HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN TEN PAPERS .- PAPER VII.

LOUISIANA DURING THE TERM OF JOHN ADAMS.

FORESIGHT OF STATESMEN-MORE TROUBLE WITH SPAIN-ST. LOUIS SERENCE.

forty of our foremost historic men have said and have done would then know the mosvaluable and most instructive part of American history. The man or men who made the Louisiana treaty and the statesmen who were behind that prodigious acquisition, are in the first group of the

benefactors of their country. The most significant act or utterance by Washington along the line of this large subject is found in the farewell address, timt greatest of all state papers, unless we except the Constitu tion itself. This lofty patriot declares "One of the expedients which the partisans of faction employ towards strengthening their influence by local discriminations, is to misrepresent the opinions and views of rival districts. The people at large cannot be too much their guard against the jealousies which grow out of these misrepresenta-They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be tied together by fraternal affection. The people of the western country have lately had a useful lesson on this sub-They have seen in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification of the treaty with Spain by the seaste, and in the unusual satisfaction at that event in all parts of the country, a decisive proof w unfounded have been the suspithe Atlantic states, and in the different departments of the general government, hostile to their interests in relation to the Mississippi.

In these parting words the first president refers to the San Lorenzo or Pinekney treaty of 1795. Although issued from Philadelphia, like all Washington's official papers, it is dated from the "United States," to show the unchanging nationalism of the man.

The statesman that the Father of his Country most leased upon and most loved and who was placed nearest to himself in war and in peace, was Alexander Hamilton. On page 514 of Hamilton's Werks, Volume 4, issued by the Putnams, we find these pertinent ob-"Who can say how far British colonization may spread southward and down the west side of the Mississippi, northward and westward into the vast interior regions towards the Pacific ocean? Can we view it as a matter of indifference, that this new world eventually is faid open to our enterprise, to an enterprise seconded Immense advantage already mentioned, of a more improved state of industry? Can we be insensible that the precedent furnishes us with a cogent and persuasive argument to bring Spain to a similar arrangement? And can we be blind to the great interest we have in obtaining a free communication with all the territories that environ our country, from the St. Mary's to the St. Croix?'

On Jan. 26, 1799, Hamilton writes a letter from New York to Harrison Gray in which these remarkable France, may be attempted to be put in execution, it is very important that the executive should be clothed with power to meet and defeat so dangerous an enterprise. Indeed, if it is the policy of France to leave us in a state of semi-hostility, 'tis preferable to terminate it, and by taking possession of those countries for ourselves, to obviate the mischief of their falling into the hands of an active foreign power and at the same time to secure to the United States the advantage of keeping the key of the western country. have been long in the habit of considering the acquisition of those countries essential to the permanency of the Union, which I consider as very important to the welfare of the whole." Here wigest practical statesman lays down, four years and three months before the Louisiana treaty is made, four vital propositions: 1. That we should take possession of Louisiana and the Floridas for ourselves. 2. We should not allow them to fall into hands of an aggressive foreign power. 3. The United States must keep the key of the upriver western country. 4. That the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida was essential to the perpetuity of the American Union.

This indisputable proof of the earliest and clearest, the most progressive and aggressive declarations in favor of the spossession of this enormous contiguous territory, makes Hamilton the

PIMPLES

And other eruptions which mar the skin are more than a disfigurement and annoyance; they are a positive detriment to the business interests and social suc-



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cleanses the blood from the logging impurities which breed feed disease, and so cures pimples, boils eczema, and other diseases which have their cause in impure blood.

The sole motive for substitution is to

profit paid by the sale of less meritorious nedicines. He gains. You lose. Thereno substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse ne bowels and stimulate the sluggish

WE knew exactly what about | chief promoter of the Louisiana acqui- | and democracy, was now threatening genius was at this time the ranking major general of the United States army, next in authority to Washington by that matchless hero's own choice

The Natchez district, confirmed to us. by the Pinckney treaty with Spain, did not come into the full possession of the United States until 1798. In a message to congress, dated June 12, 1797, Presi-"This country is dent Adams said: amount to nearly four thousand, generestablishment of a government under their authority. I therefore recommend to your consideration the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Natchez, similar to that established for the territory northwest of the river Ohio, but with certain modifications relative to titles or claims of land. whether of individuals or companies or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state."

