TRAPPED IN A STORM.

FOUR CHILDREN CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A BARN.

Cyclone Finds Victims at Illinois State Home for Feeble-Minded—Louisville Suffers Severely—Spalding Freed of One Charge—Treaty Must Wait.

Death in Its Wake.

Death rode on the wind which passed over Lincoln, Ill., Friday. In a terrific storm a barn on the grounds of the State home for feeble minded children was crushed like an eggshell, and when a rescuing party cleared away the ruins four dead and three injured boys were found, besides two attendants, one of whom and possibly both will die. The dead are: Sylvester Baker, Coatesville, Ill.; Cassie Lebanon, ward of Mrs. J. K. Carter and J. C. Cooper, Chicago; Cornelius Mackenzie, Chicago; James O'Brien, Chicago.

The injured are: Robert Ascott, Chicago; Heinrich Berger, Chicago; Milton Garrow, Ottawa; Lemuel Gleason, attendant; W. E. C. Witham, Gray's Lake; Jacob Wilmert, farm superintendent, fatally hurt.

Great Damage Done.

Factory roofs and chimneys were blown away, houses were damaged and trees dismantled. The center of the storm, however, was about the asylum, just west of the city. The roof of the north wing of the main building was injured and a chimney on the custodial building was blown over.

It was at the farm, however, that the greatest damage was done. There are sixty boys employed, under the direction of Superintendent Jacob Wilmert, to care for the 600 acres owned by the State. Besides these, other boys are hired to assist on extra work. Friday a party of twenty-six, averaging 14 years of age, were taken down to pick peas, under charge of Attendant Lemuel Gleason.

The day was intensely hot and when the work was done Gleason took the boys to Salt creek and treated them to a swim. As they started back the storm cloud was seen, and the attendant hurried the boys into the farm barn. This was the biggest barn in Logan County. It was 175 feet long by 28 feet wide, and was erected four years ago at a cost of $3,000.

Falls Without Warning.

Scarcely had the boys entered than the storm centered its fury on the structure. Without warning the timbers gave way and the barn fell, crushing its human occupants. The storm continued for thirty minutes, but before it was over the work of rescue was begun and four bodies brought from the ruins.

The financial loss to the State is $4,500 upon the different buildings and grounds, but the loss of forest trees—large ones in the park being lifted out by the roots—cannot be estimated.

SPALDING NOT GUILTY.

Former Chicago Banker Acquitted of Charge of Embezzlement.

Charles W. Spalding, former treasurer of the University of Illinois and president of the late Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, slipped through one of the loopholes of the law Friday and escaped a sentence to the penitentiary on a technicality. Charged with the embezzlement of eight bonds belonging to the endowment fund of the university and valued at $7,500, he was acquitted on the grounds that he had been improperly indicted, and that while he might have been found guilty of an improper use of the funds intrusted to his care, he was not guilty of embezzlement. Spalding is still in the county jail. He has missed only one of the twenty-nine chances that threatened to brand him as a criminal. There are twenty-eight indictments still hanging over his head, charging him with embezzlement of university funds and receiving deposits at the Globe Savings Bank after it became insolvent. Attorney Deneen intends to make the former banker run the full length of the gauntlet of the law before the prosecution shall cease.

NO ACTION ON TREATY.

Annexation Cannot Be Settled This Session of Congress.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said Friday that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration in the Senate during the present session of Congress.

"While," he said, "the opposition to the ratification of the treaty is not formidable as to numbers, it has already been made evident that it will be quite determined, and this fact, coupled with the impossibility of holding a quorum for any length of time after the passage of the tariff bill, has already forced the conclusion that an effort to secure immediate action would be futile; hence it will not be made. We shall, however, be able to get the treaty reported to the Senate. We shall also have it formally taken up so as to have it well to the front at the beginning of the next session."

DAMAGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Storm Wrecks Many Buildings and Hurts Fifteen People.

