter the green bananas have to be artificially ceedingly becoming, but only a round, pretty and youthful face should affect it. The "Russian" bang still firmly holds its ground, curled, of course—the straight bang has long been a thing of the past. The hair must be waved on the sides and drawn up ipened for the market. This is done by panging the bunches in a tight room and employing gas stoves to maintain emperature. The summer difficulty spoiling by over-ripeness is offset by the winter difficulty of spoiling by freezing. The bunches are packed in hay to obviate oth difficulties.

"While we have lost and are always in langer of losing entire cargoes of tropical fruits the danger decreases every year from the fact that we book our orders in advance. For instance, as I said, we unloaded 10,000 bunches yesterday. All of these went right from the dock, mostly on cars on floats alongside the pier, to fill orders. We have a cablegram to-day saving another of our vessels with 15,000 bunches sailed. We notify our customers that she'll be here Tues-day. They'll send in for what they think they want. Jobbers used to hang back for a glut, but they often had to pay bigger prices for doing so and now it is mostly question of orders.

ORANGES AND COCOANUTS.

"During the orange season, which is from eptember to April, we handle from 2,000 o 3,000 barrels of oranges a week in con-unction with bananas. There is another thing people know very little about. Cocoanuts now largely come here incidentally with bananas. They are packed in at the bottom of the ship and form a sort of ballast. The bananas are then packed in layers, the bunches on end four or five layers deep. The coccents bring very little money and it cocoanuts bring very little money and it wouldn't pay to ship them alone. They are heavy and make excellent material to trim ship. From 12,000 to 20,000 coecanuts are often brought that way in a single ship in the banana trade. Sometimes there is no sale for the nuts and they are then exthey were not fit to receive me yet; they might be up to me in about 500 years." Hangs up his out-of-door smile and looks so good the average man wants to murder him. ported."

It is a great sight to witness the unload ing of a banana steamer. The cargo being perishable is handled with great celerity. All the 'longshoremen who can work con-

weniently are put at it. As the jobbers also want to handle rapidly there is an army of trucks and a pandemonium of sounds and confusion. There are lighters loaded with freight cars bearing the signs of all the trunk lines in the country alongside the pier, and into these cars the big bunches of fruit are hustled and needed on end. Five Hundred Millions Come to New are hustled and packed on end.

> AN ANIMATED SCENE. The truckmen howl and the longshoremen howl and the bosses on deck and below howl in unison. Everybody howls and everybody is on the dead jump. If there were any banana peelings on that banana dock there would be a score of broken legs every day. But the fruit is green—as green as grass. You couldn't peel it with a butcher knife, and, as for eating it, you might as well eat raw sweet potatoes. It is so green that it turns everything else green. The decks are green, the wharf is green, the whole aspect is green. And when you look down the open hatches and see and smell that mass of green stuff packed down to the keel you feel an almost sickening sensation. It turns the stomach

green.
I think the banana is largely a cultivated I think the banana is largely a cultivated taste with Northern people. I know it was a long time after I had first tasted one before I could truthfully say I enjoyed it. But if the beginner could start in with a sight of these big green bunches and get a snift of that sickly green smell that comes up from the banana ships' hold he would never go any further. Yet no simple diet goes farther than banana and milk. In summer it is most healthful, nutritious and agreeable. If I lived in a banana country and had a cow I should do no work to speak of, and if I starved to death it would be because I would be too lazy to milk the cow. Charles Theodore Murray.

ONIONS BY THE BARREL.

A Physician Buys Them in That Way for Family Use-Better Than Medicine for Children-Ellice Serena's Column of Useful Recipes.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] A prominent physician was seen buying barrel of onions, and being guyed about his purchase, said: "I always have boiled onions for dinner for the benefit of my children. I like onions, too. They are the best medicine I know of for preventing colds. Feed onions raw, boiled or baked to the children three or four times a week, and they'll grow up healthy and strong. No worms, no scarlatina, no diptheria where children eat plenty of onions.'

I append a recipe for onion soup: Slice a couple of Spanish onions, powder them well with flour, and let them take a them well with flour, and let them take a turn or two in the frying pan with plenty of butter. Before they begin to brown add wa-ter and semsoning of salt and pepper to taste. Boil until the onion's are tender and serve over slices of bread or toast.