The much-in-controversy Natchez district, which became the Mississippl territory, was bounded on the west by the great river, on the south by the thirty-first parallel of latitude, and on the north by a line drawn due east cions instilled in them of a policy in from the mouth of the Vazoo to the Chattahoochy river, its eastern bound-

We shall only enitomize the many pages of history relating to the reluctant transfer by Spain of a region which was ours by plain treaty stipulation. It was a tooth-pulling, agonizing pro-The American commissioner was Colonel Andrew Ellicott, who had rendered valuable services in laying out and surveying the city of Washington. He was ably assisted in his delicate mission by two brave and discreet officers, Captain Isaac Guion and Meutenant Piercy S. Pope.

Colonel Ellicott established his camp m an eminence in Natchez, about five hundred yards from the well garrisoned Fort Panimure. Here he displayed mast high the flag of the United States, demanded the surrender of the fort, and declining the many polite invitations to go to New Orleans and elsewhere, announced that he would not move, except to the point where he was to begin surveying the line of demarkation. In the meantime General Wayne had sent Lieutenant Pope with forty men to occupy a post within supporting distance. The gallant Pope reported to the resolute Ellicott his readiness for action. That both soldiers were heroes appears from a letter addressed to his "Fellow Citizens of the District of Natchez" by Pope, approved by Ellicott in which the former declares: "I will, at all hazards, protect the citizens of the United States from every act of hostility." This courageous course of action in the presence of such superior Spanish force, brought a thoughts occur: "As it is every moment possible that the project of taking possession of the Floridas and Spain. Gayoso de Lemos, the Spain. Louisiana long since attributed to commissioner, who became governor of Louisiana while these troubles were pending, was in artifice, procrastination and prevarication, a past grand master.

To postnone delivering the district and to stave off the inevitable hour, he had to go to New Orleans; pretended to have no instructions; had asked for instructions and must await their arrival: was threatened with an invasion from Canada; was liable to an attack by by Great Britain by sea, and so on ad insultum. The plain truth was he was trying to incite the Indians to make war on us; he was still doleing out bribes to those despicable traiters, Thomas Powers, Benjamin Sebastian and other base deserters; both he and Carondelet were talking and playing anti-administration politics like Giles, Taylor and the worst Virginia politicians, and lastly, the versatile Spaniard was hoping and praying to profit by the death of the patriot Wayne, as that would bring the old pensioner of Spain, General Wilkinson, in chief command. It is due to Wilkinson to relate that he repulsed these last overtures, his inordinate ambition being satisfied with the command of the American army, seemingy for life. Not so relfishly patriotic at

this time was another self-condemned man, Senator William Blount, of Tennessee, who was found guilty of proffering aid to the British forces in Quebee while they were contemplating a hostile movement upon Louisiana and New Orleans. Senator Blount was promptly expelled from the senate of he United States by a unanimous vote. n contrast with men of little faith in heir country or countrymen was Capair Isaac Guion, a veteran of the revoution, who commanded the reinforcenents sent to the disturbed district, and who determined to carry the Spanish forts by assault if they were not evacuated on or before a certain date, which he fixed as April 1, 1798. The garrisons of two forts were lodged for afety in Fort Panmure. The state of ocal feeling being at high tension, thout midnight on March 29, the drums ere heard of the troops marching to

ipitated retreat than a peaceful evacuatton. The survey of the line of demarkaion at once proceeded under Colonel Cilicott with his assistants and mili-

he river oank and before daylight the

ast soldier of Spain had embarked for

New Orleans. It was more like a pre-

Winthrop Sargent became by ap pointment of John Adams, the first teritorial governor. Here endeth, not the irst, but perhaps the worst lesson in Spanish perfidy, Contemporeneous with his falling back on land before an inerior force, Spanish privateers were eizing our unarmed merchant vessels. onfiscating their cargoes and marchcies through public streets in Spanish owns, to dungeons where died the vicims of the dreadful inquisition. The onduct of France was no better. In is message of Dec. 8. President Adams learly states the situation: "The deree of the directory, alleged to be inended to restrain the depredation of French cruisers on our commerce, has not given and cannot give any relief. It mjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to cruising and orizes, while these laws are themselves he sources of the depredations of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained." The "Cut-throat Directory," drunk with blood

sition, unless we find that prior to 1803 war and destruction and was rolling up other statesmen went farther in this the four million depredation debt for desirable direction. This many sided which France gave the United States ample territorial indemnity in 1803.