A thunder, rain and hail storm, resembling in many respects a cyclone, swept over Louisville, Ky., at 5:28 o'clock Friday morning and lasted until 6 o'clock. From 5:28 o'clock to 5:32 the wind blew fifty-five miles an hour, demolished several frail structures, unroofed scores of residences and business houses, smashed windows, tore down wires, uprooted trees and caused thousands of people to get from their beds into the debris-strewn streets. Fifteen persons were injured, but no one fatally. The property damage is estimated at $45,000. East of the city wheat fields were ruined and cattle killed by falling trees. In New Albany two Catholic churches and twenty other buildings were unroofed. The storm was the worst experienced since the cyclone of 1890.

An extraordinarily severe sentence was imposed recently on a lawyer convicted of forgery, conspiracy and perjury at Liverpool by Justice Wills. The man, who is 36 years of age, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. His frauds were particularly heartless ones on poor people.

The whaleback steamer City of Everett sailed from San Francisco for India with a cargo comprising 2,600 tons of corn for the famine-stricken natives of that country. Cash contributions of $200,000 were also taken.

TEXT OF THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION TREATY.

Provisions of the Pact Between the United States and the Little Island Republic as Signed and Sent to the Senate.

THE United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands, and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States; John Sherman, Secretary of State, the United States.

The President of the Republic of Hawaii; Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

ARTICLE I.

The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property, of every kind and description, belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such a manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

ARTICLE IV.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States shall not exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V.

There will be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other; and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN,
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Communication Which Accompanied the Treaty to the Senate.

The following is the text of the message sent to the Senate by President McKinley to accompany the Hawaiian treaty:

To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith to the Senate, in order that after due consideration the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant. For the better understanding of the subject I transmit, in addition, a report of the Secretary of State briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important result.

The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the King in 1826—the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disavow seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander and to recognize them by treaty as an independent state, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereignty toward the United States was exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1884, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view.

In brief, from 1820 to 1893 the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare, with the exclusion of all foreign influences save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter, as a sovereign contractant, upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through seventy years of their virtual independence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation.

The report of the Secretary of State exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiations and the features of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the Congress, and I cannot doubt, when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the national legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interest of this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

WEYLER IS A FAILURE.

Disastrous Results of His Year's Command in Cuba.

Under a recent date a Madrid newspaper man, writing to a London paper, gives a graphic account of Gen. Weyler's year of command in Cuba. It has from the beginning been marked with unexampled severity toward all classes of Cubans. One result of this has been the disappearance of the Moderates and Autonomists, some of whom have been driven into exile, others into the ranks of the Separatists. Another result has been to desolate a large part of the island. Gen. Weyler has literally made a solitude and called it peace. But it is not peace. With an overwhelming army he has made "military promenades" through the four provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, burning and ravaging everywhere. The insurgents have avoided coming to a pitched battle. So he has declared there are no rebels there and those provinces are pacified. But it is not so. No sooner has he turned back to Havana than the patriots are in the field again, masters of the whole country outside the few fortified towns, and often menacing the latter and inflicting severe losses upon the Spanish army itself.

The correspondent gives an impressive official summary of the losses sustained since the outbreak of the war. Down to December, 1896, Spain put into Cuba nearly 198,000 men, including 40 generals and 684 field officers. Of these there have been killed in battle or have died from wounds 2 generals, 12 field officers, 107 subalterns and 1,707 men. Losses from yellow fever and other diseases reach the appalling aggregate of 1 general, 30 field officers, 287 subalterns and more than 20,000 men. Although the official statistics are silent on this point, it is known that fully 20,000 men have been sent back to Spain in an invalid condition, most of them with shattered

GENERAL WEYLER.

constitutions, many of them to die. The total loss, then, to the Spanish army aggregates more than 44,000, or more than 22 per cent of the whole.