Following are some general recipes: Oumce and Apply Jelly. Take equal quantities of quinces and apples. Stew the fruit separately till tender, strain the juice, mix and boil 20 minutes. Add the sugar, which has been heated in a slow oven, and boil to a jelly.

Fried Green Tomatoes. Select large, round tomatoes, cut off both ends and out in slices, not too thin. Dredge well with flour, season and fry brown in hot butter. Garnish with fried onions.

Delicate Pudding. Spread thin slices of spongecake—stale may be used—with sieved apple sauce or apple jelly. Make in sandwich form, arrange in a deep dessert dish, and smother with boiled custard. Keep in a cool place

until ready to serve Kippered Herring.

Put the herrings in a pan, pour over enough boiling water to cover them; take them out immediately and put them skin down in a frying-pan. For two herrings put half an ounce of butter and a tablespoonful of hot water into the pan and baste frequently with it for 10 minutes, taking care that the fire is not strong enough to boil the fish—the slower the cooking the better. Place on a hot dish, spread a small piece of butter over the fish, sprinkle lightly with pepper and serve hot.

Celery on Tonst.

Cut fresh, crisp celery in half inch pieces, put into a stew pan, cover with boiling water and add a pinch of sods. Boil 30 minlonger. Turn it into a colander to drain, then remove to the stew pan, add cream, butter and seasoning. When quite hot pour it over toasted bread and serve at once.

Following are some frugal dishes: Cold Roast Beef With Potatoes.

Mash potatoes with hot milk, add the volk Mash potatoes with hot milk, and the yolk of an egg, butter and seasoning. Slice the cold beef and lay it at the bottom of a baking dish, with some sliced onion, salt, pepper and beef gravy. Cover the whole with a thick paste of potato, making it to rise in the center above the edge of the dish. Score the crust in equal sizes and bake in the oven until brown.

Cut the remains of cold apple tart into tri-angular shapes and arrange in a dessert dish, leaving the center to be filled with cus-

Cut the pork into neat slices and arrange on a bed of apple sauce. Cold Lamb.

Fry slices or chops of lamb in buster until they are lightly browned and serve them on dish of spinach. Potatoes and Spinach or Cabbage

Moisten cold mashed potatoes with a lit-ile white sauce. Take cold cabbage or spin-ach, and chop either one very fine. Moisten with brown gravy and place in layers in a tin mould. Cover the top and put in a pan of bolling water. When quite hot, turn out

Cold Rice Pudding. Remove the crust from cold rice pudding. Pour over the pudding boiled custard, and tuft with jelly or preserves. Bubble and Squeak,

Cut into pieces convenient for frying, cold roast or boiled beef; pepper, salt and fry them; when done lay on a hot drainer, and while the meat is draining have in readiness a cabbage already boiled in two waters: chop it small and put it in the frying-pan with some butter. Add seasoning, and keep stirring it that all may be equally done. Remove from the fire and place in the center of a dish, and arrange the silces of mea

Beef Rissoles.

Mince and season cold beef and flavor it Mince and season cold beet and haver to with mushroom or walnut catsup. Make a very thin paste of beef dripping, roll it out in thin pieces about four inches aquaro, in-close in each piece some of the mince, cut neatly all round and fry in dripping light

Potato Curry. Mash cold potatoes with minced onion salt, pepper and curry powder to taste: form into small-balls with egg and bread crumbs, fry brown and serve with gravy flavored with curry powder.

Plain Rice Pudding. Put into a baking dish a quart of new milk, four tablespoonfuls of rice, washed and picked, a tablespoonful of moist sugar, some

grated lemon peel, a piece of stick cinna-mon and two or three pieces (small) of cold butter. Bake in a slow oven for three or four hours.

Take the whites of two eggs beat well, add one cupful of sugar, a cupful and a half of cornstarch, a half teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of cream of turtar, one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake 30 minutes in a brisk oven and then test with a straw. It may require a few minutes more.

Hints for the Household. MEAT used for salad-whether of fish, fles! or fowl, should not be minced, but picked or cut, not very fine. In selecting mutton if the fat breaks easily

it is young. In good mutton the flesh is rather dark—the fat white. Far may be used over and over again by straining as long as it lasts. THE best flour is the cheapest. TOMATOES contain one of the strongest

cids. They should never be cooked in tin. FRESHNESS counts more with fish than with any other kind of food. THE best kettles for pickling, as well as for preserving, are those limed with por-

NEVER under any circumstance use tin in Boil or steam sweet corn ten to 15 minutes.

