MENEVER EM. thought of her which appeared present to be to the housework her stepmother her two step sist

her mind haturally saverted to her la-worte faily the the consoleration one-she liked to read those offillight days not so coshe was not yet saventeen, father filled her dear dead hace with the overwhelming of the Widow humphories, a girls shad quito-thrown Efficate from the time they encouse.

she even the time they en-clinave been shristened (inder-used to say; wonly I certainly faily god-mother, and no ever change the rate that me so when I go down the ties in the face; into horse, he big pumpling I am forever or pies into a carriage; and serianty, certainly the young never fall in love with me or shoes;"

shoes:

n Mile would give the stell
schools, which her stepmothe
ight esize too large for her, come look, which would have
helr soles had they been any
e sensitive than leather and

o sensitive than leather and cersuit all this to any one but trianly motifolies as widow once things as well as second marriage—was mistrees of the house. Evaluations the second marriage—was mistrees of the house. Evaluations that to be a feet of the second marriage was mistrees of the house. Evaluations of the house of the second marriage was of coording her that was of coording her that was a Melisse and Amanda, her were older than Biffe, and of the mother made good use "just a child;" and she could so thesses, and service his

meddresseand dainy covering feet.

was so young that she contitents, betteffile, being a mere died sleep at hight, and must receive at the young ladies set she must rise earlier than they got breakfast. A woman was and cook and serul, and that "frieethings, that a child learn to do," to attend to, salvans; but the little hands were last, and the little feet tired to climbrelle, when there was a she would be climbrelle, when there we cleate to do she had her sister he dresses to work upon a prevoking, with nothing for her her everylay calleces and step a soft brown silk, male shortan for sanday's church going avitately since it had seemed though only since Leslie Good ad some home from college, and seen as plainty as young eve such things, that he admired her a the brown silk and Melisse cert hat, which was in step as certain to, "quite good of amere child."

e child:"

Since then she had called nersen therefore then she had called nersen therefore the she had called nersen therefore the control of the she had not only Mrs. Mervin for daughters were invited, but Miss Effic Mervin, in a little more discussive to herself, she fairly rebelle discussed to herself, she fairly rebelle the sate mother expressed it (to be a temporal of the she had not be seen to herself.

that she explosed in that she manned in that she might take A manned is out that "Effic could not go not it should like to know with the could not go not it should like the she with the she it is not that the she with the she is not the she in the she is the she is not the she in the she is the s

rears the Goodwoods' party "said liftle; "and I want to Oh, do let me!" "'eried Mrs. Mervin, "there William Cosso

recodays to get ready in, and no party dress." to have," said Effic. "It's a

" said Mrs. Mervin. "As it

on!"
the alter my blue grenuding said Amanda
gaves start, for the seconthe stepmether in Cindermere good-natured than her
"Give her one of my old
then the famous ball was in

mestion. But though Mrs. Melvin did not cry
that though Mrs. Melvin did not cry
out frankly as did the step-mother of
the fairy tale. Mr dear, the kings son
will be there, she thought meet the
same thing. She remembered Lesie
diconvocal such a good match for any
one-wise was happy to catch him; and
she remembered has that bile was much
grettler than her Melissa.

"No, my dears; no," she sald, with a
smile that she could always command at

eres; no," she sald, with second always command at gave her such a reputa much be woman. 'No, chilw what is best for young owill be a woman sooi

Main at home and all up for the other Mainer little face was as long as it we souther little face was as long as it well could be as she took her seat beside the grate fire, and put her feet upon the lighter.

one:
"Cinderella! (Cinderella!" she cried
sul. "Iff.ever-there-was a (Cinderella
earth, it is II. II. wish..."
"Was to you wish...my dear?" said a
se commonly her; and fifthe turned ther
afteneart hadoon with a little scream.

discount as wishing I could go to the party, said hills, bursting laugh. 'Do come in Mrs. ally thought you were my ther at first. Did you come

what" asked Mrs. Percy. 'H coare you, did(P) Hound Dinah libben door, and ran in that way. at a shame it was for the Good-

order to make you to their party. It now this, Merchi and the other party. It now this, Merchi and the other girls ethere. It saw them go in "Oh they saked no like little note. And manted to go, but my stepholner and manted to go, but my stepholner and I stanted to go that my stepholor said. And II mustoff She always thinks me too group flow in vanuacient. If it only obtained in shame

enough to work." Saud Mrs. Percy. "Entrary or shape," Saud Mrs. Percy. "Entrary or distributed and type say you workly go. If his would be different; that works all noticed how you against the said now, and were all provided about it. Why should it could be different? You're just the right as:

