New York City.-The comfort, convenience and luxury of the Kimona are established facts. Young girls, as well as their elders, find them essential



MIRRES' RIMONA. to a complete wardrobe and are provided with varying sorts to suit different sensons. In warm weather white lawn with figured border is charming as are dimity cheviot, madras, and China silk in various colors and com-Whatlony: for winter use flannel, flannoiette, cashmere and all materials and a broad gold bracelet on one gard for wrappers are correct.

There seems to be a tendency in many things to primitive Indian de signs. It may not be that every designer who uses them knows this, but any one noticing styles in general will see it. For instance, on a long and handsome evening coat which has applications of cloth upon net, the cloth of the upper part of the coat comes down upon the net in sharp, slender, bregular points above a more conventional design. These sharp points are comparatively new and very much the same as designs that are to be seen upon old Indian rugs, and in them are intended to represent lightning, perhaps, or some of the ele-

Per ian Cloth in Dull Shades.

A pretty suit worn on the street was of a Persian cloth in very dull shades. bit of pale blue hardly showing in it. This gave opension, however, for bringing out the costume with blue, and this with black was stylish. There was a black two neh wide band edging the skirt, which had a drop skirt of prie blue which showed as the skirts were mised; there was a black corsuge lab with a buckle of gold and turqu. s. a black boa, and a black but in which there was also a little pale bine.

A Pretty Variation.

A pretty variation of a somewhat in-yed form of evening dress was lately shown, the "eterterns" of a bluck talle gown dightly sprinkled with square gold sequins; being all of gold. A little glir fan, wreath of gold leaves in the linit, gold-headed black velvet shors and gold embrohiered Empire belt. Binck gloves were worn



WOMAN'S WAIST.

The very desirable model form is made with a square yoke in front and back that meet in shoulder seams, the full fronts and back being gathered and loined to its lower edge. The sleeves are large and ample, in bell shape, and all the edges are flushed with contrasting bands. When desired in shorter long h, the skirt portion can guipure be cut off.

To cut this May Monton Kimona for a miss of twelve years of age, seven and one-ball yards of material twentyone inches wide, six and one-ourth yards twenty seven inches wide or four and five-eighth ya ds thirty-two full length, with two and seveneighth yards for bands! three three-fourth yards (wenty-bue Inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and three-eighth yards thir y-two inches wide, with one and three-fourth wards for hands for short-

Woman's Walst. Bloose effects with revers and vests are exceedingly fashionable and make mest satisfactory waists for stre conlittnes as well as for indoor wear, The original of the amor: May Manton ; sodel shown in the large drawing is made of speked golden brown etamine with vest of the plain material, full front understeaves and stitched bonds of taffets in the same shade, small Jeweled buttons, reverse stock and cuffs of Russian lace, but all soft materinis suffed to tucking are uppro-

printe. The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining. On it are arranged the full from, vest portions and back and fronts of the waist proper, which are Inid in fine tucks, while one fronts are finished with revers. The sleeve made over a smooth living to which the purfs are attached, and which can be covered with the material when plain sleeves are desired. The flare cuffs are attached to the lower edges of the upper sieeves and the stock is joined to the full front and closed invisibly at the centre

To ent this waist for a woman of medicin size, three and one-fourth varies of a aterial twenty-one inches wide, times yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one half yards thirtytwo inches wide or one and five eighth yards forty-four mehes wide will be required, with one and onetour h Paras of saffets, one, and one ighth yards of allover ince and three and one half yarawar stitched hands forty-four inches wide will be re to trim as Riestrated.



A Dainty Gown gown seen recently. The skirt was strapped, and had a deep flounce of pin tucking. Small gold buttons decorated the tucked and strapped bolero, and there was a vest of tose point

Red and White Foulant.

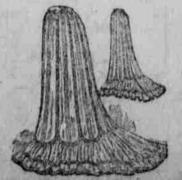
Red and white foulard is combined in a pretty gown, with Ivory chiffon, narrow bines sails ribbon and in sertions of Chaptilly lace.