Long boiling renders it hard and destroys

HE DREW A PARALLEL.

How Bill Nye Treated a Member of His Staff Who Got Impertment.

LETTERS THAT TELL THE STORY.

The Trouble Was All About an Entertainment With Ice Cream.

MODEL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 10 .-Riding on the Richmond and Danville Railroad the other day for an hour or so, I was slightly startled on seeing the somewhat faded features of Mr. Corundum J. Meltz, a former fellow townsman of mine, who used to help me run the paper at home, up to the time the foreman took it in part payment of his salary. Mr. Meltz now ives in North Carolins, and is editing the much obliged column of a Tarheel exchange. The much obliged column is that department which acknowledges the receipt of a rutabaga in the form of a kangareo and then takes the rutabaga in payment for

He says that, on the whole, he has done better here than he did in Wyoming, and really lives higher. Last week six specimens of deformed fruit and a sack of hulled corn came into his department. Besides this, he "was shown" a stalk of corn over 9 feet 5 inches in height and a pair of twin



calledito the reference and cornstarch, tocan hardly be over-gether with the lining
estimated. For years of the freezer which
I have been a constant he had scraped off in
reader of your paper, order to allay the
and also have been its pangs of hunger, that
friend. When others he added a few lines
about mewasdowning regarding yourstyle of
it on every hand, I threesheetgenerosity,
have said, "No,1 think
We well recall the
you are a little off in day we first met you
regards to that." And here in this office, and
sometimes when it was when you became a
as much as a man's member of our staff,
life wasworth to stand You said then that you
up for your paper I shrank from publicity,
would stand up for it. You have been in the
The reference to me shrinking business
and the doings which ever since,
was had at my house
was had at my house
You had been pointed
was scurrilous in the out to us by our foreextreme. We had in man, and we still reevery regard what call your appearance
might be called a ratas you sat there in our
ting time, and for you revolving chair with
to attack it and make the gladsunlight shinit a personal matter mering through your
was, to me, most painreal low, as also does that same old bunch
all those with which I grass beard instead of

it a personal matter mering through your was, to me, most pain- asparagus whiskers, ful, and I think to be You even then wore real low, as also does that same old bunch all those with which I grass beard instead of have been thrown into a necktie, and the horcontact with since the nets built their nest issue of your paper. In it every spring. It I hate to be all the used to delight our time in print and see then devil to come my name before the upon yousuddenly and people, and it has been scare a rabbit out of such a little while your whiskers, Corunsince I appeared in dum. these columns in the You also wore a little capacity of a contrib- peach stone charm in utor, asking for a portion of your space for on your watch chain, the purpose of thank. The chain was made ing my many friends, byone of your deserted who had done somuch wives, It was made of to make the last ill- horsehair, and was as ness of my wife a success.

As I say, I dislike to be constantly before you on the street the people in the light during a thunder of a contributor, but shower. You explain when the leading paed to us your idea per of our town sours of divine wrath while on my ice cream and you hooked us with attacks my motives, your forefinger in as I said, I think it is our but to nhole time to call a hatt.

I have lived in this over yourself with place now, boy and the other so that man, for over seven one of the points took years, and I have yet us just below the to know of any paper bosom. We can still ever before speaking remember what a cold an unkind word rerain it was, and how garding my course of chilly it felt on our conducts. It was my stomach, idea to have a good man to write which could be used it up more as a joke at home, and which than anything else.

When lie says that a good many suckers, mymotives and my ice especially young folks cream were both adul- and country people.

than anything else. You said would catch
When he says that a good many suckers,
mymotives and my ice especially young folks
cream were both aduland country people,
terated he does me a Do you remember
great injury, after entatting what I thoughtwas Do you remember
an ungodly amount of how we had a concert
the same. Do you remember
an ungodly amount of how we had a concert
the same. But let me be brief. fund and asked you to
I have been hereinthis loan us your cabinet
place seven years, and organ and how you
belong to everything said certainly, and
that is worth belong how we got a dray and
ing to. When a man paid four dollars to
that amounts to anymove itto the hall and
thing is buried here four dollars to move it
you will always see back, and how we had
me in some kind of to move it to a differuniform following his ent house, as you had
remains, or may haps moved in the meana pallbearer. I have a time, and had got us
larger and better reeto move your cabinet
ord as a pallbearer organ for you at eight
than most any other dollars, and when we
man with so few adtried to play on it at
vantages as I have.

