The Giogorcake man was a lump of brown Then into the oven they put him to bake

Ell a great rolling pin was run over him,

Fo flatien him out, and he lay there so thin,

His beness almost popped through the holes in his skin;

The Giogorcake man was a lump of brown and into the oven they put him to down and lodge it, for safe custody, in the manager's safe—just where no one would ever think of looking for it.

No doubt he foresaw the possibility of his luggage being searched, and so hit is luggage being searched, and so hit upon that audacious method of at once from school.

tiest was.

For a Gingercake man is not made every And picked all the buttons from out of his

in his skin;
Then they sifted him over with flowr and And Oh! the delight and the wonder and spice.

And made him some eyes with two kernels. When mother invited the children to of rice,
And took some dried currants, the biggest All sifted with sugar and out of the and best, fo make him some buttons for closing his The good-natured face of the Gingercake The Gingercake man wabbled this way But alas and alas! 'Tis a short life and thy couple to get safe away with their

and that,
When they seeded a raisin and made him a Is the Gingercake man's—for they are off
hat
That was stuck on his head in the jaun. They broke off his arms with the hungriest

They broke off his arms with the hungriest his arms with his arms with the hungriest his arms with They shick in some cloves for his ears; They nibbled his legs off and ate up his yes, indeed!
And made him some teeth out of caraway and when he was finished they buttered

And when he was finished they buttered

Till the cloves 1...d the kernels of rice you may seen.

he begest they had—for the Gingercake As all that is left of the Gingercake

-J. W. Foley, in the New York Times.

In something less than half an hour

"I am afraid I must wish you good

only that she saw a man's face at her

bedroom window, but that it was the

face of the man whom she described

to us at dinner this evening as having

shadowed her on her journey from

"For my part, I feel pretty sure that

the whole thing is simply a delusion

due to nightmare or some such cause.

The thought of the fellow was preying

on her mind, and when she woke up

suddenly she fancied she saw him

the real man she saw. And it has had

such an effect on her that she is now

my wife's apprehensions I have taken

know, to pacify a frightened and hys-

terical woman. Well, good night, gen-

join his better half, smiling at the ab-

surditles of the feminine fancy.

And Cyrus Beddington retired to

But a few hours later this gentle-

man found himself in the unusual po-

sition of having to sing small. There

was abundant and substantial evidence

that the supposed vision had been, af-

leave ladders and open windows be-

hind them, nor do they pick the locks

of jewel cases and ransack them of all

what had happened in the present in-

The Countess of Woodmansterne was

the first to discover her loss. She at

pired that a number of other ladies

The manager was summoned. The

servants were called up. The police

ready made his escape. He had climbed

in by a ladder through the window of

a disused boxroom. The ladder was

ton's bedroom window, and nealn on

hat a ladder had been set up there

ing lifted jewelry to the aggregate

value of seven or eight thousand

Of course the unfortunate victims

were much upset by the theft, which

they felt to be the more aggravating

because of Mrs. Beddington's belief

that she had been shadowed by a thief

had only been taken seriously, instead

of being lightly dismissed as the crea-

tion of her own nervous fancy, the

whole thing could have been so easily

prevented. They were even disposed

to be angry with Cyrus for not having

taken steps to investigate that story of

the face at the window. But this, as

be ventured to point out to them, was

hardly fair. His wife had cried

'Wolf' so often, and nothing had come

of it, that you couldn't blame him for

One satisfactory feature there was

Mrs. Beddington was able to supply

description of the thief's appearance

This description was at once tele-

In the course of the day an officer

But several of those ladies whose

night's ball, she went down to the

a few minutes, however, she came

back, looking rather flushed and per-

"You have made a mistake," she ex-

pearance as mine, and my key happens

ladder and the open window-man-

to open it, but it is somebody else's."

vestigate the robbery. His present

graphed all over the country.

animal really came.

sense of security.

had suffered in the same way.

stance.

pounds.

"I may say that, in order to allay

afraid of being left alone.

THE SOUTHBURY ROBBERY.

be returned.

It was the week of the Southbury | excuse me, gentlemen, I'll be back in a Hant Steeplechase meeting, and the few minutes." old Red Lion, Southbury, was packed with hunting men and their parties.

