VERY OLD MISSOURL

Secording to This tesertion the Osarks Are the Wost Aucleut Land on Earth.

Men are speaking in wondering words of the beauty of Jura, of the grandeur of Everest, of the awe-inamiring canons of the west, of the Anand the Alps, but no man has ever moded upon a scene more incitive to mought and profound meditative immgination than the rugged hills of the Mower Ozarks. He who climbs the Juara stands upon a peak of the modern smorld, but the man who stands upon the highlands of Ozark county looks weren land so old that the brain becomes weary in attempting to measure age, though measurement be made ha epochs-not in thousands of years, myr the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The Himalaya mountains have, durtrag some thousands or millions of years, poured their deposits into that hody of water which we know as the China sea, and by filling the basin of that sea have deposited so much alluwhem that the empire of China, with ms untold population, now occupies the space over which the water once flowed warestrained. Look to your maps and note how large the lowlands of China are, conjecture the depth of the alluwind deposit in those lowiands and then comprehend, if you can, the ages dur-The which the Himalava mountains have been busy filling up the basin of the sea and by wash of the tides and everflow of the rivers building the land of China as we know it to-day.

The brain wearies of the effort. We are incapable of comprehending such admost infinite time; and yet we know that the mountains of Asia are the youngest mountain ranges on earth. and that the lowlands of China belong .no the last days.

We may grasp the suggestion of facts by comparison, sometimes. If the Himalayas are the youngest, the Ozarks are the oldest of all mountain ranges, and hetween the dates which gave them with the Rocky mountains, the 'Apalachians, the Apenines, the Alps, the Andes, the Nevadas, the Circassians, the Caucasus, the great mountain ranges of Australia and Africa had wirth. Yet these were not reared sudsienly by some continent creating explosion, but slowly, surely, tenderly, and it becomes mother earth to develop

ber giant childrens Thus, by analysis, we arrive at the age of the Ozarks, yet fail to comprebend, for we cannot measure their anevent height, nor picture the stormy world. We can dimly imagine a huge ball hung in space, rapidly revolving. enveloped in clouds, the rain in ceaseless torrents descending and the wide scean rolling free and unbroken, save where the Ozarks breasted the waves smad turned the tide back upon herself.

QUEER FAMILY TRAITS.

Those That Are Dominant Invariably Crop Out in the Watter of Marriages.

"The marriages of a family are a good guide to go by in determining its eftaracteristics." said, in the Chicago Record-Herald, a woman whose busimess it is to hunt up pedigrees "Just as certain as a sort of eyebrow or sheek or chin formation is to be traced throughout an entire family, so the attitude of the family toward marriage seems to be handed down.

"When in the course of my work I are in doubt about the identity of a family I am guided a good deal by the character of the marriages set down. For these illustrate the dominant fam-My traits, which govern as much in liove matters as in other concerns of

"In some families early marriages predominate. The men invariably marry before they are 25, and the women at a corresponding early age Again late marriages will be the rule with members of either sex

"Some family trees show few second marriages, and rarely a third marriage, no, matter how soon the married state came to an end. Other records are replete with second and third and even fourth marriages on the part of widows and widowers

"Often it occurs that in families of mine or more brothers and sisters only Awo or three have married and the deacendants of those two or three displayed a similar proneness to bache-Porhood and spinsterhood.

"Some families display a marked tendency to marry their kinsfolk, or the connections or relations of their kinsfolk Others again by common impu'se have gone as far from home granters as possible in search of mates "In records that go back only a few generations there are instances of menwho have taken three sisters succesrively to wife, and of women marrying their brothers-in-law and cousins-in-Aw, the same tendency to race affiliacion cropping out aguin and again in the line. In other families living in the same neighborhood and environwent not a single instance of marriage west relations or relations in law oc-

"In studying out relationships in quaintly old to broned communities. one runs upon families that seemed sound to marry at cross purposes as it were both as to also and standing of the mates thesen. Just we there are fame's resorts in which a marriage at a very advanced age or #™E a partner of L#common rank so-", ally never owners."

Another Transatinutie Cable

In the ast seven year to rimany ham-2 of 7 the most of called including the the between Emiden and New York via the Azones, which is 4813 miles in length. The construction of a second. sable between Emden and New Yorkover the same coute has been begun and it is expected that the work will be completed. Profeshe end of the next year "Youth's SAFE HARBOR FOR CROOKS.