"I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Aspold. You have been my kind friend and teacher for five long summers, and I can hever thank you as I wish. But you must have seen that Robert Strong loves me, and have promised to be his wife." "A common farmer!"
"A common farmer!"
"But you, with your talent, cannot live on infarm drudgery all your life! I am rich. I can take you abroad. You will see Haly study under great artists; far surpass the little I have taught you. And you do not love Robert Strong! You love me. Bettrue to your own heart!
"Thave never said I loved you," was the reply, in a calm voice. "And I am true to my own heart when I keep faith with Robert Strong!" In vain he pleaded. White as death, cold in the hot August air, Lizzie was firm in her refusal of all he offered to tempt her. Robert Strong loved her. When Dassionate gratitude filling her heart, Lizzie had caught eagerly at the hope of repaying him, by a wife's devotion, for all he had done for her. When Charles Arnold, a summer boarder on the next farm, discovered and developed a decided taste for painting the girl possessed, when he opened to her the world of boetry, art and literature, lent her books, talked with her, the new life seemed only a return to something she had known before and half forgotten. There was no doubt that Lizzie had been the child of parents of culture and refinement. Her speech, her movements, all betrayed it; and she impressed the young artist at once, as a lady. As she leit childhood behind her, his interest deepened into love, but not until he spoke and asked her to be his wife, did Lizzie know that her heart had been a traitor to ber promise, and that she loved Charles Arnold, as she had never loved Robert. Not for one second did she wave; and her lover left her, convinced at last that his hope had decelved him, while Lizzaturned to her bome, exhausted by the constraint she had put upon herself; her heart tony by the separation, but con stant to her betrothed, never doubting her ability to make him his hope had keeple h

Bobert? Robert?"

Outly a look answered her. Speech was
gone; but Lizzie will carry that loof
warm in her heart until the grave open
for her. She knew that Robert did trusher, and over the still, white face, tha was all her weeping eyes saw an houlater, she vowed to be faithful to he

was all ther weeping eyes saw an hour later, she vowed to be faithful to her trust.

She soon found it was no slight burden she had assumed. Mrs. Strong broke down, utterly prostrated by this last soriow, in a life that had been one of parine from all she loved—husband and children—until this last prop and comfort of her old age was taken. The farmwas given up, neither woman having the knowledge or strength to take Robert claes. A tiny cottage was purchased ind the money still left from the sale of the farm gave the old lady an incombately sufficient for necessary food.

Then there came back to her the reward for the deed of charity that teryears before had taken the almshouss waif into her home and heart. Withou saw wonderful talent, Lizzie had a taste for art, and Charles Arnold had given he valuable instructions.

After many failures in attempts to sell her pictures she succeeded in obtaining steady work for a large fancy goodhouse, who sold the hand-painted ornamental work, then first coming into fashion. Easter banners, pincushions bottle-covers, plush tides, sait in and velvet in a hundred forms did Lizzie ornament with flowers, birds, butterflies, and pretty devices of all kinds. The price would have searcely supported her in the city, but in her modest home it was an addition to the small income that gave Mrs. Strong every comfort, and enabled both to live well in their quiet, unpretentious way.

A year after Robert Strong ded Charles

and enabled both to live well in their pulet, unpretentious way.

A year after Robert Strong died Charles Arnold once more tried to win Lizzie for his wife, and once more failed. It was a hard struggle between love and graticude; but one sentence the lover used made it easier. He said:

"There is an almshouse provided for lestitute old women."

"There is an almshouse provided for destitute old women."
And Lizzie answered:
"And for orphaned children. Never smill send to its cold charity the tender, loving old woman who rescued me."
And a few months afterward, Charles Arnold maaried. But Lizzie's labor of love lasted many years. Mrs. Strong lived to be a very old woman, losing in the last years of her life all her knowledge of what surrounded her, a paralyzed, imbecile weight. But a weight upon hands that never faltered—a heart that never turned away.

upon hands that never faltered—a heart that never turned away.