There were the Earl and Countess of Woodmansterne, Viscount and Vis- night," he said. "My wife has had a ountess Morden, Sir Jocelyn and tremendous fright. She asserts, not Lady Tamworth, General Wynn-Parsons and Mrs. Wynn-Parsons, the Dowager Lady Titcombe, and Mr. and Mrs. 'yrus Beddington, a wealthy couple, ho had taken a hunting box in the Southbury country for the season, and, London. by their lavish hospitality had made themselves very popular in the local

Now Mrs. Beddington had some exceptionally line diamonds, of which she was pardonably proud. But they were also a source of considerable anxiety However, she is positive that it was to her, Isasmuch as she lived in constant fear of having them stolen.

On the present occasion, coming down to Southbury from London, where she had been staying a few days, she had a fright of this descrip- her diamonds and other jewelry down tion, which upset her a good deal, and stairs and lodged them with the manaof which she gave her guests graphic ger for safe custody. Anything, you particulars at dinner that evening.

She had noticed a tall, well-dressed man, of rather sinister expression, fol- tlemen." lowing her about on the platform at Easton, while she was waiting for her train, and she felt intuitively that he had designs upon her jewel case. This Impression was strengthened when, finding herself momentarily in a crowd. she was jostled by somebody, and, turning quickly round, recognized the same suspicious individuals And it ter all, a reality. For visions don't was absolutely confirmed in the course of her journey when she noticed him standing in the corridor just outside her compartment, with his eyes fixed their most valuable contents-which is

"I can't tell you what a feeling it gave me when I saw him there," she said with a little shudder. "It seemed to send the cold creeps all down my back, and though there were several other people in the earringe I was so frightened that I was half-minded to call the guard; only I recollected that I couldn't prove anything against the

"I should think not, my dear," Interposed her matter-of-fact husband, laughing the incident aside with good- still there and the window still open. humored contempt. "If you had done In the turf just under Mrs. Beddinganything so foolish you might have For I have little doubt that you were fancy, and that the man in question He had not done so hadly, either, havwas a perfectly harmless and respectable member of society." "Indeed, but I am absolutely certain

he was nothing of the kind," replied Mrs. Beddington, with conviction "And if you had been there, Cyrus, and had taken note of his appearance and his behavior, you must have formed the same conclusion as I did. * I tell you, I know the man was shadowing me, and that he was after my diamonds. I don't think he'd even have stuck at-at-violence, to effect his purpose," she added with a shudder, "and-well. I haven't got over the horrible fright be gave me yet."

The lady's demeanor fully testified to the truth of this statement, her face looking pale and harassed.

"You may think it very silly of me," she went on, with a hysterical laugh, disbelieving in the existence of the "but I have a presentiment that I wolf when at length that predatory bayen't seen the last of that man, either. And, Cyrus, 1 do hope you won't sit up very late in the smoking room to-night, for I shall be quite in a the police with a detailed and accurate fever-I know I shall-until you come up stairs to keep me company."

"Tut-tut, my dear. Don't give way to these foolish funcies," replied her husband. "I should imagine that, by came down from Scotland Yard to inthis time, your sinister acquaintance is probably well on his way to Edin- afforded the guests a comfortable

The lady more or less recovered her composure. But it was evident that treasures had escaped took their fewshe was still by no means herself, and elry, when they were not wearing it, that she was only retaining her place to the manager, who locked it away at the head of the dinner table by an for them in his safe. One who adopt sffort. By and by she collapsed alto- ed this prudent course was the Dowgether, and instead of sitting up to ager Lady Titcorabe. On the evening witness the full-dress rehearsal of of the second day after the robbery, some theatricals, she had to ring for wanting her diamonds to wear at that her reald and refire to bed.

Cyrus, however, made light of if. He office for her jewel case. It was handwas too much accustomed to these bys- ed to her, and she took it up stairs. In terical attacks on the part of his wife to take them seriously.

"It's a pity she will give up to these turbed. nervous fancies," he said. "She is always imagining that people are after claimed. "This is not my jewel case, her diamonds. I sometimes almost It is exactly of the same make and rpwish that the diamonds might be stolen and done with-though they are worth £10,000."

