

Dr. Henry C. McCook, in a paper in the North American Review on the extermination of the mosquito, holds that there is hope for us in an increase of dragon flies and spiders, the particular enemies of this particular insect.

Duelling has not only long been sanctioned in the French army, but a recent order of the Minister of War seems to encourage it. The order interdicts the use of fencers, or foils, and specifies small swords or sabres. Duels with sabres, as fought in the French army, are almost always fatal to one of the combatants.

General Crook, the famous Indian fighter, wonders how so great a fraud as Sitting Bull could be made such a hero. He says that the old Indian is an ardent coward, but so full of conceit that he impresses people with his importance. "And no wonder he is conceited," adds the General, "for he has had offers of marriage from white women and endless requests for his photograph."

A New England manufacturer says that street musicians are a serious expense to manufacturing companies in country towns. A gypsy girl playing a tambourine recently passed his establishment, and he says, cost the company about \$200. Every employe in the big factory ran to a window, and work was suspended for nearly a quarter of an hour. Every circus parade costs him hundreds of dollars, and when a minstrel brass band marches by it costs from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

The total original cost of the British war ships of all sorts at the last Spithed review, paraded for the inspection of the German Emperor, was more than \$85,000,000. The number of ships present was seventy-three, of torpedo boats, thirty-eight. The weight of metal contained in the heavy guns was 8609 tons. The tonnage was approximately 360,000 tons. Five hundred and sixty-nine heavy guns, irrespective of quick firers and machine guns, composed the armament.

It is estimated that over \$2,500,000,000 is invested in the dairy business in this country; that 15,000,000 cows supply the raw material; that to feed the cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation; that 750,000 men are employed in the business, and over 1,000,000 horses. The cows and horses each eat 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 tons of cornmeal, about as much oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn. It costs \$480,000,000 a year to feed these animals, and \$180,000,000 to pay the hired help.

Dr. Brand, a young Frenchman, has discovered or invented a new cure for consumption. We have had the cold water cure, and now we shall have the cold fresh air cure. Slowly acclimating the patient to the action of air, Dr. Brand first open the window, then moves the bed on which the "subject" is lying every day a little nearer to it. The last stage of the cure consists in sleeping in the open air regardless of wind, rain or snow. It is said that the four patients who submitted to the hill-or-cure treatment last winter have gone home to their families rejoicing, every consumptive symptom having disappeared.

The practical extermination of the buffalo in a little over twenty years is one of the most curious results of the rapid developments of the West. A generation ago the buffalo roamed over the Western plains in countless thousands, but the skin hunters soon began their deadly work. From 1868 to 1872 it is estimated they slaughtered three and a half million buffaloes simply for their hides. The result of this warfare was that the animals were driven from their regular feeding grounds and in a few years became very scarce. Now it is estimated that there are not over 750 head on the continent, and these are all domesticated.

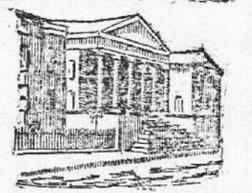
The use, or the alleged use, of cabbage leaves for tobacco made up in large cigars that sell for small prices is now an old thing. In the opinion of a New York paper, "one might suppose that there is sufficient genuine tobacco raised in this country and in the West Indies to meet the demands of all the smokers, but competition or something else has brought out a new imitation of the veritable leaf of St. Walter Raleigh. This is a preparation from rye straw. The substance is steeped in a strong solution made from tobacco stems, and is then manufactured in such a manner as to make a fair imitation of the sort of tobacco used for wrapping cigars. The flavor of the tobacco stems is communicated to the rye straw, and there is stamped on it the grain which is noticed in the leaf used for wrapping. It is said that many of the cheaper cigars now on the market have this spurious wrapper."

MONEY-MAKERS.

THE MEN WHO COIN UNCLE SAM'S GOLD AND SILVER.

A Visit to the Largest Mint in the World—The Processes of Turning Gold and Silver into Coin—How It is Milled.