Woman's Tucked Skirt.

Tucks not alone hold their place but give every evidence of extended favor and are precieted as features of coming styles. The exceedingly graceful May Manton skirt illustrated shows a lower edge, but shaped and gathered at the upper edge to fit the skirt. To cut this skirt for a woman of

medium size, nine and one-fourth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, eight and three-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, six novel and graceful arrangement that is economical at the same time, as the nine gores mean the minimum of " ne original is made of white louisine silk with appliques of cream Cjury lace, but nil soft, pliable materials are sultable whether silk.

wood or cotton. The skirt 's cut in nine gores, each which is tucked down the centre and all of which are shaped in scalloped outline at the lower edge. The upper portion his smoothly and sough at the waist line, the fulness of the back being laid in an inverted box pleat. The flounce is straight at the



NINE-GORRD TUCKED NEITHT.

one-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide or five and one-tourth



MIDSUMMER FABRICS. Organdles, Muslins, Laces and Volles

the Dantiest Designs. One sees little but summer goods nowadays at large shops. One of the daintlest designs of the sheer fabrics is the pin point dot of black or color on white ground. Ord! sary Swiss mustin seems to be next in favor, and

makes charming gowns, but all light

and summery goods are in demand.

While white is popular for "dressy" rowns, the average woman of good sense and taste prefers colors for her ordinary wearing apparel, not wishing to be dressed at all times as if for a garden pacty. China or navy blue, let tuce green or wood brown grounds. with delicate mofits of white, may be as bewitchingly pretty as one pleases and infinitely more serviceable than white. The quantity of face that is now used for trimming makes it possible to impart every airy charm to any

* * * The so-called "wash suits" frequently are far removed from the possibility of easy laundering, so elaborately are they made, but the "shirt walst sult" of dark pique or linen is a useful addition to any woman's wardrobe extremely hot days, it is true, but either is perfect for the cool days that are frequent in the cummer morths. on which organdles and musikas are impredent.

color if the fabric is filmy and fine.

Gowns of gulpure or Clumy lace are erishable than other inces. A loveof a flounce of Cluny on a waite taiffeta drop skirt, with a tunic of allover Cluny. The flounce and the tunic's hem were edged with a scroll lesign of narrow gold braid, and the former was headed with a banl of bronder width.

Some of the new gulpures have a touch of delicate color in portions of the design, and the effect is charming. Some ingenious women have beer known to introduce a thread of colo: into white laces by outlining the mosprominent flower or figure in the pat ern. The coarser laces may be made immensely chic in this way.

One can hardly go astray in the hiffons and all other diaphanous macriais, plain or embroidered, are equaly liked. Linen and silk gauze, organiles, Lyons grenadines and Calais aces may be selected as one chooses with no fear of mistake.

Apropos of the rage for white, it may e remarked that white hosiery, so ong threatening a return, has actually arrived and is begging for admission to modish wardrobes with such such ess that one may expect to see stockings of finest white silk and lisle worn by fashionable women whose gowns are white. They will be invariably in the most delicate lace openwork of The same of the sa

Volle is of all woolen fabrics the best tailor made costume of pearl gray volle, lately shown, had a waistcoat of plest blue taffeta fastened with tiny diver buttons. The collarless Eton was trimmed with a stirched band of the tuffets, edged with silver braid a quarter of an inch wide, and the narow circular flounce on the skirt was leaded by a similar band applied in an almost battlemented design, edged thove and below with silver braid White voile and tan are popular, also, for summer tallored gowns.-New York Tribune.

Rest Rooms For Business Women.

There are in the down-town Chicago usiness district more than a dozen est rooms, where the self-supporting woman may enjoy an hour's comfort when she goes to lunch. Of these the one called the "Noonday Rest" may erve as a type.