Some hours later Cyrus was sitting chambermalds entered hurriedly. clous pair from the first, and have al-"Oh! If you please, sir," she ex-

claimed, "Mrs. Beddington wants you quiet, but could find no trace of any to go up to her at once." 'Hillea! What's the matter now?" how they managed it. The day's story

inquired Cyrns. "She's had a fright, sir. She woke up a few minutes ago, and saw a nan's face at the window, peering into sged, no doubt, by some confederate the room, and she says she's sure he outside-were part of the same trick. meant robbery. And she's that upset

"Tut-tut! Had a nightmare, I exoff early to bed. And then, when she

jewel case sne sends for her husband. and he has the cool cheek to bring it

concealing and securing his booty. "It was certainly a master stroke on the part of our friend Cyrus,"concluded the officer, with sneaking admiration, "and, but for this unforeseen mistake in the matter of the jewel cases, would probably have enabled the wor-

A Tonsorial General.

Otto von Gottberg, the German journalist, went to Venezuela when the asphalt troubles were interesting. One day he made arrangements to go to the castle to talk to President Castro.

He was received by a man in a gaudy uniform, covered with gold braid. Gottberg knows a little Spanish, and talked with this man about the internal and external affairs of Venezuela.

He noticed that the other goldlaced people in the room watched him curiously. Finally, one of them came to Gottberg and touched him

on the shoulder. "My friend," he said, "I can tell you a much better one."

"Much better what?" asked Gottberg, mystified. "Much better barber," said the

gold laced one. "But I want no barber." "Pardon me, sir;" then why spend

your time conversing with one? And Gottberg soon discovered that the man he had been interviewing was President Castro's barber. Castro had made him a general so he would not have to pay him out of the Castro private purse .- Philadel-

The Habits of the Sea.

Let us be thankful that we have not got to send the sea to school and teach it to think. The sense of restfulness it gives us, as we contemplate it, comes a good deal, I suspect, from our feeling that here is one powerful and active creature that we have not got to train. It will take care of itself, and we can take care of ourselves and not bother about it. It will never want to vote, never blame us for misrule, never shame us with evidences of our selfishness and neglect. Restless as it is, turbulent and untamable, it is a comfortable neighbor, as neighbors go. Really, is there anything else on the earth that takes care of itself? The mountains have forest fires and need landlaws and game-laws. The very air may be polluted with smoke and smells, the cataracts are water-power and can be stolen, the forests are merchandise, the plains are real estate; but the sea is not property, not perishable, not damageable. It is the one thing that balks greed and laughs at abuse; the one thing whereonce raised the alarm, and it trans- of there is enough to go around, and in which no successful effort need be feared to claim a monopoly .- E. S. Martin, in Harper's Magazine.

were sent for. But the thief had al- Popular Errors Concerning Volcanoes Some popular errors concerning volcanoes are pointed out in an amusing and authoritative article by Gaston Bonnier, of the Institute of France, in Harper's Weekly. The eruption of a volcano is an occasion found yourself in serious hot water. the plaster of the wall just beneath the for the reiteration of fundamental sill, marks were found which showed errors concerning volcanic phenom-"The official de or he observes. patches and the most serious reports say that the crater 'vomits flame,' that 'black smoke' escapes from the mountain, and that 'showers of cinders' are thrown out by the subterranean fires. There are as many errors as there words in these state-The fact is-and savants ments. know it-that there is no combustion in volcanic phenomena; there is no eruption of fire and flame; a volcano never discharges either smoke or ashes. Liquid lava is a non-combustible rock which melts at a high temperature. Thus heated, when red-hot, lava burns combustible bodies, herbs, grass, wood-even men and animals, if it comes in contact with them. In other words, lava burns things, but it never is consumed." And Mr. Bonnier proceeds to point out the true nature of these things.

Exports From Gulf Ports.

The growing importance of the gulf ports for the shipment of western produce is gathered from a statement recently issued by the Department of Commerce. For the ten months ending with April Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile exported \$30,000,000 worth of breadstuffs. against \$33,000,000 worth for all the Chesapeake ports, including Baltimore, and \$37,000,000 worth for New York. New York's lead is readily accounted for by the advantage it has in the cheap water route through the lakes and the Erie canal, which also give her not a little wheat from the Canadian fields. With a deep waterway from Chicago to the mouth of the Mississippi New Orleans, which contributes \$16,-500,000 to the above total of \$30, 000,000 for the three gulf ports, would in all likelthood excel New York in the shipments of breadstuffs and other western produce.

