Popular Science

A NEW KIND OF COTTON.

Fiber Is Made from the Cellulose of Fir Trees Freed from the Bark and Knots.

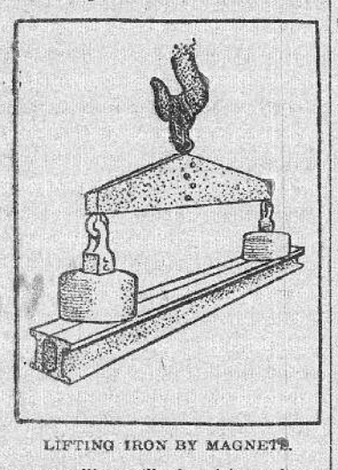
The French chamber of commerce at Milan says that an artificial cotton is now made from the cellulose of the fir tree freed from bark and knots, reports Casul Haynes, of Rouen, France. The fibers, after being pulverized by a special machine, are placed in a horizontal, brass, lead-lined cylinder of some 3,500 cubic feet capacity and steamed for ten hours, after which 2,000 cubic feet of a bisulphate of soda wash is added and the whole is heated for 36 hours under a pressure of three atmospheres. Then the wood, or fiber, which has become very white, is washed and ground by a series of strong metallic meshes, after which it is again washed and given an electro-chemical bleaching by means of chloride of lime. Passage between two powerful rollers then dries the matter, producing a pure cellulose, which when reheated in a tight metal boiler containing a mixture of chloride of zinc and hydrochloric and nitric acids, to which is added a little castor oil, casein and gelatin to give resistance to the fiber, gives a very consistent paste. Threads are then produced by passing this paste through a kind of drawplate. These threads, after being passed over a gummed cloth, are immersed in a weak solution of carbonate of soda and passed between two slowly turning drying cylinders. Finally, to give the necessary solidity, the thread is treated to an ammoniacal bath and rinsed in cold water, after which the product is pliable and works well.

In Bavaria experiments have recently been made to produce cotton from pine wood, and it is claimed that the trials have been very successful.

LOADS LIFTED BY MAGNETS

They Sustain Weight of Many Tons and Have Supplanted Hooks and Other Devices.

With the constant increase in the use of the electric current for driving machinery has come the introduction of electromagnets in the place of hooks and other devices, for fastening loads that are to be lifted and carried by cranes. Such magnets are now employed in



LIFTING IRON BY MAGNETS.

many rolling mills, foundries and machine shops for lifting heavy iron and steel plates, beams, billets, and so forth. The apparatus is capable of wide application wherever an electric power current is available for energizing the magnet. It is said that considerable time is saved in comparison with the old methods, as only two or three seconds are required to impart the requisite lifting power. Such magnets can be made to sustain a weight of many tons.—Youth's Companion.

FEW SNAKES IN NEW YORK

Copperhead and Rattler Are the Only Poisonous Species About the Great Metropolis.

Over the country extending for many hundreds of miles both north and south of New York, the same embracing the Adirondacks, the Catskill and Blue Ridge mountains, there are but two species of poisonous snakes—the rattlesnake and the copperhead, declares the New York World. The former may be at once distinguished by the rattle, while the latter is a reptile of beautiful hues, showing rich, reddish-brown bands on a hazel body-color. The bands are very narrow on the back and very wide on the sides, presenting the outlines of numerous dumbbell-shaped markings. Despite the presence of these poisonous snakes in the eastern states accidents are of great rarity. The rattlesnake is an honest brute and usually gives ample warning of its presence. The copperhead is a secretive species and generally prefers flight to combat.

Where Bullets Must Stop.

A series of interesting firing trials was recently undertaken by the Swedish government. The purpose of these experiments was to examine the effect of shooting against pasteboard. The trials were conducted on the wharves of the Swedish navy in Karlskrona, and the target used was a prepared one of mill-board, against which fire from revolvers, rifles, carbines and machine guns was directed. The pasteboard, which was three inches thick, resisted completely the bullets fired from the small arms, but was perforated by the projectiles from the machine guns. The experiments may be said to have given very interesting results. Bullets from the carbines used are able to penetrate wooden planks five inches in thickness, but they could not penetrate the pasteboard, which was only three inches thick.