When she died Lizzie inherited the cottage and what income she left, by a will made soon after Robert's death. There she lives, doing what good she can, a useful "old maid," as she terms herself, though but little past 30. Love may come into her life again, but she is happy without it, regretting nothing of what he has sacrificed to duty and gratisade.—N. Y. Ledger.

Anecdote of Beethoven.

Beethoven, although it must be conceded that he had every right to be vain, never took the trouble to hide his feelings, and when his ire was aroused—and that is with men of genius more easily dore than to allay it—he expressed himselvery clearly, indeed. Thus you may see at Heiligenstadt, near Vienna, where

see at Heiligenstadt, near Vienna, where
they are now forming a sort of Beethoven
museum like the Mozarteum at Saizburg, a sketch of a chateau in Nether
Austria, where, a few years before his
death Beethoven used to compose.
It belonged to Beethoven's brother, a
chemist, who had made some money and
was rather fond of displaying his wealth.
This brother called upon Beethoven and
left a card upon which he had engraved
his name: "Jean von Beethoven, landed
proprietor." This innocent vanity so enraced Beethoven that he returned the
call upon his brother when he knew he
would not be at home and left his card:
"Louis von Beethoven, brain proprietor."

THE FAITHISTS' COLONY.

SHALEMITES OF NEW MEXICO AND THEIR RELIGIOUS DOCTRINES.

These People Have No Hope of Adult Converts, But They Take All the Children They Can Get-The Members of this Queer Set Drink No Liquor, Use No Tobacco and Eat No Meat.

children They Can Get—The Members of this Queer Set Drink No Liquor, Use No Tobacco and Eat No Meat.

Dr. H. Newborough, the agent of the Shalemite colony in New Mexico, is the author of Oahspe, the Bible of the Church of Tae, which the Shalemites constitute. His mission is to secure infant children to bring to Shalem. The Shalemites have come to the conclusion that there is little hope of securing adult converts to their faith and have, therefore, set about procuring children. These children they propose to raise in the faith and perpetuate their customs and religion.

"The children at the Shalem colony," said the doctor to a "San Francisco Asaminer" reporter, "are healthy as any children in the world. As they get no meat, their blood is clear and their skins are free from blemish. You don't see any pimply, blotched faces among the Shalemite bables. No, indeed; humors of the skin are unknown.

"You see, our object and our hope is that these bables will grow up strong, clean-blooded men and women, and in their progeny the bad instincts and disorders that are the natural result of all these centuries of flesh eating will be bred out and their children will be God's chosen. For none can know God save they approach Him. The source of all selfish passions and contention is flesh eating. As our Bible says:

"Flesh det had made man foul from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head." Nearly all the people had some aliments—as weak lungs, back, throat, chest; or rheumatism, catarrh, kidney weakness, prolapsut, decayed teeth or deaf ears. Yea, the people smelled so of flesh and blood food that they could only be compared to a den of wolves or flesh-auting animals. To hide the smell they smoked tobacco or annointed themselves with various perfumes. Carniver ous diet had reduced man to be a little more than a carniverous animal and a fighter in the struggle for life. The people were of four kinds—First, turbulent and quarrelsome; second, sllently selfish; third, hypocritical, smooth-tongued, and, fourth, paupers an

the father of God."
"Yes; but did not you yourself write
this Bible?" asked the scribe.
For answer he produced the book. It
is almost as large as a Webster's dictionary. He opened it at the lirst page
and pointed to the top of the page. It
read:

tionary. Ho opened it at the first page and pointed to the top of the page. It read:

"Book of Jehovah's Kingdom on Earth.
Which Containeth Within It the Book of Shalem. All of Which Is Ante-script.

"Wherein God revealeth his plans for the redemption of the world from sin and all manner of unrighteousness and disbelief; and showeth man how to take part in the redemption to change all the peoples of the earth into pence and narmony, for their own good, that they may glorify the Almighty in his wonderful creations."

"What does it matter what instrument is chosen to record the world of the Almighty? asked the doctor. "The Shalemite colony," he continued, "vis near Las Cruces, on the line of the Atchison. Topeks and Santa railroad, and a couple of hours ride from El Paso."