Fighting Scale Insects. After several useless attempts to bring over from China the enemies of the purple scale, the aim was "By jore!" the detective exclaimed, finally accomplished by taking small slapping his thigh. "Then that explains trees infested with the scale, shipthe smoking room, when one of the it. I had my suspicions of that pre- ping them from California to China where the scale on the trees were atready searched their luggage on the tacked by the parasites, then reshipping them back to California, stolen property. Now, of course, I see bringing both the stale and the parasites on the trees in a living condiof the man who shadowed her was all tion. Two trees were set in a fruit moonshine; to divert suspicion. The section of the State, and the parasites are rapidly spreading to other trees and lessening the disease.

Sir Wilfred Lawson rejoiced over "Of course she took the jewelry her-self when she shammed ill and went the fact that 150 of the new members of the British House of Compect," said Cyrus, rising. "If you'll had safely packed the awag into her mons are total abstainers.

HYSTERIA IN RELIEF-GIVING.

Remarkable and Bizarra Collection of Gifts Recently Opened in the Relief Store Depots at San Francisco-Opera Bats and Cloaks, Blamond Ornaments, Patent Lealuer Shoes and Children's Finery in Quantities-Some Givers Who Made Mistakes-Pets Not Forgotten.

(Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.)

stricken people of San Francisco that has just been made in the Durant School demonstrates that sudden impulses of generosity are often hysterical. In some cases it would seem that these impulses had caused almost temporary insanity; especially in the case of the young woman of Peoria, Ill., who sent the refugees an ermine-trimmed opera cloak in

which she left a diamond sunburst. Many of the boxes that have recently been opened show that the More crush opera hats than will be worn in San Francisco for many months to come have been found in There are also several score of evening dress suits of various patterns. evening clothing, half a dozen pairs quantities of dress walstcoats, and dress shirts in which the stude remained. As these relief supplies of gings. clothing came by the carload and choked the schoolhouse storerooms and warehouses where they were sent for distribution, there has been considerable delay in getting at the con-

tents. At first the army officers in charge only the cases that had been sent by clothing stores and manufacturers. There were also liberal contributions of shoes from retail and wholesale houses As these were easily handled, and showed excellent judgment in selection, they were disposed of first. Then came the sort-These were sent in every variety of package, some even in fine leather grips and handbags. A great deal of children's clothing of very fine material was received, but has not been, and is not likely to be, distributed A few children of the refugees clad in such garments would present amazing contrasts with their neigh-

The same may be said of several tons of women's clothing. Much of it would be only suitable for wear either at the opera, a ball, or some similar entertainment. Some of the gowns that were evidently sent by wealthy women are of Paris importation, and have been very little worn. There are boxes of silk stockings of every shade in the prism. There are even silk tights that were undoubtedly sent by kind-hearted, if light-headed, chorus-girls. There

prinate only for the stage. In the matter of hats there is the same magnificent disregard of the fitness of things. Opera hats came with and without opera cloaks. Millare fairly canopied with plumes were broidery, and many of the hysterically generous are undoubtedly regretting their moment of blind impulse.

Givers Who Made Mistakes. Many letters have come to the officers of the army in charge of the relief work, calling attention to mistakes they made personally, or errors of their servants, who packed treasured garments and pieces of finon the boxes, however, it is not like- cash is badly needed. ly that many of these contributions will ever be returned. Already a young woman of Peoria. A variety of stick-pins and less valuable arti-

cisco and reclaim them. ment for distribution among the des- channels,-

Water Falls, But Never Gets Down. Cruising down Milford Sound, New Zealand, when the clouds are clearing after a shower, the mountains are like fairyland. No longer grim and black and fearful, they are laced everywhere with the stream-

ing silver of cloud-born cascades. One day we watched the glddy journey of one of these cataracts. It sprang from the very top of the Lion Rock-a 3000-foot perpendicular wall. Long and slender and they had some more of the honey. glinting like glass in the sun, it fell straight down over us-but never

reached us. It has dropped, say, 1000 feet when it was caught by the wind, swayed this way and that, and finally blown clean away, dissolving in misty rain.

We steamed right under it or rather under the place where it ought making a solema promise not to tell to have been, and experienced the the story.-Herald, peculiar sensation of looking straight up at a waterfall that, as the launchskipper put it, "never fell anywhere."-Four-Track News.

Lofty Post Offices.

Among the Alps there are several post offices at a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet. One letter box, from which the postman makes four collections daily, is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level.