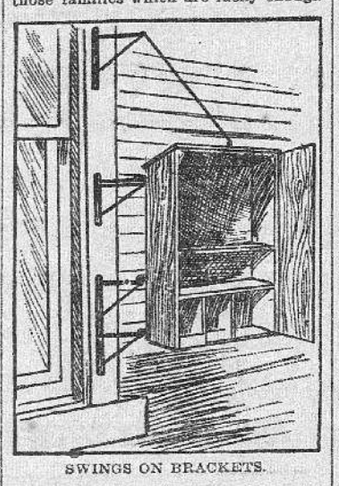
Promoting Growth of Oysters.

One of the recent interesting food discoveries is that the growth and fattening of oysters may be promoted by supplying with commercial fertilizers the minute diatoms on which the bivalves thrive. This discovery is due to Dr. H. F. Moore, of the United States bureau of fisheries.

A WINDOW REFRIGERATOR.

It May Not Come Up to the Regulation Ice Chest, But Surely It Is More Convenient.

In the southern states, where the thermometer seldom gets below 60 or 70 degrees, except in the very heart of the winter months, it is often a difficult problem to keep perishable foods in good condition. This is also true in the northern states in the summer season, and the housewife has to have an ice chest or refrigerator in which to store certain articles of food. Fruits of all kinds, butter, meats and similar vegetables must be kept out of the heat, as we all know that they will not be fit to put on the table if they are not perfectly fresh. In those families which are lucky enough



SWINGS ON BRACKETS.

to possess an ice chest or refrigerator it is generally placed in the cellar, where it is always cooler and where the ice melts less rapidly, or sometimes it is put out in the yard. Every time an article is wanted, even if it is only a glassful of ice water, it means a trudge up and downstairs, which is very tiring to the housewife. A very compact and convenient substitute for the refrigerator is shown in the illustration. It will be observed at a glance how useful it would be and also the time that would be saved. The inside compartments can be arranged to suit the individual taste, and the box placed where it would be most easy to reach. The idea of the inventor is to fasten the chest, as it might be called, on swinging brackets just outside of the kitchen window, where it would be handy to reach. After the article wanted has been removed from the chest it can be pushed back against the wall out of the way.

Another very great advantage is that it could be used in winter as well as summer, as in winter the cold air would be sufficient to keep fresh all perishable articles.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NO MORE LIGHTNING RODS

They Are Out of Popular Favor, Although Still Credited with Some Slight Value.

Lightning rods have fallen into deep disfavor almost everywhere nowadays, but they are valued least by the hasty people who once valued them most, and those who really know the most about them still credit them with a measureable, though small, amount of protective power—if properly constructed and maintained, as they hardly ever are. For those who consider even a slight diminution of the danger of lightning worth securing at some expense in money and a good deal of care, the weather bureau offers information and advice prepared for it by Prof. W. S. Franklin, of Lehigh university.

The first desideratum is what the electricians call a "good ground"—that is, close and permanent connection with a large mass of high electrical conductivity, like damp soil or an extensive system of metallic pipes. The lightning rod itself should be a wide band, a thin-walled tube or a wire cable, rather than a solid wire, for so is the conductivity of a given amount of metal largely increased. And of extreme importance is it that the course of the rod to the ground should be as short and straight as possible. If the pathway provided for the "bolt" be devious the impatient messenger from—or to—the clouds will not follow it, no matter how much is spent for glass or other insulators, while if the path be straight the insulators are needless for any charge the rod can carry.

What happens when a good lightning rod is put to test is thus described by a man who went through the experience at a mountain hotel in this state: "I was standing on the piazza when the most tremendous shock or concussion conceivable took place. I had a sudden dazzle in the eyes, a bitter taste in the mouth, a violent singing in the ears, a pungent sulphurous odor in the nose and a severe headache. Then I learned that the house had been struck by lightning; that is to say, that the conductors had functioned effectively and had safely conducted the electricity into the lake, instead of the discharge falling upon the hotel and wrecking it."—N. Y. Times.

Manufacture of Copra Oil.