Places to Which They Way Go and Be Beyond the Reach of

Estradition. There are scores of little nations with which the United States has no treatles. at all. Abyssinia is one, and were an American fugitive to reach Addis Ababa he might remain there the rest of his life without fear of molestation, says the Chicago Tribune. In the West Indies are two republics in which the American evil doer is almost as securely safe. One is Hayti and the other is San Domingo. Both are usually so torn by revolutions that the existing government is almost unrecognizable. In consequence, both are favorite resorts for American adventurers and fugitives of the more enterprising sort. One American, who left New Orleans inconspicuously because of a little difference with the law. rose to high rank in the Haytien army, and was eventually killed in a fight with revolutionists on the Dominican bor-

The little republic of San Marino, in the south of Europe, is another secure stronghold for American fugitives. But It is so small that the average evil doer does not seek it out for fear that he may toss in his sleep and roll over its frontler into Spain. And far to the eastward there is Sarawak, in the East Indies, where an Englishman holds forth as absolute monarch, and every stray soldier of fortune is welcome.

Were he to be a daring knave an American fugitive might find safety, at least from American justice, in a dozen or more of the queer nations of central Asia-though it is more than likely that the natives would soon finish him. In Afghanistan the ameer would be glad to see him, and in Beloochistan the rulers of the state would treat him as a distinguished visitor. In Thibet proper, he would be under the eye of the Chlnese authorities, but outwardly Thibet is not Chinese ferritory, and the treaties with China do not affect it.

High upon the central Asian table land are perched Kafristan and Turkestan, neither of which recognizes even the existence of the United States. Southeast of Arabia is the independent kingdom of Oman, and toward the north are Bokhara and Khiya, vassals of Russia, but still not affected by Russian treaties. And in Africa there is the vast expanse of the Congo Free Stateunhealthy maybe, but still safe. In the west are Borum and Waday, independent kingdoms, and Kanem and Bogirmi,

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

no man's lands.

Shirt Waists, Gessamers and Books of the Americans Largely. in Evidence.

"For many years past London has been given up to Americans in August and September," says a writer in an English weekly. "It is true that there may be a million inhabitants left in visitors, but that does not prevent the flutter of blue veils obscuring the little union jack on the foremasts of the Road-Car busses and the accents of the American girl. like the laughter of Lalage, coming round every corner from Westminster Abbey to the boarding houses of Bloomsbury, and the scarlet of Baedeker showing up royally against smart tailor-made skirts suitable for the moors. This year the invasion of shirt waists and gossamers was rivaled by a crowding in of Amerfran books during our dead August and September season. Some of the books, like some of the girls, are extremely charming, though more than one variety of them is in danger of being-overdone. There is, for example, the Eben Holden line, in which the American equivalent of a duchess takes tramp children into her family. or smiles with approval when her son makes a love match with the daughter of a local undesirable.

This is run hard by the Lives-of-the-Hunted line, in which a man goes out shooting with a very expensive rifle, and throws it into the lake in order that he may study the engaging ways of the animal he has gone out to shoot. That a live animal is more interesting than a dead one is reiterated at short intervals, although as Mark Twain might have observed, a living iton is not always better than a dead dog But, clearly, the thing for him to do is not to throw his rifle into the lake. but go home and buy an airship, which moves in any direction that is wanted, and astronomical binoculars, for the living wild beast resents intrusions on its privacy. Yet a third variety is that which deals with Higher Thought, which soars and soars, till, like Artemus Ward's eagle, it spars its tail off He spelt the word saws. There has been a trust formed for the propagation of this kind of literature and I behere its shares are blooming. Its most prominent apostles are women, some of whom have the faith which moves mountains. This species of Higher Thought works in well with women's clubs. Its literature is sheaper than that of the offer and lower forms of knowledge "

Explaining to Anni Jane Aunt due (They tea me you to ak \$54) of Mi. Young's morey at the carditable. last night. I definet inpowingly mever

gamb of Nophes. That was it can bling aurifor Young was quite elated at the hand he had and I bet with him hereis to give him a besid not to trust two much to appearances. "On that was it was it? I thought sorwer, in the sow, kecastogamble." - Boston Tran≠ ript

Shortness I remarked with a bitter amile, that poverty made a man endure any

"It's a short worm that has no turning" mattered Amsleigh, with a dark look - Detroit Free Press.