Recurring to the history of Louisiana, we find that in January, 1798, Governor Gayoso issued to his lower officials some rather nonsensical instruc tions, as for example: Liberty of conscience is not to be extended beyond the first generation; the children of the emigrants (sic) must be Catholic. In upper Louisiana, no settler is to be ad mitted who is not a farmer or a merrendered peculiarly valuable by its in- chant, Commandants are to watch that habitants, who are represented to no preacher of any religion but the Catholic comes into the province. ally weil affected and much attached to land is to be granted to a trader; if the the United States, and zealous for the grantee owes debts to the province, the products of the first four crops are to be applied to their discharge, in preference to that of debts due abroad.

> The most distinguished visitors of this year were the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Montansier, the grandsons of the Duke of Orleans, who was regent of France under Louis XV. Upon the death of Governor Gayoso on July 18, 1799, Don Maria Vidal became acting ivil governor. The Marquis de Casa-Calvo was sent over from Cuba to act as military governor. About this time states of Kentucky, Tennessee and regions adjacent by notice being given that New Orleans could no longer to used as used as a place of deposit by up-river Americans, because the three-year reaty limit had expired. A protracted orrespondence was soon entered upon by Secretary of State Pickering, with satisfying results. The king overruled his subordinates. The port of New Madrid was in 1799 made a part of upper Louisiana.

Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, nov the commandant general of the lastnamed province, reported the result of the census, taken on the 31st of Decem-

St. Louis	925
St. Genevleve	949
St. Charles	STA
Carondelet	181
St. Fernando	276
Marias des Idards	376
Maramee	115
St. Andrews	293
New Bourbon	500
Cape Girardeau	521
New Madrid	782
Little Mendows	411
Total	0.000

There were in round figures 5,000 chites, 200 free colored and less than 000 slaves. The value of the deerskins cad, etc., shipped to New Orleans in

1799, amounted to \$73,176. On October 1, 1800, the important treaty of San Idefonso was concluded between the king of Spain and the first onsul of France, Napoleon Bonaparte. As this belongs to the class of secret treaties and did not take effect, so far is it related to Louisiana, until the folowing March, its consideration relates to the next administration. Although this was a treaty in which we had no hand or part, it undoubtedly essentially modified the history of this republic. Spanish prograstination would have postponed our crossing the Mississippl o a later date.

It is a matter of general regret that the materials for the history of upper Louisiana are so meagre in extent.

The well and favorably known John D. Henderson, of Missouri, has expressed the opinion that the Spanish archives and the official records of the chief officers at St. Louis would prove to be the best sources of historical in formation. But these formal documents would hardly be suitable or adequate for a popular narrative. There has been a failure somewhere to collect and preerve the facts relating to the many interesting incidents and events that must have happened during the Span-

ish occupation of so large a domain During the commandantship of Zeno Trudeau, which ended in 1790, immigration was wisely encouraged: furtrading was extended far into the in terior and far up the Missouri and St. Louis was made more attractive by newer and better houses and othe structures. Commandant Delassus, who followed Trudeau, was a high-toned gentleman by birth and breeding, and favored whateve, measures tended to promote the permanent welfare of the people and their province. Down to th end of John Adams' administration March 4, 1801, upper Louisiana was exempt from all the disturbing agitations. the threatened invasions, the old and new world complications, which kept the lower province in a continuous ferment. And those whose lives partook of the serenity of the forest primeval. happily escaped the reason-and-reputation-destroying partisan strifes ragng in the new republic, whose exions of Hamilton and Macon on the death of Washington: "America has lost her Savior-I a father!" and, "I am glad he is dead! We could not pull him The allen and sedition laws: the Kentucky resolutions of '98; the Mazzel letter and the peace negotiations with France, are even now too hot

-James Q. Howard. GAMBLING AT MONTE CARLO.

It Is a Losing Game for All Who

Engage in It. from the New York Sur "How about the gambling at Monte Carlo, Senator: did you break the

bank, as rumored?" asked one of the enator's audience.