Against this the Spanish claim to have killed in battle 212 rebel officers and 13,091 men, to have wounded 41 officers and 3,522 men, to have taken prisoners 34 officers and 941 men, and to have received 22 officers and 2,594 men who have voluntarily surrendered. These figures, especially those of the killed, must be taken with much allowance, remembering that in the Ten Years' War the Spaniards claimed to have killed and captured more rebels than the whole population of the island. But even taking them at their face value, they show a total loss to the insurgents of only 20,457, or considerably less than half the Spanish losses. No wonder that, in view of this showing, Gen. Weyler realizes that he has failed.

News of Minor Note.

It is said that the present administration of Kansas is about to made a fight to obtain possession of a half-mile slice of the most valuable property now belonging to the city of Kansas City, Mo.

A cyclone struck St. Vincent island, of the Windward group, seriously damaging some of the public buildings, injuring a number of persons at Georgetown, capsizing a sloop and drowning three of the crew.

Later details of the murder of the French Catholic priest, Father Mazel, at Loli, in Kuangsi, show that the crime was committed by a marauding band and that no anti-Christian sentiment animated the criminals.

Siam's army is to be reorganized by Russian army officers, over 100 officers having volunteered as instructors in answer to a circular from the war department. The King of Siam will select fifty from among them.

An avalanche in Kashmir, involving the loss of life of several English officers, which has been paining many people in England, turns out to be the invention of a native servant who had run away from one of the officers.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The Senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of Senatorial procedure. The House adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted forty-five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Greer County, Oklahoma. Mr. Henry of Texas promptly objected, and the House decided to adjourn. Before the session began the hub of a wheel wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to Congress to recognize Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the Speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to Congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

The Senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill. Senator Tillman gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of $100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen.

The Senate made rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the Senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee proposed many changes, in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 31. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who expressed hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with. The Senate met at 11 a. m. and will continue to meet at that hour until the bill is disposed of. The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself were read to the Senate.

The Senate made greater progress Thursday on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed—namely, schedules H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. The portion of the bill passed is substantially the same as that reported, all committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Vest were systematically rejected by majorities ranging from five to ten. Mr. Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule, with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the Senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list. The House was in session an hour and a half, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer County, Oklahoma, was passed.

The tariff bill came to a halt in the Senate Friday, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political channels. Late in the day Mr. Morgan proposed a sweeping amendment to place a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on all articles now on the free list, with a few stated exceptions. In supporting the amendment Mr. Morgan called attention to the singular fact that the income tax feature of the Wilson bill is not repealed and can be enforced by a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States. Bills were passed for public buildings at Cleveland, O., to cost $2,700,000, and at McKeesport, Pa., to cost $200,000. Owing to the interest in the Hawaiian annexation treaty Mr. Davis of Minnesota secured an agreement for the printing of 5,000 copies of the treaty and other documents.

In the Senate Saturday the Finance Committee failed to secure adoption of its report fixing the tariff schedule upon matting, bagging, jute fabrics and burlaps. The effect is to restore floor mattings manufactured from straw and other vegetable substances to the free list. These include the Japanese, Chinese and Indian mattings; also burlaps, jute grain bags and cotton bagging. This result was reached by Messrs. Carter and Hansbrough, Republicans, uniting with the opposition.

Odds and Ends.

The army worm has cost America more than the Revolutionary war.

Over 600,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly for the manufacture of beef extracts.

The descendants of a single female wasp will often number 25,000 in one season.

Fleas will never touch an epileptic, and will instantly leave a dead or dying person.

Female spiders are much larger and more ferocious than the males, and often devour their husbands.

Two Bit is a novel name of the youngest town in the Black Hills. It is located in the gulch of that name in the northern hills near a mine which yields red paint.

Nearly seventy round towers, from thirty to 135 feet high, are found in various parts of Ireland. They are believed to have been used in the ceremonies of fire worship.

THE COCOANUT.

It Furnishes Food, Clothing, Shelter and an Intoxicating Drink.

The cocoanut is one of the most valuable fruits known. In its native land it furnishes food, shelter, clothing and a pleasant livelihood.

The majority of the cocoanuts used in this country come from Central America, as far down as Colombia and the Spanish main.