COSTLY LOCO WEED.

Poisonous Weed Causes Great Loss te Stock in Montana.

Small Pealike Plant of the Mountain Ranges Originally introduced by the Buffalo---Only Way to Kill It.

How great a loss is caused to stock raisers by the loco weed and other polaonous plants in this state is depicted in a bulletin issued by the Montana agricultural experiment station. The writer, J. W. Blankinship, estimates the annual loss from stock eating these plants at \$160,000 and points out that with the increase of the herds and flocks the loss is bound to increase unless action is taken to exterminate the plants, says a Bozeman report. In part he sars:

"The chief poison zones of the state are nearly all confined to the foothills of the mountain ranges of the continental divide and to the high bench lands of the plains eastward. There has been little complaint from the extreme eastern or western parts of the state. These poison zones are characterized by the abundance of the larkspurs. lupines, death camas and wild parsnip, which are far less frequent of entirely absent further east or west. The loco zone is a well-defined section near the central part of the state, while the water hemlock is frequent along streams from the footbills westward, being rare or entirely absent in the eastern plains.

"The white loco weed is a small pralike plant, six inches to a foot high, with conspicuous white or cream colored flowers from a thick woody persistent root. It is distributed over nearly the whole plains region of the United States from Alberta and Assinibota south into Mexico, and from Minnesota and Kansas westward to the Rockies. Extensive losses of stock, attributed to this species, are reported in New Mexico, Colorado and Montana and to a less extent in most of the other states in the region mentioned. In Montana the white loco is found throughout all the eastern plains, and is not infrequent to the 'mountain meadows' up to 8,000 feet altitude. It is very unevenly distributed. and appears not to be found in sufficient abundance to be dangerous except in the discrete from Livingston to he links and from the mountains on the south northward to the Musselshell and around the

Little Belt and Highwood mountains. 'In some parts of the 'loco zone' the losses sometimes average as high as 50 per cent. of the lambs produced and in several localities the sheepmen have been compelled to dispose of their sheep and stock up with cattle. The loco is found mainly along dry rocky ridges or gravel plains, but exhibits great capacity for growing in nearly every kind of soil. It is a relatively recent introduction into the state and is spreading from the infected centers. There is considerable evidence to show that the buffalo were the original agents of its introduction, either through having eaten the mature seeds and then scattered them or from their habit of wallowing "

As to exterminating the loco plant the bulletin states that experiments in digging it at certain seasons of the year have been most effective and this seems to be the only remedy.

MARRIAGES VIOLATE CANONS.

Church of Rugland Furbida Certain Alliances That Other Religious Bodies Tolerate.

On the last page of the book of common prayer of the Church of England is a list of the marriages that are forbidden by the ecclesiastical authorities on the ground of too close relationship, and which, beginning with an intimation that a man may not marry his grandmother. nor a woman her grandfather have often excited hilarity. While it is perferctly well known that any union contracted in defiance of these disabilities is not merely voidable, buy actually void -men who have married the sisters of their dead wives, finding that these unions are not recognized by law, by church and by society in England, and that any children born thereto are illegitimate-it is not generally known that marriages within the prohibited degree of relationship are actually punishable by imprisonment, as well as by actual public penance and excommunication de-

creed by the ecclesiastical courts. It is perfectly true, says the Chicago Chronicle, that while the ecclesiastical courts possess the power to inflict these penalties, they have not, so far as I can recall, ever made use of them realizing probably that it would be contrary to popular sentiment, and that imprisonment for offenses passed upon by the ec-1 clesiastical courts is out of keeping with

modern idea- and times I may add in conclusion that not alone are marriages with the dead wife's sigter buil and void, but even the marriage with the dead wife's piece, unions of this kind being among the probabited degrees of relationship which, drawn up by Archbishop Parker and formerly canonical law, are now also part and parcel of the civil law of England

Had to Give It Up.

The fat man who was passing through the corridor of the county courthouse wanted to tie his shoe, and he knew his limitations. So he hunted around for something upon which to rest his foot. Beside the wall was a box, and on this he placed his ponderous foot, followed it with a fair proportion of his weight, and the box collapsed with a crash. He wiped his brow and moved on to where a ladder was leaning beside the wait On this he put his foot and the next instant. the laditer came within an inch of failing on him. He delivered himself of one forceful word and waddled out of the building, dragging his shoestrings behind him - N Y Post.