The handsome structure at Fifth and Mission streets in which Uncle Sam's current coins are turned out, in co-operation with the establishments at New Orleans and Philadelphia, has attracted renewed interest since the appointment of General Dimond as Superintendent inaugurating a new regime by which a number of patriotic San Franciscans have been furnished with an office at the earliest possible date. To these and to the public generally it will be a matter of profit and useful information to repair to the mint about 9:30 A. M. The waiting-room is by this time pretty well filled and the early visitors have fully satisfied their curiosity in regard to the collection of coins and metals belonging to the State of California pioneers, and formerly known as Dr. Spier's collection. Among the contents of the cases is a complete set of United States dollars, fifty-two in number, one for every year in which they were coined.



THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The conductor having satisfied himself that he has as large a party as he can conveniently take in charge, gives the signal and descends to the basement with the preliminary remark for the visitor: "You are now in the largest mint in the world." There is a heavy sound of rolling wheels as the engine-room is entered. The motive power for the immense wheels and machinery is furnished by two engines, one for the coining presses, the other for the rollers. There is also a smaller engine for general purposes, which is constantly working. After a brief glance at the fires and huge boilers, the visitors pass on to the deposit and melting room. In this department the uncoined gold brought by private holders is taken in and recast for coin. Each deposit is melted separately and on the following day the value in coin is paid by the Treasurer.



CASTING GOLD INGOTS.

Gold requires a tolerably intense heat for fusion, though not nearly so great as in the case of iron or steel. Yet the visitor is able to convince himself by a passing glance at the crucibles in the furnace that the temperature approaches a white heat. When perfectly fluid the metal is run into steel molds, whence it comes forth as bars or ingots. A fragment of each ingot is removed and sent to the assaying department, where the percentage of pure gold is determined by cupellation. The value of each ingot is about \$1700, and it should be mentioned that ten per cent. of copper alloy enters into the composition of both silver and gold ingots that are to be used for currency. The ingots are taken to the rolling mill, where they are repeatedly put through steel rollers until the original short bar becomes a long strip of the width of the desired coin, and by reason of the rolling assumes a very dense, hard and brittle condition. During these operations the visitor's attention is drawn very strongly



ROLLING THE BARS.

to the fact that he is walking on a flooring consisting of movable iron gratings about eight inches square. Inquiry leads to the explanation that with all precautions to prevent waste, such as greasing the gold with beeswax and the silver with tallow, a considerable amount of dust is carried about the operating-room and a periodical sweeping is resorted to with surprising results. The guide intimates in a matter-of-fact way that the sweepings of the Mint are worth from \$30 to \$40 a day, and that in carpeted rooms enough gold dust is entangled in the fibres of the old carpet to more than pay for a new one. The sweepings contain of course silver and copper as well as gold, the copper by cupellation and the silver by the action of the nitric acid, in which gold is insoluble. The nitrate of silver is subsequently converted into chloride by the action of common salt and the chloride into pure silver by an easy chemical process.

After the bars have been annealed to get rid of the hardness and brittleness, the strips of gold with their coating of beeswax are passed through the cutting machine and then punched into blank coins or "planchets," which exactly resemble the future coin without the design and the milling at the edges. The strips, after the blanks have been punched out at the rate of 180 a minute, are sent

back to be remelted into ingots. The sight of these bars never fails to make the visitor's eyes flash with cupidity. The next operation is the washing of the planchets in hot water and soap to get rid of the beeswax, after which they are sent to the adjusting-room to be weighed. Each blank or planchet is passed upon most carefully in this particular: if too heavy it is milled down to standard weight, if too light it is remelted and recoined. When the machines are in active operation gold coin can be turned out at the rate of \$450,000 an hour. The milling of the coins is effected by raising an edge on them, with a suitable machine, for the purpose of protecting the face of the coin, for in a well-worn specimen it will be noticed that the milling disappears first, and when this has happened the inscription, alloy and date quickly follow suit. When the milling has been completed, the blanks go through another annealing process to soften them for the final impression which is to convert them into Uncle Sam's currency. The stamping is an operation requiring a pressure equal to 150 tons on every part of the blank, and

able to the eye is readily detected by the scales, and, before explained, in those planchets which are too heavy, the superfluous gold is filed off, while the light ones are set aside to be remelted. Not only is a careful tally kept of everything which passes through the hands of the "scissors-ladies," but there is a periodical house-cleaning, in the course of which the carpets and the gloves worn by the operators are burned to ashes for the sake of the precious dust which clings to them.—San Francisco Chronicle.