"We have a settlement there on a large-tract of land belonging to Mr. Howland, who is an enthusiastic member of our sect. He is quite a wealthy man, or would be if the property he accumulated belonged to himself alone, the property of the Faithists belongs to the community. There are not many of us at the colony, and that is partly the reason why I am now actively engaged in procuring children to bring up in the faith. Three verses in Oahspe give you the key to the logic of our creed:

"76. Ye have beholden how farmers go about gathering up calves and colts and the young of all sorts; and they take

go about gathering up calves and coll and the young of all sorts; and they tak them to a good place and feed them; an when they are grown up, they are th are grown up, they are the

when the choice in market.

17. Now, behold, there are thousands of fatherless and destitute children in Uz, which, left to themselves, either die or grow up to be thieves, robbers and murderers.

18. These are cheaper than calves and young colts. And they may be raised to be of more profit to themselves and the state as ten times as many cattle.

and the state as the times as many cattle.

"So we take charge of the chil dren.
"At Shalem there are all the modern appliances of farming, though we have hardly farmed successfully. There is a steam laundry and a community kitchen. All of the Shalemites live in one big building, and all have a common interest in the products of the colony. Cattle and fowl are kept only for the milk or eggs they furnish, or to work, and they are not sold to any one who will slaughter them for food. Marriage is sacred among us and no man can have more than one wife. In addition to abstaining from fiesh food we drink no liquor and smoke no tobacco. The breakfast, purely of vegetable food, of course, is served at 8 o'clock in the morning. The other meal of the day is served at noon, and they eat no more until the next morning. The children, of course, get food oftener. As for myself, one meal a day is all I take. We seek to make no adult converts, but if they choose to join us we take them, and if they leave us we pay their passage from Shalem to whatever part of the union they choose to go.

"If they rob us we do not prosecute them. In avarithment."

to a gardener all day, the gardener can enly repay him by working in the doctor's garden one day.

"Now, it is doubtful if there are two-score of people at Shalem, but they are hopeful and apparently contented.

Dr. Tanner, who fasted forty days, and who now threatens that he will have kimself buried for forty days, was at one time a prominent member of the Sharemise colony.

IRISH SUPERSTITIONS.

The Banshee, and the Coach-a-Bower, or Death Ceach.

The single superstition of which every one has heard, and which is almost universal in Ireland, is of the banshee. Bean-sidhe is the Irish name for this wonderful creature, and it literally means "the woman of the fairy mansions." Her office is to announce a coming death. For several nights she appears, sometimes as a radiant maiden, sometimes as a derepit old woman, with long, flowing hair, and walls her planting, flowing hair, and walls her plantitive lamentations for the approaching death. If the demise is to coar by natural allment the "keening of the banshee is simply measured and pathetic; but if accident or untoward calamity are to be associated with it, then her lamentations are loud and elsmorous. But she is easily disturbed and vexed, and if ever frightened away, will never return during the same generation. This would be a calamity; for while the Irish banshee, says Eigha L. Wakeman, in the Chicago "inter-Coecas," favors no particular class, castly, or religion, she only somes to families of long and respectable line. She conjust as a friendly spirit to these, not as all limited one, and to be known as a family deserving and possessing her pashetic guardianship, is regarded as an honor of a very tender and sacred character.

Many truly believe the banshee to be the spirit of some former member of the smilly. In Mainster there is a powerful queen of the banshee. Her name is Cliodhna or Cleena, and her powerful spells are well known to the peasantry of the south.

The Coacha-Bower, or "death coach," seems to stand in something the same selation to the peasantry as the banshee. This is a black hearse with white plumes of human hair, and it is always drawn by the skelotons of departed friends. It passes the house by night; in some instances thrice encircles it, and the creaking of the wheels may be plainly heard, This is a certain token of impending death, and where a family has not the hardhood among its feignbox's to claim superior possession of a ba

perstition, is the hand of an unbaptized babe, taken from the grave in the name of the wil one. The hand of a nurderer so taken is also very powerful. The magic or eharm of these are in the uncanniest directions. A lighted candle or "splinter" can never be extinguished in such a hand; and wherever it is placed at night all near it must sleep the sleep of the dead until it is taken away. Garments and other articles which have come in contact with the dead are very efficacious in disease. Candle-ends used at wakes are highly prized for scalds and burns.

burns.

Coffee as a Curative.

It is now more than thirty pears since Dr. Landarrabileon called attention in the medical journals to the great value of green or unroasted coffee in hepatic and nephritic diseases.

After having continued to use the remedy for upward of a third of a century in many hundreds of cases, he again appeals to the profession, through the "Moniteur de Therapeutique," to give it a trial in those cases of lives and kidney troubles which have resisted all other treatment.

troubles which have resisted all other treatment.