'No. I didn't break the bank," replied Mr. Depew. "I didn't even play. saw a good deal of gambling there though. Everybody is laughing at Lord Rosslyn's system for breaking the bank. He announced in England he had an infallible system and only needed \$50,000 to make it go. People tumbled over each other to give him the money. He began playing with housand-franc notes. When I left he was playing with five-franc pieces was told that all but about \$5,000 of the \$50,000 was gone. There is no such thing as breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, A man who has fived in the place merely as a resident for years told me the gambling house paid re- there. turns as regular as dividends on the

New York Central railroad. are ten roulerte

the day to get a change of luck. That is all the bank breaking there is. would have to go through-all the other tables -- roulette, rouge-et-noir and trente-et-quarante-before you close up the concern, and there are several of each. They are a dismal-looking lotthe players. I never saw one of them smile, and the winners looked as miserable as the losers. Nobody gets away with any money, no matter how much he wins. At least, it is very rare.

"I saw one man begin with a thousand-franc note, \$200. He played and won-doubled his money; played, and won again and again doubled. He kept he started resolutely to go out. At the on until he had won about \$24,000. Then loor he stopped, hesitated and turned back. He sauntered over to the table and looked on at the game for a while, Then he buttoned up his coat again with great decision and started out with a firm stride. But he could notpositively could not get through the door. The last I saw of him he was playing away again, and the \$24,000 was going pell-mell back into the gambling

"I did see one man, however, win and go away with his money. He was a very rich man, as I happened to know, and just played for fun, not caring whether he won or not. He had astonishing luck. The same number came up five times in succession-an unusual thing. It made a great sensation in the oom and people gathered about. At the fifth turn of the number he swiped in everything from the table and poked way the wads of French banknotes into his pockets right and left. He won about 30,000 francs (\$6,000) in a very few moments.'

Above Leather :

HEN HENDERSON asked for a place on The Open Air Maglege and wanted to be a literman. With engaging told his ambition to Mr. roprietor, and Mr. Bland frankness he told his ambition to Mr. Bland, the proprietor, and Mr. Bland indulgently and said that his editorial positions were filled. The publisher did not add that there was only one desk in the editorial room, and that The Open Air Magazine was to

be conducted chiefly for advertising Henderson had read about the value of determination, and so he clung faithfully to Mr. Bland's side and became a nuisance to the promoter of the new magazine. In order to be rid of 🕈 him, Bland turned him over to Colonel Terry, the head of the advertising department.

Mr. Bland had often done this sort of thing before, and Colonel Terry was mad.

my Tate, his lieutenant, "and I'm good * chance we've got to make this sheet ge. He will be no more use in here than a piano player."

The Colonel was about right. Henderson knew nothing of advertising and cared less. Indeed, Mr. Bland had hinted something about the position being merely temporary, and so, when Henderson took his desk just outside Colonel Terry's gorgeous private office. be determined to spend his time there in writing stories and not to bother much about the sordid business going on around him. He was awarded the task of checking space and seeing to the proofs, but in a few days he succeeded in mixing things up in such a marvelous fashion that his duties were transferred to an aspiring stenographer. The ignominy did not disturb him in

the least. "This dude is too good for his job." said Colonel Terry.

Mr. Tate winked approvingly. "Guess we'll have to send him out on the street," the chief continued. "That 'll take it out of him.'

"Sure," assented Jimmy, grinning. "Boy!" reared Colonel Terry. "Ask Mr. Henderson if he will be good enough to step this way."

Mr. Henderson was good enough, and tepped accordingly. "Mr. Henderson." began the colonel with impressive condescension, "now that your time permits you to take to more responsible duties in this department, I have decided to intrust you vith an urgent mission."

Jimmy Tate gazed with evident admiration at his superior. Such a command of language! "We are anxious," said he, "to secure

some large advertising from the leather trade. I want you to go through the district and interview the leading Henderson's wandering eyes became

ocused on the colonel's diamond scarf-"What shall I say to them?" he The manager coughed to conceal his mirth, and Tate chuckled behind a

blotter. "I leave that to your good business judgment." replied the colonel, sol-

young man bowed. It was plain to him that, if he was willing to stoop to such prosale duties he could be a great advertising man. "How many pages shall I get, sir?"

he inquired. "Twenty," answered Terry, explosvely. "That is all we have room for, You might tell them that we shall have wenty leather pages in our October

aumber.' "Good morning," said Henderson, and valked out.