CLEANING THE PLANCHETS.

It is not surprising to find that when the latter are fed into the presses and clasped by the upper and lower die, they receive a minutely exact impression, while a toothed collar clamping them at the same moment, produces the reeded edge. After being once more individually weighed the coins are piled up in trays by an ingenious method which does the work almost automatically. The workman plunges his arm into the heap of coins, gives the tray a shake, and "they, presto!" in less than a minute the bright gold "twenties" are neatly piled away in rows, ready for circulation.

By this time the party is on the way out, and the conductor begins to count noses in the visitors' waiting-room, to see if the arrivals are numerous enough to form a new party. The survey thus described and concluded is that which falls to the lot of the routine visitor, but it cannot be said to be in any sense a complete inspection of the multifarious operations in progress at the Mint. Presumably the complete elucidation of the processes would merely weary the average curiosity seeker, besides consuming so much time that but one batch of visitors could be taken through in the brief two hours and a half allowed for daily inspection by the outside world.

Among the departments not usually shown is that devoted to refining. California gold contains from three to twelve per cent. of silver, and this has to be separated. For this purpose the crude product is melted, more silver is added so as to enable acid to act on the alloy, and the metal is "granulated" by being poured into cold water while still in a fluid state. The effect of this granulation is to convert the metal into a condition resembling popcorn or puffed stone, so that a large surface is exposed to the action of



ROLLING THE BARS.

the acid. After being boiled for some hours in porcelain pots the silver and base metals are taken up by the acid, while the gold remains as a dark powder at the bottom of the vessels. It is collected and taken to the melting-room, while the silver is easily recovered from the acid solution.

The gold having been tested for purity in the assaying room, is melted with sufficient copper to reduce the standard from 1000 to 903, the precise standard of ten per cent. being obtained by a subsequent addition of copper, according to the proportion, indicated by the assay. There are usually from thirty-six to forty ingots of gold, weighing sixty ounces each, in one melt.

A question which hovers on the lips of every visitor to the Mint, but which is, for obvious reasons of courtesy and propriety, rarely asked, is this: Where so valuable a substance as gold is freely handled by so many persons, how is it possible to prevent peculation and loss? The answer is found in the fact that gold is so heavy a metal that it is easy to keep a check or tally on all who handle it by the simple expedient of weighing, as it passes from hand to hand and from department to department. Gold is nineteen times heavier than water. No other metal, except platinum, could be used affectively as a substitute or imitation for it; and it so happens that platinum is itself very scarce, very valuable, and from its extremely high melting point, altogether useless for the purpose of fraudulent substitution of alloys for gold. The weight test is therefore an effectual check, and as each employe is interested in conserving his own reputation for integrity, he cannot afford to overlook any shortcomings on the part of the gold received from his neighbor. Whenever a bar or other portion of uncoined gold passes from one department to another it is checked and receipted for. Thus after the annealing process is completed the ingots of bars are delivered to the melder and refiner, and in turn to the treasurer, who weighs them accurately and then delivers them to the coiner. Ingots thus delivered for \$20 pieces are about twelve inches long, one and seven-sixteenths wide, and nearly half an inch thick.

The work of adjusting the planchets is done by females, each of whom sits in front of a little pair of scales and weighs every planchet without fear or favor. In consequence of the great specific gravity of gold, a difference altogether insappreciable to the eye is readily detected by the scales, and, before explained, in those planchets which are too heavy, the superfluous gold is filed off, while the light ones are set aside to be remelted. Not only is a careful tally kept of everything which passes through the hands of the "scissors-ladies," but there is a periodical house-cleaning, in the course of which the carpets and the gloves worn by the operators are burned to ashes for the sake of the precious dust which clings to them.—San Francisco Chronicle.

King of the Dressmakers.
The greatest of dressmakers is Charles Frederick Worth, an Englishman by birth, but his fame was made in Paris during the second empire. He was born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, and his parents apprenticed him to a printer. Worth disliked the business exceedingly and seven months after entering it abandoned the printing office and went to London. He had secured employment in a dry goods store, where he remained six years.



CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH.

While there he conceived the idea of becoming a dressmaker, and thought of Paris as the most eligible place in which to follow out his inclination. He had learned the French language before going to Paris, where, when he was about twenty-two years old, he found employment. After a few years he and a partner began business for themselves. The partnership continued until 1870, in which year Worth became the sole name of the establishment. Worth had received medals for designs at the exhibitions of London and Paris before he was so fortunate as to make dresses for the Empress Eugenie. This was the beginning of an illustrious reputation which is still maintained.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The city of New York has 600 Sunday schools.

About 25,000,000 letters pass yearly between the United Kingdom and North America.

Athens, Ga., has a cow that walked on the cross ties over a trestle 65 feet high and 150 yards long.

Nearly every vessel cleared from San Diego, Cal., nowadays carries from ten to eleven tons of honey.

The Florida State Board of Health requires all cities of 10,000 inhabitants to dispose of refuse by cremation.

Four million shoe boxes were used by New England manufacturers last year. They cost from 25 to 50 cents each.

There are 32,000 benefit and burial clubs registered in England and Wales, with funds which amount to \$155,000,000.

When penicium was first discovered in the United States it was bottled and sold for medicinal purposes under the name of rock oil.

France's production and consumption of milk amount every year to 1,350,000,000 gallons, which is three times in excess of the production of wine.

A well recently found near Pittsburg delivers fresh water, salt water, and gas at the same time. There are two castings, one within the other.

Within the last few weeks more than 50,000 acres have been bought in the Bahamas by British and American capitalists, to be devoted to raising sisal hemp.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intends prosecuting all householders in London who go to the seaside or elsewhere, leaving their cats to starve in the streets.

A curious feature of the artificial teeth industry is the variety of color required for different countries. Canada, for instance, demands teeth of snowy whiteness, South America those of yellow color, and China only black teeth.

A San Diego grocer kept a fine malleable cat to kill off rats. One night he was attacked by a giant tarantula and was found dead the next morning. The tarantula was subsequently captured and is now on exhibition. It is four inches long.

A London shoemaker has invented a boot to make small people appear tall. The invention is an odd and ingenious one. Instead of tacking six inches onto a person's heel, a pair of entirely false feet made of cork are put into the shoes.

When the wearer gets into them he or she is raised according to the inches of cork. Of course, in this invention the original foot is made to combine with the cork one under the leather in such a manner that the line of demarcation is not perceptible.

Use of Cats' Whiskers.
Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close glands under the skin, and each of these long and stiff hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object is thus felt distinctly by the animal, although the hairs themselves are insensible. They stand out on each side in the lion as well as in the cat; so that from point to point they are equal to the width of the animal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood, in an imperfect light we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body; they prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves which would give warning to his prey if he were to attempt to pass through the close a bush; and thus in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads (the reticulate claws never coming in contact with the ground) they enable him to move toward his victim with a stillness greater even than that of the snake that glides along the grass and is not perceived till it is coiled round its prey.—American Cultivator.

A BIG WESTERN WOLF HUNT

EXCITING SPORT OF THE WYOMING RANCHMEN.

Wolves and Coyotes Driven From Their Dens by Dynamite—Clearing the Country of Wild Animals.
A correspondent of the New York World writing from Cheyenne, says: Although hunting parties have frequently gone out in Wyoming for the royal sport of wolf-hunting, yet the idea of a systematic drive, having for its scope of operations several hundred square miles of territory, was a novel one and attracted widespread attention among Wyoming people.

The rapid setting up of Nebraska has driven many wolves and coyotes across into Wyoming. The repeal of a scalp-bounty law by the last Territorial Legislature has removed much of the incentive to killing the animals and has resulted in their increase to phenomenally large numbers. The stockmen have been heavy losers from this condition of affairs. Young calves and colts fall easy victims to a pack of hungry gray wolves or coyotes. Even yearling calves were pulled down and killed if they strayed away from the herd of cattle to which they belonged. Hundreds of dollars have been lost this season by the cattle and horse raisers of Southern Wyoming, and a big wolf drive was the outcome.