Established several years ago by a few earnest and enthusiastic wome within a month the "Rest" had 600 nembers, with many more on the waiting list. To-day the membership ros ter shows 1400 names, and the "Rest' is in every sense of the word a club home. A fee of twenty-five cents a entitles a self-supporting woman to join. This procures for her the freedom of a suite of well fur nished rooms, including reception hall office, library, music room, parlor, bed room, sewing room, lunch and lecture room. No article on the menu costs more than five cents, and as many of them cost less than that sum a good pearl gray, ciel and maize. hot luncheon may be obtained for ten

Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock daily 1200 young women may be seen in the lunchroom, which is airy and light and tastefully decorated. The members enjoy the privilege of a circulating library of 600 volumes. rent literature magazines and the daily newspapers are on the library table. and the members read these in rooms dorned with painting and statuary that have been bought at the annual exhibitions of Chicago artists. The rest rooms are provided with lounges and rocking chairs, and a matron is always in attendance, while a woman physician gives her services free of charge - Chicago Becord-Heraid.

Concerning Sleeves.

Under-sleeves are still in favor, made of lace, chiffon, batiste, liberty silk-of any material different from the rest or are to puffs, and some even are gowns. shirred; but none of them are ugly or exaggerated. The sleeve that stopjust at the elbow, or a little below it. alshed there with a turned-back coff, is not nearly so popular as it has been, cossing. It is much less graceful than

ated copy of the cont sleeve. Thin gowns look well with elbow sleeves, but one style that is fachionable is nost unbecoming; this is the sleeve finished below the elbow with folds of muslin or silk and without ruffle or flare. It is one of the most trying styles ever designed, and yet seems to have a firm hold on the affections of many women. An attractive sleeve which looks equally well made of silk, muslin, or cloth, is just a little larger than the arm, and reaches not quite to the wrist, where it is finished in squares, and shows underneath a full puff of the same material, gathered into a band. The reason this is so be coming is that is has lines long enough to make the arm appear graceful .-Harper's Bazar

A Woman Farmer.

Mrs. Minnie Eshleman Sherman, of California, a former society girl of Philadelphia, owns and manages a farm of twenty-eight hundred acres with its varied interest of dairying, stock farming and fruit growing. In her palm bordered orchards and vine yards are grown raisin grapes, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, prunes, oranges, almonds and olives. For her immense herds, Mrs. Sherman grows all of her own feed, the cows in summer being pastured on alfalfa, and, as the season advances, on ensilage made from the first crop of alfaifa; theu on corn from the silo, and later on green

In addition to the dairy which supplies its immense creamery, Mrs. Sherman has a large number of thorough bred horses and a big herd of fine Berkshire swine. Among the lessons which Mrs. Sherman learned by a sad experience was the fact that the beau-Neither material is thin enough for tiful Jersey cows which have found nourishment on sweet hill pastures in a cool, moist sea air will not thrive on fields of alfalfa in a warm, dry valley. These have been replaced by the sturd her Holstein-Friesian stock, of which she is said to have now one of the finest herds in the country. Her large sighly favored, this season, being less barns contain all the latest devices for the comfort of the cows and for keep y custume for a garden fete was made | lag down all bacterial grawth, detail mental to the butter.-New York Tel-

Wemnn's Highest Ornament.

The coffiure baz, or low coffiure, is gaining adherents slowly but curely In Paris it is already a vogue. For evening wear the bair is still often worn high, but arranged with influit skill by the bairdressers, to suit each customer's own style of beauty. The one most usually found becoming has the side parting with its wavy loop either low across the forehead or thrown over the top of the head to join with the coiled bair massed at the back. A coiffure which is newer, and which is delightfully pretty, has a centre part bunched up and soft mass of waves on each side above the ears and temples, while the back is coiled just below the crown-a coiffura which slightly suggests, while having none of its ugly stiffness, the Louis Philippe headdress.

Huge blossoms or rosettes of ribbon are poised over one ear, or over both ears, with good effect, and tiny Renais sauce roses are used very gracefully either in a small Watteau wreath or in a cluster.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

A New Field For Women.