His habit is to place 25 grammes, or about 3 drachms, of the green berries (he prefers a mixture of 2 parts Mocha with 1 part each of Martinique and Isle de Bourbon coffee) in a tumpier of cold water, and let them infuse over night.

The infusion, after straining or filtering, is to be taken on an empty stomach the first thing after getting up in the morning.

the first thing after getting up in the morning.

He cites many cases of renal and hepatic colic diabetes, migraine, etc., which, although rebellious to all other treatments for years, soon yielded to the green coffee infusion.—W. Y. Morning

Journal.

A Successful Editor.

One of the first of women editors was Cornelia Wells Walter (Richards), who took charge of the Boston "Transcript" immediately after the death of her brother, founder and first editor of the paper, in 1843.

Miss Walter was the avowed and responsible editor, taking the position at request of the paper. They gained both in circaliation and reputation, especially for the truthfulness of its notices, under her management, which continued until her marriage.

management, which considered as she marriage.

Mrs. Richards—or Miss Walter, as she was then—performed successfully the work of the reporter, the "sub-editor" and the critic, as well as that of the chief. She was a thorough "all-round nowspaper worker," and yet she never left her home to go to the public office of the paper. Since her retirement from the editor's chair Mrs. Richards has done much literary work.—Exchange.

Tragedy in Italy

Tragedy in Italy.

A tragedy of an extraordinary nature recently occurred in the province of Naples. The Seventh regiment of Bersaglieri was on the march from Benevento to Arienzo, and had arrived at Tufara, where a halt was made. There a soldier named Borelli left his comrades, and, concealing himself behind some trees, opened fire upon the troops. A copporal, a soldier and two peasants who were standing near fell to the ground

us we take them, and it they leave us we pay their passage from Shalem to whatever part of the union they choose to go.

"If they rob us we do not prosecute them. In everything we follow the Bible. Our clothes are loose, as it provides; our costumes are white and not dissimilar in cut from those worn by your Chinese. We make no distinction in the color of the babies we take, and there are colored as well as white children at Shalem. Sometimes the boys run away after the flesh pots, but I think the majority will grow up as they should."

The Bible is a conglomeration of almost every other known Testament. The names of other characters from the New and old Testament, the Koran, the Veda and the rost appear in slightly changed form, as Jehovah, Mriste Budha, Hosea, Confucus, Brahma and others.

The Bible, as stated, is anto-script. The events of the founding and growth of Shalem have not transpired yet, but they are expected. The people are represented as coming from Uz, a thin disguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such words as eskinguise for the U. S. The Shalemites have adopted from the Panic language—what ever that may be—such and not the march of potassis. In the second of the provided that the material is designed. When nearly dry the sheets are dipped in a concentrated solution of chr

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PEN PICTURE OF ENGLANDS NEX

How He and His Family Looked to Newspaper Correspondent at Euffalt Bill's Show in Paris-His Son Know: as "Prince of Collar and Cuffs"-H: Wife Well Preserved.

A Paris correspondent of the Washington "Star" says: "I had the next box and the nearest place in it to the Prince of Wales and family at Buffalo Bil's show, upon the walls of Paris. "I know a man who would pay 2,000f. for it," said Mr. Heron C. Crawford, as he gave it to me; but prefer to give it to you for nothing."

ing."
Lamenting that I could not charge th

Lamenting that I could not charge the man with name unknown half as much more for my company and take him into the box, I reported at the show with my daughter, and was put in the corner chair, next to the prince's box, who had no box on the further side of him, there being the gangway and general exit. The prince's box was draped with British flags, and, like all the boxes, was merely a low, enclosed area in front of the audience.

Here was the great-grandson of that George III who objected to American independence sitting with all his family among the Americans in Paris—unguarded, open, obliging; the chivalry of all good feeling men was awakened for him and the pains he took to see a show he had often seen before in expression of his feeling for an American calamity. The leading personagos of the show, such as Cody, Buck Taylor and John Burke, were spoken to by the prince in a democratic way. All the Americans rose when he entered and stood till he was seated. It was not snobbery but eivilization that made them do so, and in conformity with the usuages of other people—that same conformity which some would require in religion and worship, and yet sneer at their countrymen for the simple conformity of politeness. The Prince of Wales had with him his son and natural successor, Prince Albert Victor: three daughters and his wife Alexandra. Two ladies, names unknown, came with those.