At daylight, from every ranch in the wolf-infested region, stockmen, herders and cowboys, well armed and mounted took the field against the wolves. They were reinforced from Cheyenne by over three hundred mounted men and boys. Stockmen and cowboys from other parts of the county joined the Cheyenne party and brought horses and dogs to aid in the chase. A large number of ladies attended on horseback and in carriages to witness the drive.

At 7 o'clock the long line of riders, under command of ten captains of the chase, spread out and moved forward. From the hills near the Oregon ranch, where the extreme right wing of the line started, the scene was uniform and stirring. As far eastward as the eye could reach horsemen were riding to and fro in the tall grass of the creek bottoms. Mingling with the cornet calls of the captains of the different divisions was the musical clamor of scores of yelping and barking dogs of every description, from the shapely bound to the yellow cur, who was present to go under horses' heels and take stray shoos into his anatomy. All the haunts of the wolves and coyotes were ridden through and beaten. The occupants usually were scared by the din of the approaching chase and raced across the prairie toward the shelter of the caves in Chalk Bluffs far in advance of the line of hunters. Occasionly a slinking pair of coyotes or a snarling gray wolf was run down and a fusillade of shots from the hunters cut them down without mercy. Whenever a wolf came into sight a bunch of riders would race after him in the cowboy style, horses on a dead run, hats waving and every man yelling in a style that would scare an Indian.

A lively incident of the chase was when the hounds turned a big gray wolf and brought him at bay near the line of riders. Afraid to shoot at him for fear of killing some of the dogs, expert cowboys set out to rope him. A skillful roper threw his lariar fairly over his wolfship's head. The other roper missed him and the successful cowboy had a lively time bringing his quarry to the death. The brute snarled and snarled and made a savage rush at his captor. Whirling his horse quickly to one side and then giving him the spurs the horseman rode at full speed across the prairie, throwing the wolf off his feet and dragging him to death across the rough ground. Jack rabbits and antelope were raised by the chase, but were not disturbed, the rules of the drive being not to mangle the meat. At the different points of rendezvous along the bluffs ample preparations had been made for the hunters. Tender yearling steers had been barbecued and big kettles of boiling coffee added an appetizing flavor tempting to the hungry riders. For a while the hunt partook of the nature of an immense picnic, and while the cow ponies of the ranchers and the thoroughbred mounts of the town sportsmen munched their oats in common their riders formed picturesque groups under the cottonwoods, and over their roasts beef and coffee detailed the adventures of the morning's drive.

After dinner the real work of the day commenced. Along the line of bluffs for their entire length the dens of the wolves had been marked, and some of them barricaded with stones to prevent the escape of the occupants. From the four point of rendezvous along the valley the hunters moved against the cliffs. Fires were built at the entrance of the caves. Green bushes and sulphur were thrown in the flames to make a smoke disagreeable enough to the wolves to force them from their hiding places. A cordon of men and boys, armed with revolvers, rifles and revolvers, formed around the cave. When the blinded and bewildered coyotes and wolves broke into view through the smoke and flames they fell easy victims to the volley of bullets which greeted them. When fire failed to bring out the wolves, charges of dynamite and giant powder were exploded in the caves and the entire front of the cliffs blown down, burying the animals in the ruins. All afternoon the work of extermination went on, and was only brought to a close by nightfall. Several hundred coyotes and gray wolves were killed along the entire line. Many predicted accidents from the handling of so many firearms, and most of the townspeople who attended the hunt took out twenty-four-hour accident policies. Over \$110,000 was the aggregate amount of insurance taken out. But one accident occurred. A hunting wagon was overturned on a side hill and one of the occupants had his arm broken.

The Force of Evaporation.
An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3000 feet, scientists concluded that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3000 feet in every minute, or about 900,000,000-horse-power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small proportion is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to the sea, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO SWEEP.

Some persons advise scattering small bits of wet paper over the carpet, to take up the dust when sweeping. This may answer well where a broom is used, but if you use a carpet sweeper, you will find that the paper does not always come off the carpet readily. It hugs down so closely that the sweeper slides over it without being able to take hold of it. We have found nothing so satisfactory as bran and salt well-moistened but not wet. The bran takes up the colors in the salt seems to freshen up the colors in the carpet. The sweeper will take up every particle of dust without any trouble.—American Agriculturist.