Jimmy Tate was slapping his leg in a nute agony of merriment. "There ain't twenty lines in the whole Swamp," he gasped. "I've raked it four

know it," said Colonel Terry. 'We've got nothing to lose in sending that young Jay around. In the meanlime I'll speak to Bland and have him He's useless. 'What shall I say? How many pages shall I get?" Great Scott, what do you think of him, ch?" "Say, but this will tickle the boys,"

exclaimed Jimmy, and he went out to

spread the colonel's wit among the other solicitors. Henderson, unsuspecting and innowas on his way to the narrow, evil-smelling streets of the leather dis-He comforted himself by reflecting that he might find some material story, and he went into the office Wallace & White with the utmost

Young Henderson looked like anything but a canyasser. To the clerk he presented his personal card, having no tables and each table is a bank with other, which gave his address at the

unconcern as to the result of his visit

This signature is on every box of the genume Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tublets

capital of \$120,000. If you win all its applied that particular table closes for the day to get a change of luck. That DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

old air and bright stm, are just the days or laying in a new stock of pictures for our individual galleries. Sign not that the purse is shallow, and the coal bill and winter flan-nels still clamerous for recognition. Fly away camera! Avaunt even those love of the impocunious ari lover—the Perry pictures! Just you yourself and your two eyes—(seeing eyes)-are all that is necessary to provide you with the most excellent pictures, that you with the most excellent pictures, may shall stay with you as long as life shall last, Fortune may come or go. Those rare works of the masters, old or modern, may fall beore the auctioneer's hammer and go to grace another's wall. The lovely bits of rarindices of years of study and accumulation— may succumb to the on-laught of Bridget's vigorously wielded feather duster, but all the lovely visions of earth and sea and sky, once lined upon the walls of memory, are there for aye, ready, like Wordsworth's daffodils, to

"Flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude. Happy the child who receives through in-heritance or early training an abounding and appreciative love of Nature in all her manifestations. Such an one has ever within his grasp a well-spring of delight quite independent of fortune and its ebb and flow The child habituated to find beauty in all varied changes wrought by the processio of the months, shall not only find in ther odless instruction and entertainment, but through them

Shall find an overseeing power To kindle or restrain."

Here again is busy mother's opportunity. pon her siender shoulders resta much of the ng eye, the listening ear and the observant nird. If possible, take the children to the country, the woods, the seashore or the park some winter's day and let them see the architesture of the snow. The woods and fields are wig and limb clear out against the sky. Note he purple bloom on the blackberry canes, e curling smoke from the chinneys. dark rich green of the pines and hemlocks, the softened contours of the disignit bills. If the snow is on the ground show the chil then the curious curvings and carvings of the dazzling deluge. Point out the vociferons crow on the tree-top, his burnished feath ers shining in the sun or the scalding form of Mollie Cottontail or "Brer" Jack Rabbit,

The children will never forget and will thank you for it all their lives through, while the fact that dinner was late and the dessert missing. Tommy's mitten-doomed to go a day longer undarned and Elizabeth's apron hemmed instead of ruffled will be forgotten in a week.

pork is not an ideal food, particularly for children or people with weak digestion, ail authorities on food agree that if pock is to be eaten at all, winter is the time for it.
Salted or cured pork is much less objetionable than fresh, and rare indeed-to quote Flizabeth's "Dellwig" is the gracious one that "does not cut pig's flesh gladly" in the guise of crispy bacon, succulent, tender ham, or pork with beans. As for sausage, since the days of the ancients it has been held to be a delectable morsel. In the Aristophanes the sausage vendor is a common personage. Excellent sausages of clear mea were made in Roman times at Benoma-nev Bologna-whence our familiar Mortadella takes its name.

In commerce our American note is taking highest rank. A few years ago the great calc forests of Servia supported an enormous contingent of porkers, whose carcasses went the markets in Austria-Hungary nd Russia. Today American pork supplants Even the Emperor of Germany allows to other ham or bucon upon his personal table since his introduction to the American product by Admiral Evans at breakfast on board

> Alas for the city-bred individual who knows not from personal experience the sweet savor

Harvard club. He was promptly ush-

ered into the presence of Mr. White,

who had a son trying for the foot ball

team at Cambridge and was exceed-

ingly proud of it. Henderson shook

"I am on The Open Air Magazine,

Mr. White nodded politely. "Indeed,"

"Oh, yes!" replied Henderson. This

cas splendid; the old gentleman re-

"Yes," said Henderson. "But not ex-

ctly about athletics this time. You see

re're going to have a lot about leathe

"Oh, advertising, ch? You're an ad

"Well, not exactly," explained Hen-

derson eagerly. "I'm only an advertis-

ing man temporarily. My real place,

"And they send an editor out to ge

advertising?" Mr. White laughed, and

young Henderson looked wearily at the

tips of his shoes. The merchant touched

"Mr. Struthers," he said, "this is Mr.