Women have invaded another field of industry in New York City, and it behooves the "sandwich man" to look out for his job. She enters upon her new vocation timidiy and travels is groups for company, perhaps for moral dapted to summer wear. A fetching support. Time will probably emboid-tailor made costume of pearl gray en her to stalk alone for the elusive customer. In the shopping district six young women may be seen any pleas ant day, dressed in the quaint stage garb of New England. Of course no body in New England or anywhere else ever dressed that way in real life. They wear sunbonnets and spotted shawls and mutely invite sufferers from headache to use somebody's oneminute cure. It is a tribute to the cosmopolitan chara ter of New York City to say, and say truthfully, that since the first . ay or two of their appearance they have attracted no more at tention than does the man who carries a straw hat on a pole and calls it a Panama on his portable sign.-New



Chiffon veiling in white, black and rivid tints is extensively used for hat

Pearl gray and fawn colors are expected to be leaders in fall tints in millinery.

A bon of Parisian design is made of

white chiffon roses, with green centres, heavily spangled with strass. For early fall wear it is predicted that plumes will be extensively worncolors, black, white, beige, castor,cora!,

Many of the summer freeks are withut chokers. In such cases the podice is generally finished by a deep collaof embroidered batiste or a fichu.

While the soft inwn or slik tie has in great degree taken the place of the stiff collar, a white stock with Ascot ends is a favorite for golf or outing wear.

An attractive skirt for a heavy lines

is cut circular with a circular flounce ending in a stitched band at the top and trimmed with three rows of white braid around the hem. Long black and white ostrich plumes

ere very much worn this season, and they are put on the hat to droop not a little at one side, touching the shoulder in some instances. Rosettes of baby ribbon matching

the color of the gown and combined with innumerable loops of black velvet ribbon of the same width represent a of the gown. They fit close to the arm new idea in garniture for thin muslin

The collarless gown brings the pearl neckisce into vogue to such an extent that the supply of real pearls cannot meet the demand. But it is the price and not the small supply which is the usual obstacle to obtaining such a necklace. So the imitation pearls have the siecre that finishes below the el-low in a rullic or flares in an exegger tion and beauty than ever before



JOYS OF THE CHERRY.

Delicious Recipes For the Roly-Poly and Shorteake. The cherry is the fruit of the poets

and songmakers, for has it not been a standard for the lover to liken thereto his sweetheart's kiss. The fruit on every side has had deservedly its full share of praise, for its mission is to combine the ornamental with the useful. Its beauty begins with the flower and does not fade until the ripened fruit is gathered, and it has the further merit of neeping its flavor better than any other small fruit when cooked or preserved. For breakfast, ciusters of ripe cherries-white, red or black-arranged with their leaves, will tempt the most enpricious appetite, and the acid of the fruit is an excellent tonic.

To let the senson pass without cherry roly poly for dessert is to make a sad mistake. A rich biscuit dough is made, rolled very thin, covered thickly with stoned cherries and rolled together. Put this in a bag and plunge n a kettle of rapidly boiling water, to be kept boiling briskly for half or bree-quarters of an hour, according to the thickness of the roll. The cover to the kettle must not be lifted during this time, nor the water cease rapid beiling, or the pudding will be heavy. Serve hot, with Devoushire cream and sugar, or with a hard sauce colored a cherry pink with the juice of the fruit.

For a cherry pie use a rich pastry in a deep dish, with plenty of sugar and a dredging of flour. For cherry tarts, cook the cherries with sugar and a little water until they make a rich pro serve. Fill the tarts or pastry shells just before serving and cover with whipped cream. . . .

Cherry Betty-Sonk stale bread crumbs in water, squeeze as dry as possible, and beat until they are fine and light; butter a deep baking dish, and put in . layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of stewed cherries, and alternate until the dish is filled, the bread crumbs being the top layer; sentter over the top bits of butter and bake until brown and serve hot with sugar and cream. Steamed rice may be substituted for the bread crumbs.