Copra is the meat of the cocoanut, from which oil is extracted. The nut is broken by hand and the meat extracted and dried in kilns or in the sun. The oil is generally used for the manufacture of soap, but of late years methods of refining it have been perfected, with the result that a considerable proportion is now sold for alimentary purposes. Copra is not treated to a first and second pressing, as are most oil seeds. The raw material is first passed through a cylinder press. The pulpy mass issuing therefrom is then treated in a box press, and no distinction is made between the oils resulting from the two processes. The high-grade oils are obtained by clarification and filtration. Copra cake is very seldom treated by chemical process, as it finds a ready sale for stock feeding purposes.

A Safe Third-Rail System.

An electric third rail system that is claimed to be safe and trustworthy has been invented by a Chicago man. By means of his device, in which the third rail is inverted and practically hidden from view, the inventor declares it impossible for persons or animals to come in contact with the charged rail.

Her Last Resort.

Manager—What do you want to be a star for?

Actress—Well, I've failed at everything else.—Brooklyn Life.

The Household

WEDDINGS TOO EXPENSIVE.

Costly Accessories Often Unnecessary and May Be Curtailed with Perfect Propriety.

Recently a woman who has dwelt many years in the fashionable world remarked that as the years go on and the expenses—which include modern necessaries—increase, in the same ratio, the requirements of an up-to-date fashionable life multiply; and these nowadays are totally different from those of even 25 years ago.

Formerly a bride's trousseau was all that she had to think about. Now, however, she finds that there are other accessories which considerably augment her expenses.

One very costly item is the expensive souvenir of the occasion in the shape of some article of jewelry which she is expected to give to each one of her bridesmaids, and often also (although this is not obligatory), some costly item of the bridesmaids' dresses, such as a hat, muff or some other accessory.

Besides these she, too, must in these latter days give a farewell dinner to her attendants and especial friends, which is generally a "hen" function, although some prefer to enliven the entertainment by the introduction of the masculine element.

All of which, taken together, forms no inconsiderable portion of the general outlay, the aggregate sum of which amounts in some cases to a small fortune.

"There is only one decent way to get out of all this," said a bride-elect recently, "and that is to have no bridesmaids at all. If you have them you are expected to do all these things, and my people find that my trousseau and wedding breakfast are quite sufficient to please the family, without all the rest of it, so I am going to cut all that out."

Learn to Keep Your Temper.

One of the most difficult things to do, sometimes, is to keep one's temper. A calm serenity of temper and a self-control which keeps a person unruffled amid the petty annoyances and ills of every-day life indicate the possession of perfect mental health. Nowadays people are very fond of saying so-and-so was "just mad," meaning very angry; but it would be well if temper were more often seriously regarded as madness. It may be preventable madness, but madness it is while it lasts, and there is seldom anyone who is made more unhappy by it than the person who gives way to it. In our treatment of the ill-tempered the cultivation of the art of not hearing will be very helpful. It is a useful art all through life.—N. Y. Weekly.

Bath That Is Refreshing.

The directoire bath is the very latest thing. It is a bath made of sweet-scented water in which there is enough acid to be invigorating. It is a bath of a previous generation and it is one which every athlete of the present day should try. To make a directoire bath take a tub of hot water and pour into it a quart of bath vinegar, if one can afford it. If one cannot indulge in this extravagance, then take a pint. If this is too much, at least pour in a few tablespoonfuls. A bath in bath vinegar is good for the muscles. It drives away rheumatism, it cures neuralgia, it is just the thing for a stiff neck and it takes the ache out of tired bones.

A Difference.

She—He has five marriageable daughters, has he not?

He—Well, I know he has five hugable daughters.—Yonkers Statesman.

PRETTY SUIT FOR AUTUMN.

It Is Made So That, with a Few Alterations, It Can Also Be Worn Next Spring.