Bridge, it would appear, is not quite so modern a game as has been supposed. A writer in the London Saturday Review mentions a letter he has received in which it is stated that the game was played as far back as the seventies by the Greek colony

The same of the sa San Francisco.-An overhauling of titute forgot to remove letters and the gifts of the charitable to the memoranda from their pockets. Interesting documents of this sort have come to light in the overhauling of this clothing. Whenever there is an envelope and an address, these let-

ters are returned to their owners.

So are other articles of value when

there is a name and address on the

package in which it was sent. Hundreds of senders of clothing contributions were poorly acquainted with the climate of California. Great coats of the sort that are very rarely needed even in the East were senders were either folk who did contributed by generous Canadians not stop at reason, or that they del- or dwellers in northern Maine. Dozegated the sending of the gifts to ig- ens of pairs of mittens and fur-lined norant, if not half-witted, servants. gloves have come from Northern latitudes for the refugees. there is far more winter than summer clothing, which was only natural, as the cases of gifts recently opened. the contributions were made in spring. Much of this is too heavy ever to make comfortable wear in One box contained three varieties of California, even though the climate demands an overcoat all the year of patent leather shoes, and three round. Furs can be used on chill, opera hats. There are among the damp evenings throughout the year, gifts a number of Inverness coats, but great coats and voluminous woolen mufflers are entirely superfluous.

So are galoshes and felt-lined leg-

The first thought of thousands of mothers was undoubtedly of the infant refugees, for there is a vast amount of mysterious little garments that the officers in charge of distribution have been puzzling over. Women were called into straighten of the distribution of clothing opened the matter out, but the supply of baby clothing is far greater than the demand at present. Enough bottles for babies were shipped to San Francisco to keep several cities going for a year. The majority of these utensils are plain, but some are silvermounted and initialed. Infant footwear has been sent along almost by of individual contributions, the carload, counting the gifts of nannufacturers and individuals. Some of these tiny shoes have been worn, but the greater part of the contribution is fresh from the factory or the store of the retailer.

Dogs Not Forgotten.

Even the refugee dogs have not been forgotten, and some very ornate dog collars have been fished out of the store rooms in the overhauling process. In the Hamilton Square School, where the food supplies were sent, several boxes of dog biscuits have been opened. Dogs, however, are very scarce in San Francisco since the fire. Hundreds were shot and hundreds took to the woods. The pet population of San Francisco is almost nil, except in the matter of parrots and caged song-birds. Where dogs and cats, and homes, and treasures were abandoned these feathered are also other bits of finery appro- friends were saved, and there is hardly a refuge tent that is unable to boast a small aviary.

The same bizarre taste was displayed by many of the thousands who sent on food supplies to the inery creations for street wear that fire devastated city. Delicacies of almost every kind were shipped in jammed in boxes with odds and ends the early trains loads to arrive, and of extravagant finery. There was have continued to flow in. Even the no stint of lace and handsome em- relief committees of large cities were foolishly extravagant in their selection of food stuffs, and many thousands of dollars were spent for fancy and expensive canned goods when more substantial supplies would have served the purpose just as well. There are many cases of imported canned vegetables and fruit, as well as meats and fish. Col. Febiger, in command of the relief camps, is urgery in the boxes of gifts. As there ing the sale of these cannot goods, are hardly any names of the givers as they are not at all necessary, and

Individual donations of food run to an even further extreme. Several vain search has been made to locate boxes contained cans of truffles, cathe diamond sunburst sent by the viar, and pate de fois gras. All sorts of potted meats were sent, but much of this has been distributed. cles of jewelry have been found in Wine of many brands was sent for these gift boxes, and they are being the sick, and this has been distristored away in case their owners buted in the hospitals. Cordials and might wish to journey to San Fran- liqueurs have not been disposed of and will probably be sold, if they Many men who sent their fine rai- do not find their way through other

His Honey Accounted For.

A New Hampshire newspaper man, who is very fond of honey, visited a nearby city, and at one of the hotels he was served with some delicious He enjoyed it so much that he told his wife all about it when he returned home

On his next trip to the city she accompanied him. They visited the same hotel, and when the noon meal was served he said to his wife he hoped

It did not appear, however, and, beckening to a waiter, he said: "Say, Sam, where is my honey?" He was almost paralyzed when that

worthy grinned and replied; "She dozn work here no more, boss; she ione got a job at the silk mill." The wife received a handsome new

dress before they returned home, after

It May Be. The "Frankfurter" was invented by

Johann Lahner and first placed on sale In 1805 in Vienna. The inventor named his new product after his native city of Frankfurt. The business in Vienna has remained in the hands of the family and is conducted to-day by Franz Lahner, a grandnephew of Johnan. The Butchers' guild observed the 100th anniversary fittingly .- Globe.