Wales sat by his son, who will probably also be king of England, for Wales is above 48 years old, and Albert Victor is past 25. The Prince of Wales had with him his son as a natural successor, but hick of the summary of the prince of wales in the wife Alexandra. Two ladies, names unknown, came with those.

Wales sat by his son, who will probably also be king of England, for Wales is above 48 years old, and Albert Victor is past 25. The Prince of Wales looked like a rich considerate expression, but the general expression of his countenance is nearly show the summary of the sum

sisting of a defitist, an actor and a newspaper letter writer.

I did not see the prince address any remark to his wife, but she was affabic and apparently happy and very well preserved, still tall, fairly fleshy for a tall woman, with a clear rows skin good. served, still tall, fairly fleshy for a tall woman, with a clear, ro-y skin, good teeth, and red, heaithy gums. She seemed more English than her husband, and wore a whitish-gray jacket, a polka dotted dress of black or dark, and had a large, long foot, incased in a sort of gaiter hair cloth. Her children were shorter than she; all wore white jackets and had long, bowed Jewish noses. The son, who goes by the name of Prince Coliars and Cuffs, wore those articles rather conspicuously and had a nose that was both high bowed and homely—a nose really round from the bridge to the nostrils; his skin was pale and clear, and he looked like his mother.

Queer Kentucky Cemeteries.

Queer Kentucky Cemeteries.

A correspondent of the Washington "Capital" says:

"The queerest thing I've seen anywhere is a Letcher county graveyard. As we drove along the road one day it carried us around to the top of a hill and there we ran up against what I at first thought was an acre lot full of chicken coops. There were twenty-five or thirty of them of various sizes scattered about, each with a pointed roof and either straight or lattice-worked at the side and ends. Each one was from four to six feet long and three wide and all unpainted. "Helimbed the fence to make an inspection and the first coop settled the case; it was a cemetery and not a hennery. Some were quite new and some were in a bad state of repair, evidently over the graves of the husbands and wives of various Letcher county widows and widowers, "out on second," as it were. Some of the graves had tombstones of plain sandstone, without inscriptions, and some were only unadorned mounds beneath these odd-looking little coops.

"Further along I frequently saw near farm houses one or more of these peculiar grave coverings and they were always painted white, with occasionally a bit of blue at the corners, and often with the name of the deceased painted on the strip, just behind the eaves.

"I was told these coops were built to protect the grass, but why an ordinary tense would not answer every purpose I cannot understand."

Millions Never Claimed.

Millions Never channed.
According to an English newspaper the 380 banks in the United Kingdom report £300,000,000 as the sum of the deposits liable to call. It is estimated that at least a fifth of this amount wire never be claimed by the owners or their representatives. Many persons there, as in this country, deposit money without intimation of the fact to others, and then disappear from the scene. The English banks earn a large revenue from notes burned, lost at sea or otherwise destroyed. stroyed.

HOME AND HOUSEWIFE.

POINTERS ABOUT COOKING VEGETA. BLES FOR THE TABLE

The Water Used is an Important Consideration and it should be Soft or Made so-How to Tell When Vegetables are Fresh and in Their Best Condition. Some Useful Recipes.



HAT vegetables HAT vegetables form a most agree-able and useful part of our dally food, all will grant and they should be made the object of greater study than they usually are. They should be dressed with taste as well as care. The fresher all green vegetables are the more wholesome.

HAT vegetables form a most agree-able and useful part of our daily tood, all will grant and they should be made the object of greater study than they usually are. They should be made the object of greater study than they usually are. They should be dressed withtaste as well as care. The greater study than they usually are. They should be dressed withtaste as well as care. The greater are the more wholesome. When they are so they break or snap grisply, but should be cooking or have a wilted appearance they are stale.

Soft water is much the best to use for cooking vegetable, if pure and clean, but if hard water is used have it freshly drawn, and put in a little soda to soften. Nearly all vegetables should be thoroughly cooked, and are spotled if either over or under done. Those young and tender require less time than those more matured.

Green vegetables, with some exceptions, should be cooked in plenty of salied water, putting them in at its first boil. The quantity of salt to be used is a large table-poon to one gailon of water. All vegetables are done as soon as tender, and should be imposing to partly remove any strong odor they may possees. Peas, string beans and green corn should not be prepared for cooking until abour ready to be used.