Henderson of the editorial department

of The Open Air Magazine-Bland's

paper. They're going to print a long

article about the leather houses in the

October issue. Do we want to take any

"Sort of a special trade number, Mr

"I suppose you'd call it that," Hen-erson answered. "We shall have

"Twenty pages? That's a great write-

Henderson considered. Terry had said

"Oh, about thirty dollars," he fait-

Mr. Struthers opened his eyes still

"That's cheap enough, isn't it " sug-

"Why, yes," said Struthers, "Tate

"Oh-" began Henderson, but Mr

"I presume this is a special thing

"I should say we might take a page,

ent that the "old man" wanted to try

Accordingly Henderson produced

contract book and the bargain was

his fall?" inquired Mr. White, as Hen-

derson rose to go. "Keep your eye on my boy there. He played end two

I shall be glad to," said Henderson.

He stood on the curbstone and heaved

sigh of relief. "Come," he reflected.

that wasn't so hard. Who's the

The next was The Joseph Becker

company, just across the street. In a

special line of the trade they were the

bitterest rivals of Wallace & White

but Henderson did not know about this.

in utter ignorance of what the gentle-

weeks ago against Dartmouth.

Does Bland send you to Cambridge

, and policy dictated acquiescence

replied Struthers. It was appar-

he said. "What do you think,

coming, as it does, from the editorial

"Thirty dollars a page, I guess.

Let me see-what's your rate?

nothing about the rate. He made

Henderson?" asked Struthers.

twenty leather pages, at least."

Mr. Struthers opened his eyes.

bell and sent for Mr. Struthers.

you see, is in the editorial room."

he said. "You write up athletics, I sup-

hands cordially and sat down.

garded him as an author.

erlal?" went on Mr. White.

in the October number, and-

ertising man, eh?"

advertising space?"

derson answered.

hurried calculation

gested Mr. White.

Mr. Struthers?"

man meant.

room,"

as shouting for fifty.

White interrupted him.

said he, with an apologetic smile.

pose-rowing, foot ball, and so on?"

"And you've come to me for

Menu for Sunday, Jan. 19

BREAKFAST Warm Apple Sauce. Haminy,
Fried Pork, with Milk Gray.
Baked Potators.
Buckwheat Cakes.
Coffee. DINNER.

Cream of Potato Scap.
Olives, Salted Popeorn,
sast Chicken, Rice Croquettes
sweet Potatocs, Creamed Onions,
Lettuce Salast,
Bric Cheese,
Favorice Pudding,
Note Black Coffee. SUPPER.

Sousage Fried in Chaffing Dish.
Toust.
ullers.
Quince Saucc.
Tes.

of a genuine country winter's breakfast, of erisp fried pork with cream gravy, baked potatoes and buckwhrat cakes. Even the aroma of the "Rio" coffee that used to go with them comes back over the lapse of years—a fragrant, grateful memory of past gustatorial delights that the best blend of Java and Mocha fails to equal, much less surpass. Per-haps it was because we were young and "growing:" possibly the prelude of a night's sleep in grandmother's colossal, billowy featherhed, with a hot brick for a companion piece-or the brisk run to the barns and cow yard to watch grandfather milk the coveright have had something to do with it, but the committeed fragrance of frizzling fee is something to remember in these latter

and eggs and fish and fowl pail, try salt pock-cooked in this wise: Get from the butcher one delicate pink-fat salt pork-"pig" pork, and you, with thin rind; your coarse, corregated, bristly rind indicates age, and is not to be tolerated. If you have not a sharp knife get him to cut it for you in thin slices. Pour hot water over them and let them stand on the back of the range a few moments to parboil. Drain, dust lightly with flour and fry in the pan until crisp but not blackened. Lay the pork on a hot platter and set where it will keep warm. If there is much fat in the pan pour off all but two or three tablespoonfuls. Into this stir two tablespoonfuls of flour until bubbly. Have ready a you can have it-and stir in the floor which is in the pan, taking care to smooth all the lumps, until blended into a velvety cream. Pour over your pork and serve with baked potatoes and buckwheat cakes.