I have also shaken you had removed the
hands with everypresident of the United
States except Halford
States except Halford
of courtesyon the part
since James Buchanof the postmaster that
an, and I believe that we get your letter, for
I have been a consisthe says that the stamp
ent professor and unhad been used before,
swering believer in a and so he wishes that
burning hell, with a you would not do that
drait to it that must way any more. He
certainly give to one also says that where
who feels that he is you lived before you
well saved a most comcam' here, they say
forting and delirioushat your eldest son
ly soothing sensation. broke jail and cam₂

As I say, I hate to home, and that when
be before the public a reward of 200 was

through the medium offeredyouturned him of the press, but as a over to the sheriff, and citizen of some promitate is the way you nence herefor the past got your start. At Litssoven years, boy and the Bethel, where you man, against whom lived prior to that, the the tongue of scandul postmaster says you has never to my got abot in a water-knowledge been lev-melon patch withrock cled, I must protest, salt, and that before and at the same time hot weather comes say that I do not pro-again you ought to get pose to stand it.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

May Be Prevented by the Use of Electrical Communication.

How A COLLEGE CREW WON A RACE.



Airing and Disinfecting the Office.

My lawyer will also The general imprescall upon you to-day sion is that you have with a writ, which you been trying for sixtymay possibly under- one years to get hold stand better than this of a scheme whereby courteons note, which, you could do a kind if you use, I hope you act in secretand get it will see is spelled cortorect. In my card to pure reading matter, the public after the You can trot out loss of my recent wife, your lawyer, and we in which I said that I we will meet him on hoped at an early day grounds of so cial to return the favor to equity. To-morrow those who had been so we will publish an acthoughful as to come count of how the and tend out and fass White Caps whipped around a nd arrange you in Vigo county the deceased so that and puttobacco sauce she was fit to be seen, on the place. also in which I said We do not fear you, God moved in a mys Mr. Meltz, for we reterious way his won-gard you as an intelegrs to perform, your lectual eggplant, printer used a small g You have wielded for the name of the too much influence Diety, and made other over this paper albreakswhich hasbeen ready, and visitors a source of levity ever who came here while sense.

You will please write the proof of one of

a source of levity ever who came here while sense.

You will please write the proof of one of an applogetice ditorfal your communications for the next issue of last week say that you your paper or be pre- are the same man who pared for a sickening was tarred and feath-deathwhich will make ered in Wayne county, your relations turn and that you have away and look out of never settled for the the window during tha far.

deathwhichwill make cred in Waynecounty your relations turn and that you have away and look out of never settled for the thewindow during the tar.

In a colts connected at birth by a natural neckyoke. Though some of these things, of course, are not edible, he says he does well, and that he thinks the climate alone is far more nutritious than that of Wyoming.

Looking over my papers when I got to my fat, I found "copy" of a little parallel column sendoff, which I was just about to print on Mr. Meltz when the foreman took charge. This is it:

To the Editor of this To Mr. Corundum J. Paper:

Meltz:

To the Editor of this To Mr. Corundum J. Paper:

Meltz:

To the Editor of this To Mr. Corundum J. Same and the content of and on for seven ides. Now teams do years, boy and man, not shy as they pass brightening it up the office, and times from week to week are better with us. when the editor's Yesterday we sold a brain seemed incested page of advertising with cockroaches and to a circus, and also everything known to agreed to run the science except ideas, name and date diagperhaps.

science except ideas, name and date diag-perhaps.

So now, if you will page in red ink for \$6.
print this letter as a We do not see that sort of introduction we need you, Mr.
to a well-worded apol- Meltz. Another man ogy, you will not only has been raised up stand better in the to take your place.
community, but you
will avoid a lawsuit
and a very untidy Mr. Meltz claims to

and a very untidy death.

Please print this on write the purest Entheeditorial page, and glish of any one conditions will be up there at 3 nected with the press o'clock to look over in the United States, the preofs for typo and is the author of graphical errors. So the astounding headno more at present, line over the murder sir. Respectfully, of an old lady: "Drug Conundum J. Mel.Ts. from her bed and stuck with a stab knife."