Cherry Sauce for a Corn Starch of Rice Pudding-Beat together one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar until very light and white, the success of the sauce depending upon its being beaten a long time; add the whipped white of one egg and a curful of cherries mashed to a pulp. Let the sauce stand on ice until served. The juice of cherries thickened with a little arrowroot and sweetened makes a good bot sauce for a batter pudding. The pulp pressed through a coarse sieve may be used lastend of the juice. Put it on to boil, thicken with arrowroot, sweeten and serve hot.

Cherry Cake-Make two layers of sponge or any light, delicate cake, covvery ripe cherries close together over the entire top. Stone the cherries carefully that they may present a whole appearance. Place one layer over the other and serve at once, . . .

. . .

Cherry Trifle-Line the bottom of a pudding dish with pieces of stale sponge cake, moistened with cream and cover with a layer of ripe cherries, sprinkled with powdered sugar; then another layer of berries and so on until the dish is nearly full. Pour a bolled custard over all, and then add well-beaten whites of three eggs made stiff with fine sugar, and put cherries here and there among the froth.

Cherry water or shrub is an oldtime beverage refreshing on a hot day. Stem two pounds of cherries, pour over them two quarts of boiling water and let steep for two hours o't the back of the stove. Bell a pint of sugar with a pint of water rapidly for ten minutes. Strain the cherry juice into the syrup, pressing the fruit to extract all the Julee. When cold put on ice for several hours, when it is ready to serve. For cherry sherbet, boil three pints of water and two pounds of orgar for ten minutes. Strain the syrup and add one plut of cherry juice and the juice of a quarter of a When quite cold freeze.-Washington



Dissolve sult in alcohol to take out grease spots.

For finger marks on doors use whitings then rub off thoroughly. Though floors be bad, rugs are much

saner every way than carpets. Cover sandwiches that are not to be served at once with a damp napkin and bowl.

Give the lamp burners a good boiling often for twency minutes in water with a little washing sods In roasting meat turn with a spoon

instead of a fork, as the latter pierces the meat and allows the juice to escape. An excellent gargle for sore throat

or hoarseness is made by boining a teaspoonfri of pure honey in a cup of When making cold water storeh, it

put to soak a few hours before mix-ing, it will be found to be much

Sideboard scarfs do not tecesarily come to the ends, and as for hanging far down, many think it too much like the scarf on a dressing case or a chif-

THE FLITTING SPOOK THAT BROKE UP AN INDIANA SCHOOL

A Pretty Good Housier Chost Story-The Various Ways in Which the Spirit Manifested Itself - How Creen Cause

to Be Lynched. A special correspondent of the Calcago Inter-Ocean writes from Plora, Ind., as follows: There is one comcaunity in this State where there is no dissent on the question as to whether there are such things as ghouts. Walnut Grove, a village two miles west of here, is the place, and so firm is the falth of the residents there in speaks that they have forced the school trustees of the township to abandon the selecthouse that for years has nurwered for their needs, and construct another that will be free from the taint of being hunnted.

For some years the ctary that glu ste were common visitors in the vicinity of the Walnut Crove schoolhouse have been current, but the trustees, who are hard-headed types of Hooslers, have always refused to give any ere dence to the reports. They have lived In hope that the stories would be forgotten, and have dene all that was in their power to cast ridicule upon the rumors. Their course was dictated by two motives. In the first place, they did not believe in ghosts, and in the second, they had an investment in the cehoolhouse and rescuted the circulation of stories that were liable to impair Ito value and usefulness.