The different islands of the West Indies, especially the Islands of Caynon and St. Andrew, contribute large numbers.

The little island of San Blas furnishes the nut with the heaviest meat, the handsomest nut and easiest to work. The number of them, however, is extremely small.

The only cocoanut trees in this country are in southern Florida, but they are insignificant in number.

The trunk of the cocoanut tree is a hard, firm wood, and is used largely for building purposes, wharfs, dams and bridges.

The cocoanut is singularly wormproof. There is, however, one worm, a kind of borer, which attacks the tree itself. It starts from the ground and works its way up through the middle of the tree (where the sap runs), and eventually kills the tree. The leaves of the cocoanut tree are like palm leaves, fifteen feet long.

The blossoms and buds are treated by the natives to produce a liquid called arrack, which is very intoxicating. The tree grows from 50 to 150 years, and yields every year about 100 nuts. There are on one tree at the same time buds, blossoms and fruit, ripe and green and in all stages of ripening. The fruit drops off at night. A pulled nut is worthless. The milk inside of it turns sour shortly afterward and becomes green. Brushes are made of the fibre of the trees. The cocoanut wood takes a very fine polish, and is largely used for floors, being polished with the husk of the nut and a little beeswax. The nut in its native state is soft, tender and spongy. To take off the shell when the nut is perfectly fresh is very easy.

His First Patient.

"I am often amused when I think of my first patient," said a prominent Detroit doctor. "For days I had waited for some one to call upon me. One day, when I had about given up hope, there came a ring at the door. I answered it.

"'Be you the doctor?' said a small voice; and, looking down, I beheld the owner, a golden-haired child with bright blue eyes.

"'I am,' I said.

"'Then come quick,' she urged, breathlessly.

"'Is it so important?'

"'Indeed it it; he may die!'

"'What is the trouble, my child?'

"'He's got somefing in his froat, and it's choking him.'

"'I will follow you, my dear. We will soon see about it.'

"I followed the child to a handsome house, and she led me in the side door.

"'This way,' she said, 'he's up in my play room.'

"I thought this strange, but made no observation. She threw open the door of her play room, and there, among dolls and other toys, was a French poodle dog, choking and gasping.

"'Can you keep Fido from dying, Mr. Doctor?' implored the little one.

"I was highly indignant, but accepted the situation with the best possible grace.

"'I will try,' I answered; and, putting a hand down the blessed poodle's throat, extracted a good-sized bone. Fido at once became easier.

"'Will he need any medicine?' she asked.

"'I think not.'

"As I was leaving I met her stately mother, who stared at me in surprise. The child told her why I had been called, and the lady apologized to me for the child's presumption, as she called it. I answered with as much good grace as possible, and then departed. But one's fortune may hang upon a slender thread. The child was taken sick some weeks afterward, and insisted upon my being sent for. My little miss is now a handsome matron, with a good-sized family. I am their family physician."

A Novel Occupation.

A visitor in Pass Christian, Miss., the other day heard some pistol shots, and asked a negro boy what they meant. "Oh," was the reply, "them fellows dun be shootin 'fo' hats." "Shooting for hats?" exclaimed the visitor, "what on earth do you mean?" "Sure; dere is nuffin' strange 'bout dat; they's doin' it ebry day, 'most. When de train is comin' dey jes' fires dem shots when she gets good on to de bridge, an' de men dey sticks dere heads out to see what's up, and de wind jes' takes dere hats off an' drops 'em in de bay. Den dey rows around an' picks 'em up. Sometimes dey gets a lot of 'em. Other day Josh Johnson got seben." "What does Josh Johnson do besides shoot for hats?" was asked. "Oh, he fishes an' does odd jobs an' lives."—New York Tribune.

Tea Making.

Some of the Eastern methods of making tea are peculiar. The Himalayan natives form the leaves, small branches and seeds of the tea plant into a compact mass, made more condensed by a small addition of sheep's blood. They travel great distances, living only on this tea, and the flour from beans, preparing the tea by boiling the leaves for hours, and drinking the infusion by mixing with it some salt and clarified butter. I suppose it takes the place of our soups and broths, but it does not seem at all appetizing.