I am glad to know that he is doing well, and that he has not missed an editorial ex-cursion in 10 years.

BILL NYE.

A PALACE MADE OF HAY. It Covers an Acre of Ground and Its Tower Reach 90 Feet High.

Chicago Tribune,] The second annual inter-State hay palace will be opened at Momence, Ill., September 16, with an address by Governor Fifer. This palace is built of baled hay and straw, and a framework of lumber. The build-



The Hay Palace.

the entrance, with a maximum width of 224 teet. It will cover one acre of ground. The palace will be 32 feet in height, surmounted by three towers running up 90 feet or more. Great efforts are being made to make the interior decorations equal to any thing of the kind yet seen in the country.

A highly-decorated gallery, 500 feet in length, will extend around the interior of the palace. Various cities and localities in this and adjoining States have been asked to erect booths containing exhibit representing their agricultural and industrial inter-ests. In the construction of the palace there will be used 210 tons of hay, 190,000 feet of lumber, 15 tons of decorating materials and eight tons of roofing paper. The palace and grounds will be lighted by neans of 250 electric lights.

Transmission of Power.

Gisbert Kapp, in a recently revised work, lays down some useful maxims in connec-tion with the transmission of power. He holds that it pays to transmit cheap water power by wire rope if the distance is less than a mile, and electrically if the distance is a mile or more. This applies to all powers. It pays to transmit cheap steam power if the amount of energy required at the receiving station does not exceed ten horse power. If the distance is less than a mile wire rope transmission should be adopted, but for distances of one, two and three miles the transmission should be done electrically. Beyond this limit a small local steam or gas engine is recommended by Mr. Kapp to be preferable. han a mile, and electrically if the distance is

Uses of the Balloon and Telephone in Engagements at Sea.

THE UNDERGROUND WIRES OF CHINA

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The recent agitation of railway employee h England for shorter hours has led to the appointment by the Legislature of a com-mittee to inquire into the hours of railway servants. That overwork for engine drivers, firemen and conductors can be entirely abolished is doubtful, but there is no ques-tion that the existing conditions can be greatly mitigated by improvement in the apparatus for the working of the trains. Although it is to be desired in the interest of safety to shorten the hours of railway employes, it is a fallacy to ascribe to excessive hours any great proportions of acci-dents. The inquiries of the British Board of Trade prove that only a few accidents can really be ascribed to overwork; also that accidents have happened with men quite fresh to their work.

It has been frequently shown, however, that signal men and engine drivers are not so much overworked as overtaxed, and that this overtaxing of the men is the primary cause of accidents. The ear of the engine driver is always listening keenly for certain

cause of accidents. The ear of the engine driver is always listening keenly for certain sounds, his eye is strained to catch the first glimpse of each signal and to see that all is right with the train, and his mind is continually exercised whether any of the signals may not be delivering a false message, only to lead him and his passengers forward to destruction. The case is worse with the signalman; not only has he to undergo the same meutal exertion as the engine driver, but in addition he has in some cases to suffer no mean strain on his muscular power.

In order to remedy this state of things it is now proposed to call in the aid of electricity. As matters stand at present, when once a train has left its starting point it can rarely be communicated with until it reaches the next stopping place. Were a system provided for rapid and direct communication between the station master and the engine driver, greater regularity of service could be secured and delays or break-downs would be quickly reported. Thus the station masters would be enabled to adapt the service to these changed conditions, and if excessive hours could not thereby be totally abolished, they could at least be reduced to a minimum. A system might be adopted by the railway companies for providing telephonic communication between the station masters and the trains on the line, which would be more generally useful than the present train telegraph, and if a thoroughly practical apparatus of this kind could be adopted, the outery against railway overwork might be soon a thing of the past.

Underground Wires in China.