This week comes an anniversary celebrated the sanction of either church or state. It is the birthday of Burns, and in all the featival-in honor of Caledonia's greatest bard, where the national dishes appear, the haggis—"tri-imph of poverty"—will hold the honored place. Directions for its making, as given by a Scotch cook, are as follows: Order from your butcher-and you will have to do it see eral days shead in this country—a sheep's bag and "pluck." "Pluck," be it understood, is the Gaelle for the heart, liver and hmgs of an animal.) Wash the udder or "bug" thoroughly in cold water, scrape well and lay in cold salted water over night. Wash the plack and plunge into a kettle of boiling salted water, leaving the windpipe hanging outside the pot. Boil two homs, remove and set aside to cool, saving the water in which it was holled. Coop very fine the heart, lungs, cae-half nound of suct and four onlets. of catmeal in the even until a golden brown, Mix together the oatmeal, chopped and grat-

he did not realize. By writing old Mr

any advertising man could have told

him that. The firm of Wallace &

White was termed "the hardest propo-

sition" in the business. They adver-

tised very seldom, and when they did

it meant that there was something es-

So the mere exhibition of the Wallace

& White contract was sufficient to con-

vince young Amos Becker. Henderson

repeated what Colonel Terry had told

him about the twenty pages, and

Becker misunderstood him, just as Mr

why a paper like The Open Air Mag

azine should print such an article. But

Bland is up to anything, and I don't

propose to be left out in the advertis-

It would be idle to follow Hender

through the swamp. The other dealers

fell in like a flock of sheep behind the

Beckers and Wallace & White. When

it was lunch time Henderson returned

to the Open Air Magazine office and

sat down at his desk to finish the son

net. Mr. Bland and Terry were in the

colonel's private room, and he was

"Mr. Henderson," said the publisher

gravely, "Colonel Terry tells me that

you are not interested in this sort of

"Not at all, sir," replied Henderson

"Well, I'm afraid-of course we shall

be sorry to-ahem, Colonel, is Mr. Hen-

derson engaged at present in anything

The colonel hesitated, pretending to

"I have not quite finished what you

gave me this morning, Colonel Terry,

said Henderson, gazing meekly at the

arpet. "I have three pages to fill yet."

Henderson was now ashamed of his

negligence, but quite honest in con-

"I could get only seventeen pages,

he said desperately, producing the con-

Henderson's voice died away. He was

much frightened. The colonel took the

blanks and stared at them in astonish-

ment. Mr. Bland, who knew a joke

when he met one, hastily left the room.

people" inquired the colonei, clearing

"Only what you informed me regard-

"Thank you, sir." said Henderson,

The next week Henderson was sent

upstairs to the editor al rooms. "I want

man with business instinct there,

is not recorded what Mr. White

Bland sald; "I think you'll do,

and others thought when the October

number of The Open Air Magazine up

peared, with an article on the leather

trade conspicuously absent, and seven-

teen pages of leather advertising print-

ed in the supplement. Perhaps they re-

viewed Henderson's language in their

minds, and decided that it was best to

laugh and say nothing. But years af-

terward Henderson wrote a stery about

All kinds of Linotype Composition

This is the story .- Independent.

ejaculated

"What-what did you say to these

"Sir!" exclaimed Terry.

tracts. "After lunch I hope-

ing the twenty pages, sir.

Young man,"

'you're a wonder!"

thereafter

ing space if old White is going in."

son's triumphal tour

summoned to an interview

promptly

consider.

pecially valuable in the medium.

White had done.

White for a page he had "broken in"

meat was boiled, a scart teaspoonful mixed herbs (powdered) and one-balf teaspoonful of pepper. Put the mixture into the bag and sew up. Drop into a kettle of boiling water and boil steadily for three or four hours, pricking occasion to prevent its burnting.

when ten weeks old. For a young duck place an onion and an orange inside and roast twenty minutes if preferred rare—as duck should be—longer, if well done. An older duck should be steamed before reasting. Make a brown sauce to go with it, and add a half jar of orange marmalade to the sauce. Always serre onions with duck.