WHEN COMING TO AMERICA.

Doouments Like Old French Passports Are Filled for English Passengers.

Every person going to America by the American line sailing from Southampton is required to fill up a paper reminding us of France in the old passport days. There are 21 questions to be answered on the printed form, omitting little or nothing. First, the proposed passenger has to state his or her name. then age in years and months, then sex. then whether married or single. Another dip of the pen, and we come to calling or occupation, and ability to read or write. This is followed by nationality, then by race or people -- race or people to be determined by the stock from which they spring, and the language they speak. The "last residence" (province, city or town) has then to be stated. Then follows "final destination," to be reached by ticket or otherwise, says the

Pall Mail Gazette A rather rude question is asked in the interrogatory: "By whom was passage paid?" This is followed by the question which appears to be equally rude: "Whether in possession of \$50, and if less, how much?" A statement has next to be made whether the traveler was ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where? The next statement requires the traveler to state whether he or she is going to join a relative or friend, and, if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.

We then come to a series of very rude questions, which probably are sometimes "fenced" with "Were you ever in prison? In an almshouse? In a madhouse? Or supported by charity? If so, which? Are you a polygamist? Are you an anarchist? Are you coming to the United States by reason of any offer. solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to earn your living? Is your health good-mental and physical? Are you deformed or crippled. If so, for how long, and state the cause.

After this, the query about the strawberry mark on the left arm might have been added. The stowaways on board the Mayflower evidently included the tapeworm-Ruby variety.

BLONDES ARE DECREASING. At the same Time the Demand for

Increasing.

The present duty on human hair imported into the United States is 20 per cent. ad valorem; if manufactured, that is, in the form of switches or wigs, the duty is 35 per cent.

The United States imports every year a considerable amount of human hair, the countries which are the chief sources of supply being Germany and Sweden.

For some reason, says the New York Sun, about which hairdressers are not agreed, there is a much larger demand for blond than for dark hair, and for usually very thick, blond bair, have, in the peasant districts, supplied the world's market with that shade of hair The Swedish blond hair is thicker and lighter than the German hair, and for that reason is more easily dyed to a satisfactory shade

In all countries from which there are reports, the number of blondes is decreasing while the number of brunestes correspondingly increases. As the partiality of purchasers runs the other way and there is a secadily increasing demand for blond hair, it has been found Impossible to supply it, and other countries besides Sweden and Germany are drawn upon. France is one of them. I'aly, and especially Sicily, is another Spain yields little Spanish girls, who

are proud of their hair, will not sell it. The hair of commerce from France. which manufactures 50 tons of human hair a year, equal to 100,000 switches or wigs, comes largely from Brittany, where blondes predominate. Norman and Breton girls are usually blondes and almost invariably have luxurian; and fine hair.

England is now importing human hair, manufactured, from France to the value of \$500,000 a year. The United States imports human hair to the value

of \$359,900 a year, chiefly from Germany. The trade in hair has for many years been largely monopolized in France by reason of the general acceptance of French hairdressing as the standard of

Weather Windom.

A very curious method of making weather predictions bas been discovered by an old French farmer "On Christmas eve," he says, "when the bells begin to ring for midnight mass, take 12 onions and place them in a row on a table. The first onion will represent January, the second February, and soon. Next make a large slit in each onion and pour some salt in it. If at the end of an hear you find that the salt in the March onion has melted, you will know that there will be much rain in March. and, on the other hand, if the salt in the April onion is not melted, you may be certain that April will be a dry month. Moreover, if the salt in any onion is melted at the top, but not at the bottom. the first fortnight of the month will be wet and the second fortnight dry

Eiffel Tower Out of Favor Parisitus have mecame tired if the Eiffel tower once their pride and the grand attraction of the exposition of 1889 and are clamoring for its removal. Expens have been called upon to say how long the tower if left to itself, will stand, and, with the usual diversity of opinion that characterizes experts in all lines, they fix the time at from 50 to 200 years. In order to main time and quiet clamor upon the matter the authorities have extended the concession of the company that owns it ten years, or until 1919, the present concession not expiring until

WOMAN IS A HERMIT.

Strange Recluse on an Island Where . She Was Born.

