About one-fourth of all the agricul-Surists in Wartemburg, Germany, are

eultivators of vineyards.

About ten persons are every year robbed and murdered in Russian rail-ways, and the murderers are selfom

of Berlin will complete the 2,000,000 if gure by the end of 1902. The present

population is about 1,843,000.

Rabbit heads with small horns are exhibited in some Swiss taveras for the mystification of tourists. The horns are affixed to the heads by

where and waggish taxifermists.

The British postmanter general has issued an order to post office elerks that "Eaq." shall be used in future in addressing all male correspondents indicate they "are evidently laborers, personal servants or tradesmen." In usee of doubt the "Esq." must be used. Depositors in postal savings banks are not entitled to the "Eaq."

At London and Bremen the longest day has 16 hours; at Stockholm and Dantzig the longest day has 17 hours; at Tobolak and St. Petersburg the longest day has 19 hours and the shortest five hours; at Tormen (Finland) the longest day is 21% hours and the shortest 2% hours; at Wardmuys (Norway) the day lasts from May 21 to July 25 without interrup-

BCENT ITS WORST QUALITY.

Were It Not for No Unpleasant Smell the Union Would Se Migh-

It is interesting to make inquiry into
the cause of this unfortwaate quality
of the onion. It is simply due to the
presence in some quantity of another
mineral matter in the bulb—sulphur.
It is this sulphur that gives the onion
Sta germ-killing property and makes
the bulb so very useful a medicinal
agent at all times, but especially in the
spring, which used to be and still is in
many places—the season for taking
brimstone and treacle in old-fashioned
houses before sulphur tablets came into
reague, says a writer in Chambers' Jourline.

Now, sulphur, when united to hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms mulphuretted hydrogen and then becomes a foul-smelling, well-nigh a Setid, compound. The onion, being so fulcy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this, combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly meented and offensive substance called sulphuret of allyle, which is found in all the alliums. This sulphuret of al-Byle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic off of the onion; it is identical with the alodorant prinseiple found in asafoetida, which is alamost the symbol of all amelia that are masty. The horseradish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting aproperty, and the ordinary mustard of cour tables both owe their strongly estimulative properties to this same sulphuret of allyle, which gives them theat and acridity, but not an offensive amell, owing to the different arrangeaments of the atoms in their volatile

This brings us to a most curious fact in nature, that most strangelf, yet most certainly constructs all vegetable volatile oils in exactly the same way—composes them all, whether they are aromatic casences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, thyms, trose, verbena, turpentine or omion, of exactly the same proportions, which sare 81% of carbon to 11% of hydrogen, tand obtains all the vast scent simply by as different arrangement of the atoms in each vegetable oil. Oxygen alters some of the hydro-carbons; sulphur eathers

## COME BY DEVIOUS ROUTE.

How Telegrams from China Bench the United States Government.

Let us follow a dispatch from Tientsin, says the Washington Star. Suppose it should read: "Long, Washinget ton: It is imperative that a brigade of troops and a powerful fleet of war vessels be sent at once. Our forces repulsed with heavy loss. Act quickly." This dispatch is filed at Tientsin as above. It is in eigher. The operator receives merely a lot of words withsout consecutive connection or meaning to him. He goes it blind as far as accuracy is concerned. He ticks it off "to Hong-Kong, to the cable station. The English have two complete cables from Hong-Kong to London, by relays, as I will describe. From Hong-Kong the dispatch is sent to Singapore, either by way of Labuan, on the island of Borneo, or by the Cochin China relay. At Singapore it is sent to the next relay station, at Penang, miso on the Malay peninsula. It then penetrates India, being eaught up at Madras and hurried on to Bombay. Thence it flies to Acien, in Arabia, to be put on the cable to Suez, Africa. It then speeds toward Europe vin Malta. Gibraltar, Lisbon and Snally winding up on that side of the hemisphere at the central office in London. Thence It is ticked to New York, to be once more transcribed and sent to Washing-

The dispatch has consequently been transcribed no less than 15 times at the various relay stations. If it be sent overland from Marseilles, France, one or two of the relay stations I have named would be cut out.