From the standpoint of the trustees this action on their part was all right, but it did not meet with the approval of the parents of the children who had to attend the school. When little Johnny Jones and his sister Sue, for ustance, came sereaming home to their mother and told her of seeing a man swinging by the neck to a tree in the immediate vicinity of the schoolhouse, and that the banging man amused himself by making ugly faces at them, it became a matter of moment to the parents, especially as little Johnny and his sister Sue almost went into spasms when told to go to school as usual the next day. story of Johnny and a's sister had corroboration from other children valo attended the school, and finally the parents began to withdraw their children from the place and send them to this city or to some other place to get an

education. Sometimes the ghost varied his appearance, and instead of hanging from the tree, would be seen strolling along the road, his head very much on one side, his tongue hanging out of his mouth, and an expression of indescribable agony on his face. The children sald that they would no more than get glimpse of him when he would disappear in the most unaccountable manner. The ghost would be walking on the road where there was not an object to afford him concealment, when,

presto! he would be gone. The children and the parents said that it was Amer Green's ghost. The school trustees said "fiddlesticks," but the parents stuck to their belief and accentuated it by withdrawing their children from the school. At the last term of the school, the one that has just closed, there were only two scholars, and at its termination the teacher told the trustees that she could not endure the life at the sahool for another term, and must leave. The trustees tried to get a teacher to take the school for the fall term, but its fame as a ghost-haunted place had become noised abroad, and the quest of the trustees was unsuccessful. In view of this fact, and in deference to the wishes of the taxpayers the trustees have awarded the contracts for the erection of another schoolhouse in Hen of the old one. It will have another site, and the hope is that the ghost of Amer Green will not in future bother

the children and interrupt their eduention. The slim attendance at the school the last term, as well as the change of heart on the part of the trustees, was largely due to the apparition that appeared to Dr. Budford Karns of this. city one night last fail. Dr. Karns is not an emotional man, and his reputation for truth and veracity are unquestioned. The doctor had been making a professional call in the Walnut Grave neighborhood on the night of November 30, and had to pass the vicinity of the schoolhouse on his way home. While passing a grove of trees near the schoolhouse he saw the body of a man hanging from a limb and swaying back and forth. When the doctor told of what he had seen the next day it settled the matter, and the fate of the old schoolhouse was

While there has not been anything new discovered to account for the appearance of the ghost or the unearthly polses that have terrified the children at school, there is only one belief on the subject, and that is that the uncanny object is the ghost of Amer Green. On a walnut tree in the vicinity of the schoolhouse some years igo Amer Green was strung up by nch law and his body left hanging here. In view of the appearance of the ghost so frequently and its apparent inability to rest, the community is now beginning to take some stock in Amer's dying declaration that he was innocent of the crime for which he was lynched, and that he will never rest in his grave until his innocence is

made plain. Amer Green was known in the neighborhood as a "terror" and was a generally notorious character. He was in admirer of Lucila Mabbit, the daughter of William Mabbit, a wellto-do farmer living near Young America, thirteen miles northeast of here. Mabblt dld not approve of the intimacy of his daughter with Green, and at his command the girl wrote her admirer a letter requesting that be abandon his suit for her hand.

Such a request did not suit the impetuous nature of Green, who became greatly enraged at the girl's letter and made numerous threats of what he would do. August 19, 1886, Green, in

GREEN'S UNEASY GHOOT and she and Green went out together. one else in the house who knew that Luclla and Green had gone out together

That was the last seen of Lucila Mabbit alive. When she did not return home a search was made for her, but no trace could be found. Green was arrested on the charge of murder and placed in jail at Delphia. Almost six months afterward, on February 5. 1887, the body of a woman was fished out of the rive, some talles below Lafayette, and some of the relatives of the girl recognized the corpse as that of Luella. There were doubts then, and always have been since, a: ty the value of the identification. When the Coroner's jury held an inquest on the body picked out of the river the verdict was that it was the body of Luella Babbit, and that she came to her . nd at the hands of Green. He was held for the crime, but the State officials found so much difficulty in tracing bis movements the night be had gone out with Luclia that the trial was put off time and again in order that they might make out a case against him.