MOths IN CLOTHING.

More than 150 years ago Reaumur, observing that clothing moths never attacked the wool and hair of living animals, inferred that the natural odor of the wool or of the oily matter in it was distasteful to them, consequently he rubbed various garments with the wool of fresh pelts, and also wet other garments with the water in which wool had been washed, and found that they were never attacked by moths. Experiments with tobacco smoke and the odor of spirits of turpentine showed that both were equally destructive, but it was necessary to close the rooms very tightly and keep the fumes very dense in them for twenty-four hours to obtain satisfactory results. Chests of cedar or sprigs of this tree are so disagreeable to them that they will not deposit their eggs where this odor is at all strong; but should the eggs be laid before the garments are packed away the odor will not prevent the hatching of the eggs nor the destructive work of the larvae afterward. Clothing may also be protected from moths by packing it in stout cotton or paper bags made perfectly tight, but this must be done before the moths appear on the wing.

RECIPES.

Carrots with White Sauce—The small, French carrots, or larger ones sliced, are delicious if simmered until tender in salted water, and served in white sauce, made by adding a spoonful of flour wet with cold milk to a cup of boiling milk. Stir in a lump of butter, season to taste, lay in the carrots and let them get hot through.

Deviled Fish—Half a pound of any cold, boiled, flaky fish; shred fine. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with a little milk and stir it into a gill of boiling milk; add a desert-spoonful of butter and remove from the fire. Pour over the fish; add also two yokes of hard-boiled eggs mashed fine, a tablespoonful of finely-minced parsley, and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Fill clean scallop shells with the mixture, brush over with beaten egg, cover with crumbs and brown.

Apple Pudding—A very nice pudding is made from stale cake and stewed apples either fresh or dried. Crumble the cake and put a thick layer in a buttered pudding dish, add a layer of stewed apples and add another of cake crumbs. For a quart dish of this mixture, beat the yokes of two eggs and the white of one with a pint of milk and three table-spoonfuls of sugar; pour over the cake and apples and bake thirty minutes. Draw to the oven door and cover with a meringue, made from the white of the egg beaten with sugar.

Shoulder of Lamb—A shoulder of lamb cooked as follows is a very cheap and excellent dinner: Have the butcher cut out the shoulder-blade, and the first length and half the second of the fore-leg, taking care not to mangle the meat. Coat with a forcemeat made of bread crumbs with one boiled and mashed onion, seasoned with salt, pepper and sage. Truss it up something in the shape of a duck and sew shut. Lay in a dripping-pan on a few sliced vegetables, pour over a gill of hot water, and bake twenty minutes to the pound. Garnish with new, small carrots, onions and new potatoes; strain and thicken the gravy, pour it over all and serve.

Rolled Beefsteak—Make a dressing of a cup of fine bread crumbs, an ounce of minced salt pork, sage, salt and pepper, and mix well with a table-spoonful of melted butter. Lay two pounds of round steak on a board, trim off the fat, and with a chopping-knife gash the upper surface, but do not cut through. Spread the dressing on this side, roll up like jelly cake and fasten with skewers. Lay over a few thin slices of salt pork and lay in a saucetpan with a little carrot and onion, cover with a pint of water to which has been added salt and a little vinegar. Simmer until tender, probably three hours. Lay in a baking-pan, dredge with flour, and brown quickly. Strain and thicken the gravy and pour over the meat.

Sweetbreads—Farmers frequently kill their own calves and sell them to a country butcher, who does not know the value of the sweetbreads, for which a city customer must pay from forty to seventy-five cents a pair. They are easily cooked, and most delightful when prepared properly. Soak them in a bowl of cold water for an hour; pull off the skin and fat; parboil for twenty minutes in water with a little salt; throw in cold water for five minutes and then press between two plates with a weight on top until perfectly cold. Dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot drippings. They are especially nice with green peas served in a circle around them.—American Agriculturist.

Miss Juanita Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, a little girl six years old, recited a poem, "The Mothers of Men," at the testimonial to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in Newport recently.

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