Motor barges, which use petroleans at a cost of 22 cents an hour, are in common use on European con tinental waters. The first has just been imported by an English firm of carriers, for use on the Thames. Its speed is seven and a half knots. ty-five years longer.



Money in Good Roads.

In his report describing the won-

ders of the achievement of the

American farmer the Secretary of Agriculture does not fall to speak a word of hearty commendation for the attempts that have been made, in a few localities, to improve the condition of American roads. In no other thing are the people of this country so far behind those of Europe as in character of the public highways. Of course, we have greater distances to cover than other civilized peoples; in many cases the population is not so dense, and then all Europe has the advantage of us in having had centuries in which to work at this business. But, whatever the reason may be, the incontestible fact is that our country roads, even in the most settled and the most prosperous districts of this land, are usually no better than they were sixty, and not improbably a hundred years ago There is many a road in England upon which a man may not find a loose stone as big as his thumb in the distance of a mile. No doubt we have been laggards in this important matter, because railroad building began and developed with marvellous rapidity before Americans had money enough and a fair chance to engage under proper conditions in the construction and repair of ordinary roads and the rapidity, ease and cheapness of travel and freightage by rail helped to obscure, and perhaps to diminish, the seriousness of the injuries inflicted by the insufficiency of the wagon roads. But it will be plain enough to anybody who shall take the trouble to look into the matter that good roads, made ac cording to the best modern methods. have a large cash value to any comthat is compelled to use them. The matter of convenience and agreeableness cannot be ignored. but the money view is likely always to be the more impressive to the ordinary man. A bad road represents loss to the people who have to keep it in repair, to the persons who use it for hauling purposes, and to the

Sand-Clay Roads.

community generally.-Philadelphia

North American.

A coating of sand on a clay read is a good thing, but the more this sand inclines to gravel the better. Good gravel would be far superior. The exact amount of sand to use will generally have to be determined by experiment in each locality. Apply the sand when the road is wet but not rutted. It will not be of much value till it becomes mixed with the clay and thus forms a sort of artificial hard pan. On the other hand, If sand is applied to hard clay it will be a positive nuisance until wet weather comes and allows it to become mixed with the clay. It is only suitable for roads of comparatively light traffic.

Clay on sand usually gives better results than sand on clay on account of the excellent natural drainage afforded by the sand foundation. It should be applied in a layer about six inches deep, well harrowed, smoothed off with a grader, and rolled till hard and smooth. After the rolling, from one to two inches of rand from the sides should be uniformly spread over the road by use of a road grader. Clay thus applied will not once. have reached its best stage until mixed with the sand.

Neither sand on clay nor clay on sand should be applied till the bed has been properly graded and shaped for a permanent road.

Repairs to this class of road will consist in maintaining the drains and culverts in good condition and applying such material to the surface as was originally used to build the road. Care chould be taken in applying this new material when filling ruts to see that it is properly levelled. If very much new, material is added it is better to harrow and roll again.

War on Dust.

For some time past extensive experiments have been conducted in Europe, and more especially in France, in an endeavor to ascertain the most practical and economical method of preventing dust being raised from streets and roadways. Three processes have been given exhaustive trials-olling, watering with deliquescent salts, and tarring. The most successful of the experiments were those made with coal-tar, the cost of this application, in France, amounting to about 2.5 cents per square yard, but this cost is reduced to a much smaller figure when it is considered that the application saves wear upon the roadbed amounting to at least 2 cents per square yard per annum. Chloride of calcium worked fairly well, except for the opthalmic effect upon the eyes of those using the roads.

of the United States, except in a very few localities, would not be possible, most of the highways being soft 'dirt" roads. To be of any practical benefit the road to which the oil of tar is applied must be well built, smooth, and hard. A macadamized road with the tar coating gives excellent results .- Harper's Weekly,

Abattoir for Herses.

It is reported that the consumption of horse meat in Neuremburg where a few years ago it was quite insignificant, has now increased so greatly that the facilities for horse slaughtering at the municipal abattoir have become insufficient, and the city council has been obliged to conaider the construction of a new-abat toly for horses, the cost of which is estimated at \$42,000.