A light weight India serge is the material in the model shown here, in color a deep navy blue, with which white moire is combined in collar and cuffs, the braiding thereon in apple green and black soutaches, with a hair line of gold following the design. The buttons continue this color scheme in enameling, showing three of the colors, white and gold predominating, the blue only in patches. The skirt is over a drop lining of navy blue taffeta, which is finished with two narrow bias ruffles, each corded in three rows; and ruffles cut in this way do not break or fray out as easily as those on the straight that are plaited, the edge of each plait wearing in slits in a very short time. The skirt itself is in 24 strips, for they can hardly be

A SERGE SUIT FOR FALL.

called gores, each stitched down with the effect of a wee tuck at seam, and each has an additional plait as it flares below knee, graduating in length towards back and giving fullness at hem without adding too much to the weight. The coat is tucked front and back in imitation of the skirt, and is double-breasted, with slight front blouse over the plain, heavily-stitched belt. The shoulder is long, the sleeve gathered at top with rather more fullness than appears below elbow, where it is drawn into the high cuff. The cuffs and collar, besides the braiding, are edged with pipings in green, blue and black, divided by threads of gold. The hat is of blue, satin finish, felt trimmed, with a coque plume, a velvet band and gilt buckle. A blue chiffon scarf is twisted around the crown, and may be tied under chin at will. The hats for early autumn wear, of chenille braid, are found in a great variety of shapes and colors. It is really a great economy to get a pretty and becoming toque or turban of this kind, and add some simple trimming, such as a coque pompon or some silk and velvet roses which, if placed at just the right angle, will give a most attractive finish, and the hat will be new and smart for the few weeks that must elapse before the winter styles are fully decided upon.—Vogue.

Steam Made His Fortune.

"Steam is a great thing," remarked a French traveler in a railway carriage to his vis-a-vis.

"So it is," was the reply; "I owe my fortune to it."

"Monsieur is manager of a company?"

"No."

"An engineer, perhaps?"

"No; I have lost a number of rich relatives by railway accidents."—Tit-Bits.

Punishing Him.

De Riter—Oh! but I wish I knew how to get back at that editor for rejecting my poems.

Crittick—Send him some more of your stuff to read.—Philadelphia Press.

THREE BRIDAL TOILETTES

Gowns for Bride, Bridesmaids and Matron of Honor Described in Detail.

THE charming gowns here illustrated were designed for the American Dressmaker by Mme. Baker, the famous fashion expert. Figure 1 is a gown for a matron of honor. The toilette is of ciel blue crepe de chine in Marie Antoinette style with shirred bodice and trimmings of point gaze lace and satin ribbon. Figure 2 is a wedding gown of ivory chiffon cloth with shirred skirt, fichu and puffed elbow sleeves of same. Trimming: Flounces, galons, bolero frills and yoke of point Alencon lace. Figure 3 is a bridesmaid's toilette of pale rose satin de chine with tucks, ruchings, flounces and puffs. Surplice waist tucked over shoulders and sleeve puff. Vest of point gaze lace; trimming of embroidery in rose with silver.

NO HOME OR COUNTRY.

Queer Predicament of Seminole Negro Indians, at Present on a Texas Reservation.

According to reports received at the war department, the so-called Seminole negro Indians, sequestrated on Fort Clark military reservation in Texas, have neither country, home nor citizenship. The peculiar situation of these mongrel people has been under consideration at the war department for many years, with a view to more clearly defining their legal and political status, but so far nothing has been done for their relief. There are about 150 of these Indians. They all reside at Fort Clark, by permission of the war department, and are under the control of the post commander. They are reputed to be peaceable and honest, live in huts and houses, cultivate some ground, raise a little stock, and support themselves by their own labor. Twenty of them are enlisted scouts, eight at Fort Clark and 12 at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and as such, it is reported, render excellent service. Their history in brief appears as follows:

They were originally with the Seminole Indians in Florida. About 1849 their ancestors emigrated to Mexico. Corp. Tibbits, a survivor of these movements, the oldest man among them, and who claims to have been born in the Indian territory, says: "We remained in Mexico until 1870, then recrossed into United States at Eagle Pass, Tex. (old Fort Duncan.) A number of us enlisted as scouts. About 40 of these scouts, with their families, came to Fort Clark in 1876." He claims that some kind of "a treaty paper," which was accidentally burned, promised them homes back in the Indian nation (Indian territory.)

It seems that by a ruling of the interior department they are not beneficiaries in any respect under the Seminole treaty of 1866.