In flouring fish or pork, put one tablespeen of flour in a pan and shake the fish or chop in it. This does away with the waste that usually follows the ignorant cook's method of using a pan full of flour to dip the ar-

So many housekeepers who have lineleum on their kitchen floors (and there is no better covering) make the mistake of putting a wool mat or piece of carpet in front of the sink. Don't do it. It is apt to get damp, and be-fore you know it the linoleum rots under it. A ruober mat should be used.

A new invention for the relief of the curver is a leg of mutton bulder. This screws on and keeps the joint from "wobbling" while the curver is dexterously slicing the meat, The most of these holders are imported, coming with buffalo born handles and nickel mounting. The price is not at all exerbitant, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50. One of these makes a practical wedding gift not apt to be

Still another aid to carving as a fine art are the new game shears, which clip the joints that are so clusive before the usual carving

A simple and delicious pudding that well deserves its name, "Favorite," is this; Put a pint of milk in a double belier, or basin set in a larger one of hot water. When it comes to a seald, stir in four tablespoonfuls cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk and four tablespoonfuls granulated sugar. Allow it to cook fifteen or twenty minutes. Flavor with vanilla or rese; push back on the range and then fold in the stiffy beaten whites of four eggs. Take at once from the fire and pour into a mould. Make a soft custard out of another pint of milk, using the yolk of the four eggs, sugar to sweeten and flavoring. When the pudding is turned out on a platter or low glass dish to serve, pour the custard around it. The pudding may be moulded in cups if preferred.

In cooking sausage in the chaing dish, cut in slices, put in the hot cutlet pan and brown on both sides. Spread with mustard er horseradish and serve on tonast.

A point for prospective or returning trans-Atlantic travelers to remember is that where the baggage contains not more than \$25 or even \$50 worth of ordinary wearing apparelnew or not-with inexpensive souvenirs of travel, there is no use in declaring it. A recent conscientious voyager, who had been studying abroad for several years, thought fit to declare her silk bodices, which she had worn several times, her gloves and every little sonvenir of travel. It was a bitter cold day and as she atood shivering on the pier the inspector said: "Why, madame, you have only made yourself extra trouble and delay declaring these things which, you tell me. hardly amount to \$25. The laws are not so stringent as that. Now I shall have to call an appraiser, and he will be obliged to assess you, although it was not at all neces-sary." Travelets are expected to bring back an ordinary wardrobe and small souvenirs, and the most delicately poised conscience de need feel no scruples in taking them through de-Emma Paddock Telford.

PRAISE FOR AMERICANS.

Distinguished Foreigner Commends Intelligence of Workmen. From the London Mai!

Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., fresh from an extended investigation of American business methods, is convinced of the need of Englishmen being up and doing if they are to hold their own. Sir Christopher is one of the first of the great British manufacturers who has devoted himself seriously to a study on the spot of the newest American methods.

"What struck me most," he sald recently, "was the intelligence of the American workman, who is quite equal to the best of our skilled artisans, and much ahead of many who are engaged in our various trades. The Americans are able to produce more work per man than we in this country, and this is not because they work harder, but because they apply themselves with more energy and adaptation to all the latest

methods of labor-saving appliances. "I was forcibly struck with the great railroad improvements in the United States, improvements in the condition of the roads, in the passenger cars and in the size and number of goods wagons. For instance, a number of cars have been built of compressed steel, carrying fifty tons a car, as against our ten tons in this country. I was also very much struck with the size of the locomotives, which draw train loads of over 2,000 tons with comparative ease. as against our engines drawing with

difficulty 220 tons per loaded train. "At the head of an American railway system you find a president who devotes his whole time to his work and has a practical and thorough knowledge of the minute points of railroad business. At the head of English rail ways we find, as a rule, gentlemen who lack this personal detail knowledge, and so are of necessity what is known as figureheads. They cannot go into details like their American compeers. Let me say clearly that I am referring to no particular person in saying this. For the English heads personally I have the greatest confidence in and respect for them. It is the system, not

the men, to which I am referring. "The development in the United States since my last visit, in 1892, has been wonderful. The domestic trade has been busy in all directions, and if the exports are not so good it is because the abundance of the home demand permits them to be able to ignore all others."