A number of the local dramatic critics; to gain practical experience, are occupying the stage at the prin cipal theater in Tokio, Large audiences watch their histripale efforts.

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, Household Matters.

***************** Sachet For Linen Closet.

Dainty little sachet bags for the linen closet or bureau drawer can be quickly made by taking a Japanese napkin or any crinkly paper, wrapping it round a small roll of batting permeated with sweet basil, lavender, orris root or any scent desired, then tying it up at the ends with ribbons, leaving the fluffy ends sticking out.

Rub the surface of the metal with rotten-stone and sweet oil, then rub this off with a piece of cotton flannel, and polish with a soft leather. A solution of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass soon removes the tarnish, rendering the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water, and the brass rubbed with whiting and a soft leather. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum, dissolved in water, imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it for a few minutes.

Cream Caramels.

Moisten two cups of granulated sugar with enough milk to dissolve it; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and put into a sauce pan. Set where the contents will simmer gently. Stir all the time, until a little dropped into cold water is about as stiff as putty. Pour into a shallow pan, and set aside until so stiff that the pressure of the finger makes a dent on the candy, and the dent remains. Work to a soft mass, kneading it upon a powdered sugar strewn board. Roll out into a sheet and cut into squares. You may, add vanilla, if you wish, just before taking from the fire.

Washing Light and Dark Gingham. A young mother says she gets more genuine help reading the woman's page in this excellent paper than most any other source, and she now asks me to send a safe recipe for washing her little girls' gingham dresses. She has three little girls. She asks how to keep dresses from

fading, as she has not been very for-

tunate so far. Perhaps you put soap directly upon the ginghams, and this will not do at all. If they are much soiled and it is necessary to wash them put them in salt water for an hour or more; then wash them out quickly, in a warm suds of rain water, rinse in clear warm water, and and then put them through a thin starch and hang out of doors to dry. Turn them wrong side out and iron on the wrong side to avoid a shine or. gloss. I have had a dozen inquiries or more in regard to laundering pretty ginghams, each one saying that they had faded them in the very first washing. This method is simple and For grass stains upon chilsafe. dren's clothes, wash them in alcohol.

Steaming.

-Indiana Farmer.

When foods are to be cooked by the aid of boiling water, yet not in direct contact with the liquids, we call the process steaming. A steamer has two sections; the lower pan or kettle holds the water, while the bottom of the upper portion is perforated, the steam passing through these perforations and cooking the food. Some patented steamers have one large outer case, the interior being suitably divided to accommodate several kinds of food at

The advantages gained by steaming are: Tough meats are made tender without losing their substance or becoming dry; watery vegetables, so cooked, are less apt to be seggy; flour mixtures become light and are of a different flavor than when baked or fried: porridges and grueis can be cooked for any length of time without

danger of burning. The one necessity in steaming is to keep the water in the lower portion of the steamer at a rapid and continuous boil. This is especially necessary when cooking puddings or other batters or doughs, and if neglected the result is a soggy dish which is unfit for consumption.-New York Globe.

a Good Things PREPARE THEM

Stuffed Summer Squash-Boil in lightly salted water until tender. Cut off the top and scoop out the inside. Mix with well seasoned and buttered crumbs, chopped onion and graved cheese. Fill the shell, sprinkle the top with buttered crumbs and bake until brown.

Snowballs-Ball rice in salted water till very tender. Wet small cups, and while the rice is still bot pack it in cups till half filled. Set in a cold place for about three hours. Just before dinner scoop out that centre of each and fill with bright-The use of tar or oil upon the roads | colored jelly or a piece of any kind of preserves. Turn out the molds on a dish and pour soft custard around the base, taking care to let none of the custard fall on the top of the snowballs, or serve simply with bream and sugar.

Plank Chops-Have the chops cut very thick; broil on one side and arrange crosswise, overlapping each other on the board. Heat a can of macedoine, season with salt, pepper and butter. Arange these in form of butterfly wings each side of the chops. Place around a border of mashed potatoes pressed through a star tube. Send at once to the table.

Roulettes of Beef-Cut a round steak very thin; then into strips of two inches long and one inch wide; dust with salt and pepper and put over a little chopped tongue or parsley. Roll, fasten with a small skewer. Brown quickly in anet or oil, and put them in a hot oven for ten minntes. Serve two on a square of toast with a little melted butter. with Italian potato balls. These are made from potato croquette mixture. seasoned with a little bologna sau-