Gen. McKibbin, in his annual report for 1900, said regarding these people:

"Having forfeited their rights to residence and citizenship in Mexico, and being neither citizens of the United States nor recognized by the Seminoles as part of their people, some action should be taken whereby the status of these people may be defined. It is respectfully recommended that the attention of congress be called to these people."

Gen. Grant stated in his annual report of 1903 that "many, if not all, of the male adults have been at one time or another enlisted in the army as scouts, so that at the present time the entire adult male population may be regarded, more or less, as discharged veterans; in some instances the grandfather, father and son in a family having all served as scouts in the regular army" "As it is, however, they are an interesting tribe of mongrel Americans, and dependent as they are upon the mercy and management of the military at Fort Clark, they are nothing more than wards of the military department."

"In the final consideration of the status of these people with the view to determine what shall be done with them," said Gen. Grant, "I recommend that the government purchase or secure in the Indian territory a tract of land sufficient and suitable for the support of these so-called Seminole negroes, and that they be located thereon, with full permanent title and some immediate help to start them as farmers.

Gen. Lee, the present commander of the department of Texas, has just made a special report to the war department regarding these Indians in which he indorses the recommendations of Gens. McKibbin and Grant that suitable provision be made for them. Gen. Lee speaks of the Indians as "deserving people," and says that "they have rendered most faithful and efficient service as scouts and merit generous treatment." He concurs in the recommendation that they may be given a home in the Indian territory. "If this should be impracticable," says he, "it is suggested that they be permitted to remain on the Fort Clark military reservation as now; and in the event of the abandonment of the reservation, suitable portion of the same be allotted to them for homes. In recognition of their past excellent services and their present usefulness along the border, as required, it is recommended that their enlistment and reenlistment as scouts be continued without reduction."

Prison Without Walls.

Represa, a convict prison in California, is unique in the fact that it possesses no wall. The grounds are studded with 19 guard posts, which are built of stone and wood, and resemble a system of lighthouses. They are built on salient points of observation and are fitted with Gatling machine guns, Winchester rifles and shotguns. These posts are from 40 to 60 feet high and are placed various distances apart averaging 300 yards. No convict is allowed to pass between the posts unless he has permission or is accompanied by an officer or guard. Each post is manned by a clever marksman, and is only accessible by a draw-ladder, which is pulled up after the post is occupied.

Color Blindness.

The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year 34 officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine service failed on their color tests, three being red blind and the remainder unable to distinguish green. The 4,600 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision tests and 23 of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

Brains Not Needed.

Mr. P.—The doctor told Jack that he had been studying too hard lately.

Mrs. P.—And what did he recommend?

"Oh, he advised him to go into society a little more and give his brain a rest."—Tit-Bits.

No Such Thing.

"Maria," said Boggles to his wife with an idea of instructing her in political economy, "do you know what civil service is?"

"Jasper," said Mrs. Boggles, with memory of recent contact with the cook, "there isn't any."—Chicago Journal.

Consolation.

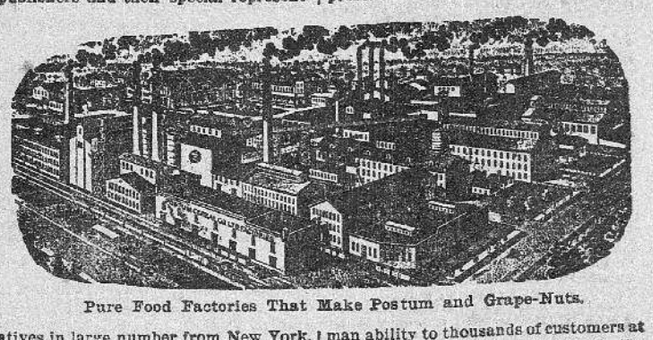
One good thing about being old, and almost through with it: One doesn't have to make love to a girl wearing one of those new style hats.—Atlanta Constitution.

OPENING OF A UNIQUE BUILDING

A Monument of Wise and Successful Newspaper Advertising.