The first time a woman cries about a man, in his presence, he is affected, but she shouldn't try it on him very often.

Things Worth Knowing.

That clothes carefully folded and sprinkled are half ironed.

That a clean apron worn while hanging the clothes helps to keep them clean.

That the line, as soon as its duty is ended, should be reeled up and placed in a bag until next time.

That pillow slips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise if one wishes to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

That dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly.

That clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once; if allowed to lie together, many wrinkles accumulate.

That a pair of white gloves or mittens are a comfort to hands taken from hot suds to hang clothes in zero weather; also a close-fitting jacket and hood to keep one from catching cold.

That sheets folded across, bringing the wide and narrow hems together, then folded again, then ironed across both sides are finished quickly and look as well as if more time were spent on them.

The Care of Lamps.

All lamps should be thoroughly cleaned at least once in three months; the reservoirs and burners must be boiled in soda and water, dried before the fire, and then carefully brushed to free them from dirt. The cloths used for the daily dusting and trimming of the lamps should be frequently renewed, and to insure a good and steady flame the wicks should never be cut, but rubbed with soft paper until all the charred part is removed. When the lamps are not in use the wick should be kept turned down, as the oil is liable to ooze up between the collar and the burner, making the lamps greasy and causing an offensive smell. If lamps are altogether put aside, the oil should be emptied out and the wick removed. A pinch of salt or camphor dropped into the container of a lamp will cause it to burn very brightly.

Kitchen Walls.

Now that womankind is growing more scientific and taking a firmer grasp upon psychology, we find one of its primary laws—that of association—directing the renovation of the modern kitchen. The old, semi-annually whitened walls that soon succumbed to the smoke of broiling and the vapors of boiling are no longer tolerated. Only an environment that suggests absolute freshness and purity can be associated in the mind of the diner with the food that his fickle appetite does not always then find alluring. The kichen completely ceiled in some light, fresh looking, natural wood, or, better still, tiled all over—walls, ceiling and floor—is almost an absolute law.

Steamed Cherry Pudding.

Steamed cherry pudding may be made by separating two eggs, and adding to the yolks a cup of milk; stir in one and a half cups of flour and a tablespoonful of butter melted; beat thoroughly and add one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir in one cup of stoned cherries well floured, or a cup of seeded raisins, or the same of currants, or you may substitute blackberries for currants; then stir in the well-beaten white of one egg, turn into a greased mold and steam one and a half hours.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Potato Soup.

Pare and slice six common sized potatoes and place them in sufficient boiling water to cover them. Let them boil slowly till done; drain off the water, cover them with rich, sweet milk, add a little salt and pepper, and when the milk boils thicken it with a smooth flour paste, and, just before sending it to the table add a bit of butter the size of an egg. A few slices of dried beef soaked in cold water, and added when the milk is put in, improves this delicious soup.

Rhubarb Custard.

Take a bundle of rhubarb, wipe each stick with a damp cloth and cut into pieces about two inches long. Put the rhubarb into a pan with half a pound of loaf sugar and one gill of hot water. Boil gently. If it gets too dry, add a little more water. When the pieces are soft rub through a wire sieve. To each pint of rhubarb pulp that you have, add half a pint of good boiled custard. Mix well, sweeten to taste, and serve very cold in a glass dish.

Brief Hints.

Matting should be swept with a soft matting brush, plied with the grain of the weave. To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-laid floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

Clean the inside of the teakettle once in a while. You may think it is clean, but run your fingers about the bottom and then look at them; you will be surprised at what you find; even if this sediment is not dangerous, one really does not like "boiled germs" about.

Maple sugar frosting gives a delicious flavor to plain cake. To make it boil one-half cup of white sugar, one cup of maple sugar, and a little cold water. Boil till it forms fine hairs when dropped from the spoon. Add one-half cup of butter and sweet cream; boil ten minutes and stir till cold.