Has Ponics and Cattle and Lives Much After the Manner of & Man-Her Island

Home. Thirty miles to the eastward of Beaufort, N. C. with her home on a wooded island, known thereabouts as a "hammock," lives a woman hermit whose life is that of a man, and who has all the address and vigor of the sterner sex. Her island home covers some 50 acres, and ta known as Rumley's Hammock, and her name is Penelope Morris, says the New York Herald.

Mrs Morris is 53 years old. She has the stature as well as the strength of a man. Born on her teland, which her father owned, she has spent all her life there. It is her world. On every side is a wide stretch of water, her island being in one of the North Carolina sounds.

Her home, a one-story wouden structure, with odd roof, was built early in the last century by her father. On the island and in the marshes, which on one side adjoin it, her ponies and cattle have their range. In the winter she devotes herself largely to fishing and oystering, and her skill with the nets and the tongs is such as to make her equal to the men in that business.

Her hoat; was built entirely by herself, and she also cut and made its sails. She is a capital sailor, so good a one in fact that it is said she can take any kind of a boat anywhere in the long chain of sounds or out to sea though any one of the inlets in this section. She is a good shot, and during the season kills ducks and shore birds.

Her nearest neighbors, who live some ten miles away, declare that she is "a match for any of the men hereabouts at sailing, fishing, oystering, shooting or tending her cattle." An odd picture she makes as, mounted on one of her little wild ponies, which come from the ocean shore in her vicinity, she rides through the marsh and shallow water in search of her many cattle. In stormy weather she is dressed in oilskins and rides boldly.

The coldest weather has no terrors for Mrs. Morris, and she goes out in any of it. She makes a good living and has money. Very rarely she goes to some point near by, and once went on a large naththa boat, going directly into the pilot house and opening conversation with the pliot by assuring him that if anything happened to him she would take the boat to its destination.

He was amazed, but soon found she was a competent navigator, both in theory and in practice, having, in fact, studied that science.

This recluse is a widow. Her hus-

band was a confederate soldier. She had, two sons, but one drowned while in the service of the government. She is never idle during the day

When stormy weather stops outdoor work she knits socks which are so well made as to be much valued by the fishermen who make up the world outside of her island home

On her island is one of the old-time windmills, a wooden structure, with shingled roof and sides, supported by a pillar made of a great tree trunk, a long beam ending in a wheel which rests whom the ground, enabling the mill to be turned quite readily so that its sails of cloth may be set at the proper angle to catch the wind which turns the sails, these in turn whirling the shaft which actuates the old-fashioned mail stones.

She has been urged to go away to the mainland to live but declines, saying she has never had any neighbors. and wants to live and die where she was born. She is known far and near along this coast and many are the tales told of her life.

Germ Theory of Consumption.

Prof. Kossei, of the imperial health. office, has reported to the Berlin Medical society the results of the prolonged experiments of the tuberculosis commission in infecting calves with human tuberculosis. Prof. Koch's observations. prior to the celebrated London address. caused the health office to appoint the commission to make systematic experiments. The commission's investigations cover three forms of introducing tubercle bacilli in calves first, cutaneous infection; second, in food, and, third, by inhalation. The preliminary report covers only the first form, but the experiments with the other forms continue. The commission summarizes as (oilows) The series of experiments strengthens Prof. Kieh's view that animal consumbtion as the cause of human consumption. d -- not play the role generally attribared to it, but definite judgment requires firther experimentation "

Only One Loter.

There is one election district in New York, the Nineteenth, on the East river ar Thirty lifth street, which contains but one inhabitant, voter or nonvoter The district comprises a large lumber yard, and used to contain blocks of houses, which are now being torn down to make the new St. Gabriel's park, leasing Joseph Thomas, foreman in the 1 imber yard, in possession of the priv-Here of demanding a voting booth and fill complement of inspectors, clerks and policemen for himself, if he wanta

Equals the Bramble Bush.

John Miller, referred, of Union swn Pa, became blind in his right eye many months ago, and recently one of the family threw a potato which destroyed the sight of his left eye. His physicians believed him entirely blind, but the sight gradually returned to the right

WAR ON WATER BUGS.

Cleunlinean and Gusoline Are Good Weapons with Which to

The water-bug is like death-he "has all reasons for his own," and neither richnor poor are exempt from his attentions. He is of ancient, though dishonorable, lineage, reaching back, according to scientists, to the Silurian period, says the Washington Star.