Out at Battle Creek, Mich., among the trees, flowers and green lawns is a most unique building devoted entirely to advertising. It is occupied by the Grandin Advertising Agency Ltd., which handles among other accounts, the advertising of the Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., aggregating in round figures one million dollars a year, perhaps the largest appropriation of any one concern in the world. The furnishings of this grand structure are rich and complete, and all the appointments are worthy their beautiful environment.

Prominent newspaper and magazine publishers and their special representatives in large number from New York, Chicago, and various parts of the country attended the formal opening of this building, and a banquet in the evening at the Post Tavern as guests of C. W. Post, Oct. 3, 1904.



Pure Food Factories That Make Postum and Grape-Nuts.

The publishers inspected the 14 or 15 factory buildings of this father of the prepared food industry with especial interest, for it has grown to its present colossal proportions in a trifle less than 9 years, a marked example of the power of good and continuous advertising of articles of pronounced merit.

In his address to Publishers at the Battle Creek banquet Mr. Post likened the growth of a modern commercial enterprise to the growth of an apple-tree. Good seed, plenty of work and water are needed, but the tree will not bear apples without sunshine.

The sunshine to the commercial plant is publicity secured by advertising.

It is impossible even with the heaviest advertising to make a success unless the article has merit of a high order. Merit is the good tree and sunshine makes the apples grow. A good salesman who knows how to talk with his pen can present the logic, argument and salesman ability to thousands of customers at one time through the columns of the newspaper, a strong contrast to the old fashioned way of talking to one customer at a time.

He spoke of the esteem of the advertiser for a publisher that takes especial interest in making the advertising announcement attractive. Advertisements should contain truthful information of interest and value to readers. The Postum methods have made Battle Creek famous all over the world and about doubled the population.

FAILED IN REAL POLITICS.

Rueful Reminiscences of a Theatrical Star Who Was the Easy Victim.

Maclyn Arbuckle, the successful star of the eastern company playing George Ade's "The County Chairman," began his career first as a lawyer, then he was a politician. In the Theater Magazine appears this characteristic account of the demise of these early ambitions, written by Mr. Arbuckle shortly after he became an actor:

"As I go about the city I notice signs of 'Attorney at Law.' Ah me! I wonder if they are young lawyers. If so, my heart goes out to them. There they sit, companion pieces to Dickens' Micawber, ever watching and waiting for something to 'turn up.' Poor souls! They go to their offices and open their invisible voluminous mail, and take their clients one at a time, and fill their safe drawers with fives and retainers. Oh, it is glorious! Three short weeks ago I was one of them—shingle swinging to the tune of 'Destitute and Raggity' by the rough zephyrs of legal poverty, and it is professional, you know, to be legally poor. But how different now! I closed the lid of the casket that bore all that remains of the 'Legal Wreck' and consigned the remains to the fraternity that they might be buried with becoming professional dignity—funeral expenses to be paid out of 'fees due me;' fees that never came! It is a great awakening from a three years' sleep, a young Rip Van Winkle slumber! Fight, you lawyers, over your fees! Seize the farmers' lands, 'for fees, you know.' Take the mules and cows. Sound forth your legal arguments in the courts of justice! Look you wise and renew your 30, 60 and 90 day paper in the bank. Take all. I quit-claim to you in fee simple for love and affection. And, oh, you candidates for political and judicial honors, ride your scrawny horses and mules through Red river bottoms, dine with the dear colored voters, kiss the sweet, pretty little dirty child of the dear voters, take your mysterious grips to the 'speaking,' ride all night, take stock in every church, colored and white, school barbecue! Oh, what bliss, what felicity, to have a huge colored gentleman demand a five, and suggest that if it is not forthcoming he will 'surely turn his whole following and district against you,' and oh, what woe when you haven't the five to stay his cruel power! At last the day has come! Up early, spreading tickets broadcast, 'Vote for Maclyn Arbuckle, Justice of the Peace.' Opponent looking slyly at you and wondering about your strength. Visit polls. Your men (colored) proclaim you elected without a doubt. 'Want a quarter' for their dinners. What's the news from Wagner's, Hoom's, Holmes' Schoolhouse, Wilkins' Woods? Conflicting accounts. Sometimes ahead, sometimes behind. The sun sets and you little know that your glory and responsibility sets with it. Polls close. Niggers yell (for everybody). Returns slowly come in. Hope up, but votes down. Opponent gets full. You go to bed, full of expectations. Get up, fall down. Defeated! You are a member of the large and honorable body of 'Defeated Candidates.' Meet successful candidate. Congratulate him. Knew it all the time. Opponent gets full again. Friends console, tell you you are all right, only too young. Help you to prepare for the Salt river packet. There you are. Three long months canvassing, starving, enduring, speaking, praying hoping and wavering! Money and office gone. There you are! Where? You don't know yourself. Nobody else."