This delay was not understood or an preciated by the community, which was terribly aroused over the disanpearance of the girl, and was fearful that her abductor and murderer, as they judged Green to be, might escape punishment on some technicality. It was resolved that Green must die,

About 10 o'clock on the night of October 21, 1887, a mob surrounded the jail at Delphia and called on the sheriff for the keys. When he refused to give them up the mob attacked the jail with cold chisels and sledge hammers, and soon forced an entrance. Green was taken out, placed in a wagon with a guard, and then the mob climbed in to their vehicles, which were standing around, and the process ion came up its route to Walnut

When they got there Green was confronted with Mr. Mabbit, and to the latter's question as to what he had done with Luclia swore that the girl was alive and well and was then living at Fort Wayne, Tex. Mr. Mabbit and the mob were of the opinion that this was a lie and was told for the purpose of gaining time, so without any more parley the rope that had been brought along was placed around Green's neck and the other end thrown around the limb of a tree, and in a few moments Green was a corpse. He protested his innocence to the last moment, and at no time exhibited the least trace of fear except at the expression of a wish on the part of some of the mob to burn bim, and then be begged them to "Kill him like a man." and not to torture him.

In explanation of his movements with Luella Mabbit on the night they went away together Green said that he and the girl had planned to elope and had gone from the Mabbit house to Frankfort, where they separated. Luclia going to Indianapolis, while Green went to Kokomo for money and they met in Indianapolis the day following From there Luella had gone to Texas, while he had returned home to settle up some affairs preparatory

to joining her. In the meantime the people of Walnut Grove are satisfied that Green's spirit is walking the earth, and that it will never rest until the mystery of Luella Mabbit's fate is effectually cleared up. But he has driven them out of their schoolhouse and forced the board to build them a new one, and this is uncountedly the first time in the history of Indiana or any other

neasure of official recognition.

One of the Customs Inspectors. At the "Cheshire Cheese," the famous restaurant in Fleet street, where Dr. Johnson and the other literary characters of his time used to do their loating and take their meals, are several famous dishes, which are served daily to American rougists and other patrons. One of the delicacies for which the "Cheshire Cheese" is pecu-Har is a lack pie, which can be obtained nowhere else in London. A young Philadelphia gentleman v.ho was over here not long ago took a decided fancy to the lark pie and arranged with the proprietor of the inn to send him one after he got home to be served at a birthday dinner. The nie was sent in good time and condiion, but when it reached Philadelphia it did not look very appetizing. The customs inspectors of New York suspected that it was a new trick of the diamond smugglers and dug it all out. After examining the crust and the contents minutely they dumped it back into the pan and forwarded it to the consignee.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Chinese Court at Sian. The Ostasiatische Lloyd gives some ery curious particulars taken from native journals as to the life of the Chinese court at Sian. Over the main entrance of the palace is a signboard with the words "Temporary Palace," and all the chambers of the palace are lighted by "European safety lamps and candles." The Hapress is dyspeptic and suffers from insomnia-the old curse of the tyrant-but the Emperor is stronger and enjoys better health than in Pekin. (An Irishman might add, "that is, if he's really plive and not only a substitute.") At first the court lived on ducks, poultry and fish, but now things are better there is an occasional swallow's nest or hark's The Emperor likes Shan-tung cabbage and eats little meat. "The Downger Empress prefers pastry." is an appalling picture, that of a sleep less and dyspeptic Messalina devour-ing pastry by the light of a patent petroleum lamp,-London Spectator,

It appears from the geographical surveys accepted as a basis of the recent Federal census that Texas is the argest State in the country. In the Now England group the largest of the States is Maine, with nearly 30,000 square miles of land surface; none of the other New England States has as much as 10,000. Two States which company with William Walker, called are most nearly alike in area are New at the Mabbit house in the evening. York and North Carolina. Two others and asked to see Lucia. Her sister Cynthia, now Mrs. Waiker, went to the door and told Green that Lucia and History The Same size and Ohto and gone to bed and did not wish to get up. Green raved at hearing this, and finally Lucia got up and dressed is about 40,000 square miles.