Though the ingenuity of man from earliest ages has puzzled over traps and specifics for his extermination, he is still very much alive, exceedingly merry and indefatigable in the perpetuation of his

While his favorite hunting grounds are the water pipes by the range and inthe crevices of stationary tubs and kitchon wainsenting, he does not disdain the pantry shelves and cuphoard drawers, if any remnants of food are neft there for his detectation.

While water-bugs are more likely to be found in quantities in old buildings, they are up-to-date in every respect, and frequently come to call upon the brand-new bride with brand-new furniture; in a brand-new house before even her dearest friends find their way there.

Scrupulous cleanliness is the chief weapon to use against the water-bug. . A greasy disheloth, a dirt# drain, a crumby shelf, little dabs of food set around uncovered, or a malodorous garbage pail, draws as the magnet does ateel If these bonne bouches are lacklog, he seeks fresh pastures elsewhere. If, in conjunction with cleanliness, there Is a free use of kerosene once or twice a week, his doom is sealed

Traps, insect powder, green excumber parings, arsenic, or even fumigation. are only "sops to Cerberus." Naphthais / excellent, but too expensive for constant use. Black ants and tree-frogs are said. to clear a room of roaches, but the remedy is nearly as had as the disease. Kerrysens is cheap, easily applied, and "sure death." Any kitchen that receives a daily, 'rri or bi-weekly baptism of kerosene, according to the number of bugs frequenting it, soon becomes immune

Wipe the pantry shelves and all the woodwork with it. Pour it in the crevfree behind wainscoring and tube, but take care that no matches are lighted while the work is going on, nor for some time afterward. With vigilance, cleanitness and kerosene the slogan, the water-

of the watchwert must be eternal. A LESSON IN BUSINESS.

An Office Boy Who Wauldn't Put Co with tay tonsense from His Employer.

In a lowntown real estate office the boss called up an office boy who was first in line of promotion to sorlerk's desk, says the New York Times "Here, John," he said, "is \$60 I want paid at once to Mr. Blank. Be sure to bring the receipt with you.

John took the roll of bills handed him by his employer and hurried away. He was obliged to fravel to Harlem, and, in three hours he came, back looking very much upser. But he handed in the receip' all right, and went to his desk. The boss looked at him curiously several times during the day, but said nothing further to him until closing up time Then he asked John .

What did Mr Blank say when you took him that money this morning?" Nothing was John's brief re

Now John," said the loss, "f want you to dell me sign truth. I gave you only \$77 and you brought me chack a receipt for \$500 Where did you get the other five dollars? I wanted to teach you a lesson be fore promoting you in handling wash-Never toust any man's word when he har is you a roll of biles. Count your money every; time, my boy : I merely wanted to teach you a lesson in brisings.

"You mean old cuest" shouted John. 'I never suspected you of a tri k like that. When Mr. Blank counted only \$55 I told him you said it was \$40 when you han'ted me the roll. He looked at me kind of queer and said: What are you going to do about it?" "'Goin' right home to mother.' I says, an get the money

"I went home and told mother I'd lost one of the five-dollar bills, and she lent me five dollars out of datis insurance money, which she'd been savin'. When I paid Mr. Blank he says. Sonny, if ever you want to ! change your job come to me '-

"And I'm going to do it. Please pay me back that five dollars and what's coming to me in wages. You are losing a good office boy and Mr. Blank's getting one. That's where! I'm givin' em a lesson in business."

Buked Apples and York.

For a half to ten large apple glass od three-fourths cup of nut meats, butters thats or hickory nutses will be required. Then the means fine and add a balf-cup of sugar. Core the apples and fill the certers with the nors and sugar. Bake in a rather deep pan, with a cupful of toding water added. When tender remove parefully, place in a pretty dish. pour the juice over the apples and crown with whipped cream or meringue made from the whites of two eggs -- Utica Ob.

Chow Chom

One dozen green poppeds, three heads cabbage, one dozen onions, all chopped And The night before sit wome pock green tomatoes, put in layers in a crock with said between layers, in the morning drain and chop fine, and add to the above. High all in weak saited water till tender, drain very dry. Add one teaspoon black pepper, one teaspoon cay enne, one teaspoon ground cloves, and sweetened vinegar to cover. Cook till thoroughly pickled and put in a crock -

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