PATRIOTISM OF JAPANESE.

From Empress Down to Peasant Girl All Make Sacrifices to Help Relief Fund.

Societies and associations have been organized in Japan to relieve the families of the fighting men, and every one makes certain contributions to the relief fund. Some men contribute money or goods, some their labor, and most of the lint and bandage used for the wounded are the works of women, from the empress down to the peasant girl, writes Nobushige Amenomori, in Atlantic. Little boys and girls willingly forego their daily sweetmeats, and give the small moneys thus saved to the relief societies. A boy 11 years old in a country school made one day a contribution of two yen. It was thought too much for a country boy's gift. The school-teacher and the elderman of the village suspected the money might have been given the lad by his parents to satisfy his vanity; in which case it should be admonished against. An inquiry was accordingly made, and brought out the fact that the boy had actually earned the money for the purpose by devoting his play hours to the making of straw sandals. Even some criminals working in prisons have made several applications to contribute their earnings to the funds, though their wishes have not been complied with. In every village a compact has been made that those remaining at home should look after the farms of those at the front, so that their families may not be disappointed of the usual crops. Since the outbreak of the war the government's bonds have been twice issued at home, and each time the subscription more than trebled the amount called for the imperial household taking the lead by subscribing 20,000,000 yen. Thus the hardships of the war are cheerfully borne by every man, woman and child in the land.

The Color of Hair.

From the color of a man's hair may be learned a good deal in regard to his intellectual ability, says a professor who has for some months been closely studying the subject. School boys with chestnut hair, he maintains, are likely to be more clever than any others, and will generally be found, at the head of the class, and in like manner girls with fair hair are likely to be far more studious and bright than girls with dark hair. In mathematics and recitations these boys and girls, he asserts, especially excel. On the other hand, he says that boys and girls with brown hair are most likely to attain distinction through their individuality and style, and that those with red or auburn hair do not often excel in any respect.

How to Make German Pie.

A delicious pie of German origin is gaining favor here. It is made of crust raised over night, as bread is raised, with the addition of an egg worked into it in the morning. Sweetened to taste, this crust is rolled out about an inch thick, laid in a pan and the edges trimmed. Peaches cut in slices are then pressed into the dough, sprinkled with sugar, and grated lemon may be dusted over the fruit. Apples may be used instead of peaches, and likewise huckleberries.

He Was Not a Vegetarian.

Valetudinrian—I am thinking of changing my dietary, doctor, and should like to know what is the best substitute for roast beef and Yorkshire pudding?

Doctor—Best substitute? Why, boiled beef and dumplings.—Ally Sloper.

A Friendly Suggestion.

"My honor," said the man with the pink nose, "is my capital."

"Say," yelled a little man who was ready to run, "I'd advise you to be careful to lock it up every night."—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Kinship.

Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, is the politest man in the country. When in Seattle, one night after making a fiery speech he was coming down the aisle bowing right and left, when he discovered an elderly colored lady. "Why, good evening, mammy," the colonel said.

His speech hadn't pleased her, so she replied: "Look heah, sah, I is not yo' mammy; you ain't nothin' but jes' poor white trash!"—Woman's Home Companion.

A Frank Tribute.

"She is beautiful," said the studious girl, "but she is not accomplished."

"My dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "there is no accomplishment more difficult than being beautiful."—Washington Star.

Not Strange.

Yeast—Ever hear any strange knockings in your house?

Crimsonbeak—Can't say that we do. My wife's knocking all the time, but then, there's nothing strange about it.—Yonkers Statesman.