It is well known among electricians that the telegraph wires in China are run under-ground, and it has been remarked as singular that what it has been found most difficult to even partially accomplish in this country by means of stringent municipal enact-ments, has been done years ago in the land ments, has been done years ago in the land of the wily Mongolian. There are no burying grounds in China, and the bodies of the dead are laid in yards or gardens or any convenient place, so that in some thickly populated districts they are resting beneath every few rods of earth. When the telegraph company that had the task of putting up the first poles went to work, the workmen would be embarrassed every now and again by the onslaughts of wrathful Chinamen, who would rush furiously upon certain poles and chop them to the ground, warning the workmen with menacing signs that they would put them up again at their peril. This form of opposition at last became so serious that the work was suspended and an explanation was demanded from the authorities. It was then learned that the poles which were cut down had cast a shadow some time during the day on the graves of revered ancestors of Chinamen, and the insult could be wiped out in no other way but by summarily removing the poles. It was found that this superstition was too sacred among Chinese to be overcome by persuasion or bribery, and at length, the telegraph among Chinese to be overcome by persua-sion or bribery, and at length, the telegraph sion or bribery, and at length, the telegraph companyas a matter of economy and self-protection, laid their wires beneath the sur-face, where they have been ever since.

The French are devoting great attention to the use of balloons for telegraphic and telephonic purposes on land and at sea. Some French' officers who recently made a Some French officers who recently made a balloon asgent from a man-of-war stated that they had no difficulty in making out with the aid of telescopes not only the movements of all the vessels visible to their extended horizon, but that they could even discern their nationalities and the courses they were steering. All this information they transmitted to their ship below by means of a telephone, the wires of which were strung alongside the rope that held the balloon captive. The observers stated that no building or ship for 20 to 25 miles round could escape the notice of the balloonist, and they also reported that they could see vertically downward toward the bottom of the sea to a depth of nearly 100 feet, the water, from a great height, appearing transparent. Such a means of observation would manifestly be of the utmost value in time of war. For instance, in case of a feet lying on blockade duty, or intending to attack a fortified place, the observer, locking down upon the coast, can discover batteries, the number and caliber of the guns, the sea force ensconced behind points of land ready to dash out to the attack, and the torpedo operators maneuvering their deadly weapons. In approaching a coast the observer aloft can act as a pilot, indicating the route, so as to avoid submarine mines and other submarine obstructions. balloon asgent from a man-of-war stated

An Electric Coxswain. An entirely new feature was introduced in an eight-oar shell race rowed last week on the Passaic river. As is well known, it is the custom for the coxswain to instruct the the custom for the coxswain to instruct the rowers of a racing boat, and to incite them by earnest adjurations to redouble their efforts to push the nose of their craft first to the winning buoy. In doing this a damaging hint of the tactics employed is often given to the competing boat, and such a hint has often been the means of wrestling the victory from the boat of the too vocilerous coxswain. It occurred to an electrician, who was also an arrient corresponding that this coxswain. It occurred to an electrician, who was also an ardent carsman, that this danger might be avoided by the exercise of a little ingenuity, so he made his arrangements before the day of the race, and when the boat in which he rowed came off the winner, the rest of the competitors wondered at the unwonted silence of the victorious coxswain. This was explained by an examination of the boat. A code of electric signals had been predetermined on by which the coxswain, on pressing a button, could communicate with each man of the crew. Under each seat, except that of No. 7 and No. 8, who were near enough to the coxswain to be spoken to in a very low tome of voice, was a "buzz," and the pressure of the button controlled by the coxswain, by its longer or shorter duration, conveyed to the occupant of each seat the necessary injunction.

A portable electric lamp and battery, A portable electric lamp and battery, which is one of the newest electrical devices, is destined to be very useful under many conditions where hitherto the appliances available were clumsy or inadequate. The sphere of usefulness of such devices as these are remarkably wide, as will be seen from the fact that it is proposed to produce various other types for street car lighting, wreckers' use, medical batteries for cautery purposes, carriage and cab lighting, and small batteries for stage and spectacular effects, and for bicycles.

Electric Cure for Sciation

A correspondent of a medical paper states that he has had great success in the electhat he has had great success in the elec-trical treatment of sciatica. He maintains that if the positive pole of a galvanic bat-tery, having the pole (carbon preferred) covered with absorbent cotton and moist-ened with chloroform, be put over the parts suffering from sciatica, and five to ten milli-amperes of current be passed through its every other day for a short time, a cure will be effected if there is no constitutional trouble.

Electric Registering Till.

Some time ago an electric till was brought out in England which materially decreased the possibility of tampering, and at the same time afforded an excellent check on the day's receipts. The inventor has made sevoral improvements on the original device, which will now register accurately coin received, for a cent to \$20 piece. By a simple arrangement the till can be piaced in any part of the store, and as an indicator it is said to work perfectly.