Turnips, carrots and onions should not be prepared for cooking until abour ready to be used.

Turnips, carrots and onions should not be split, but sliced in rings across, as they cook thus sooner.

A very small bit of red pepper put in the water in which either meat or vegetables are boiled will, to some extent, decdorize the steam and save the diagreeable odor arising from cabbage, anions, etc.

Fotatoes should be peeled as thinly as possing, as the better part lies nearest present the blossom end of a dozen tome.

Stuffed and Baked Tomato*s. From the blossom end of a dozen tomators—smooth, ripe and solid—cut a thin slice, and with a small spoon scoop out the pailp without breaking the rind surjounding it. Chep a small head of cabage and a good-sized onion finely, and mix with them line bread crumbs and the pulp. Season with pepper and sait and add a cup of sweet cream. When all is well mixed, fill the tomato shells and place the tomatoes in a buttered baking-dish, cut ends up and put in the pans just enough water to keep them from burning. Drop a small lump of butter in each tomato and bake until we! done. Serve in the same dish.

Serve in the same dish.

CREAMED ONIONS.—Skin them and soak in cold water an hour or more. Then put in a saucepan and cover with boiling water well safted and boil until tender. Then cut the onions in small pieces and season with pepper and salt. Serve with a cream sauce as follows: Boil half a pint of milk, take one table-spoonful butter and half tablespoonful of flour. Rub mixture into a cream and stir into the boiling milk; stir until smooth and pour over the onions.

LETTUCE SALAD.—Take lettuce, washed well and chopped coarse, and make a dressing as follows: "Alix one salt-spoonful of salt and one-half salt-poonful of pepper in a cup. Add one table-spoonful of oil. When thoroughly mixed add one tablespoonful of vinegar and two more tablespoonful of vinegar and two more tablespoonful of oil. Pour over lettuce and serve.

COFFEE JELLE,—Take two tablespoons

COFFEE JELLY.—Take two tablespoons rules of gelatine and pour over it one pist of good coffee. When dissolved strain and set away in the ice chest to cool and thicken. Serve with sweetneed cream flavored with vanilla.

CLEANING POTS, KETTLES AND TINS,—
Boil a double handful of buy or grass in a new fron pot before attempting to cook with it; scrub out with soap and sand; then fill it with cold water and let it boil half an hour. After this you may use it without fear. As soon as you empty a pot or frying pan of that which has been cooked in it, fill it with hot or cold water (hot is best) and set it back upon the fire to scald thoroughly.

New tin cans should stand near the fire with boiling water in them, in which has been dissolved a spoonful of soda, for an hour; afterward be secured inside with soft soap; afterward rinsed with hot water. Keep them clean by rubbing with sifted wood ashoo or whitening.

Copper utensils should be cleaned with brickdust and flannel.

Never set a vessel in the pot closet without cleaning and wiping it thoroughly. If grease be left in it, it will grow rancid. If set aside wet, it is and

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KNIVES.—Clean with a soft flannel and Bath brick. If rusty, use wood ashes, rubbed on with a newly cut bit of Irish potato. This will remove spots when nothing else will. Keep your best set wrapped in soft white paper, then in linen, in a drawer out of damp and dust. Never dip the ivery handles of Enives in

SILVER.—Wash, after each meal, all that is soiled, in very hot soft water, with and soap. When fland and quickly on a clean towel; then poish with dry flannel. If discolored with egg, mustard, spinach, or beans, or by any other means, rub out the stain with a stiff toothbrush and silver soap.

or bears, or yarly other means, rue out the stain with a stiff toothbrush and sil70 reosp.

After rubbing with a stiff lather made with this, wash off with hot water, wipe and polish while hot. There is no neet for the weekly silver cleaning to be an event or a bugbear, if a little care and watchfulness be observed after each meal. Silver should never be allowed to become dingy. If Pridget or Chloe will not attend properly to this matter, take it in hand yourself. Have your own soap cups—two of them—one with common soap the other with a cake of silver soap in the bottom. Have for one a mop, for the other a stiff brush—a tooth brush is best. Use your softest towels for silver.

For silver.

Besides being clean and easy of application, the silver soap will not wear sway the metal as will whiting or chalk or plate powder, however finely pulver med.