It is reasonable, therefore, that a code dispatch handled by so many different hands and in different countries, even assuming that all of the operators are English, should be a little the worse for wear when it reaches the big pile of granite on Pennsylvania arenut.

## FAILED AS A MATCHMAKER.

The King of Denmark Tried His Sand at 1t, But Met with Mis-

The king of Benmark takes an active interest in the welfare of even the humblest of his subjects. The man who is now the "home farmer" to his majesty had been known by him from his early boyhood and was the son of one of the king's wealthiest farmers. A few years ago, says a London paper, he fell desperately in love with a pretty milkmaid who was in the employ of his parents. As usual, the course of true love did not run smooth, for the father was extremely annoyed and humiliated, when he heard of this little affair and ordered his offspring to give up any idea of ever becoming wedded to a girl belonging to the servant class. Nothing daunted, the young fellow went straight to the king and entreated him to intercede for him and for his fair inamorata. The good king, much touched by the evident distress of the lad, did as he was asked, and, of course, there remained nothing for the irate father to do but to yield with as good a grace as he could muster. As soon as the wedding had been celebrated King Christian gave the young man the charge of his home farm and showed great kindness and generosity to the young couple. Unfortunately, however, this love match, like many another, turned out badly. Disputes became more and more frequent, the husband awakening too late, alas! to the fact that, apart from her good looks, his wife had few of the qualities which he would have liked to encounter in a woman for whose sake he had sacrificed the affection of his father. Pinally, a few days ago the romance of the farmer and the dairy maid ended in a tragedy, for the husband shot himself in a moment of hopeless discouragement, and the king is deeply grieved and much depressed by this catastrophe, which he feels to have been brought about by his interference with a pure-

MAN NEVER WITHOUT BEER.

ly family matter.

Sincteen Centuries Before Christ the Process of Making Beer Was Taught.

When the Romans first invaded Germany they found that the beverage of the people was a beer produced from barley. But that was at a time comparatively modern. From the earliest times and in every clime, says an authority, man has had resort to some stimulating and exhilarating beverages prepared by fermenting the juices or extracts from fruits, grain or plants. It is said that Osiris as early as 1960 B. C. taught the process of extracting the juice from barley and fermenting it. while the Greeks learned how to brew and ferment from the Egyptians, who, 300 B. C., had established a number of manufactories at Pelusium, on the Nile. Xenophon, 400 B. C., refers to a fermented drink from barley, and it is alluded to by Aristotle, Strabo and others under the name of zythos. Pliny mentions a kind of beer called "cerevisia," and Eunemenes in A. D. 296 says that Britain produced such an abundance of corn that it was sufficient to supply not only bread, but a liquid comparable with wine. In the seventh century beer had become so general a beverage in England that Ina, king of Wessex, levied a tax to be paid in ale, and early in the fifteenth century a brewer's company was formed in London. Up to the sixteenth century English beer was very poor, only flavored with broom, buy berries or ivy berries, but in 1542 the cultivation of the hop plant was begun in England, and from that time a great change was made in the quality of the beer manufactured. In 1610 the first brewery was established at Burton-on-Trent, and by the end of the seventeenth century beer had become the national drink.

Glass Dissolved in Water. Every kind of glass at a sufficiently high temperature must eventually show complete solubility in water. Under the pressure glass dissolves in water heated to 400 degrees Eahrenheit. Sea water more than 660 feet beneath the surface will remain liquid at that temperature, and if it penetrates the earth's crust where the temperature is equally high it will, apart from the pressure, liquely the silicates or glassy rocks. Prof. Barne concludes that at a depth of about five miles silicates in contact with water are virtually fluid, and that the level of aqueous fusion in the earth is five times nearer the surface than is that of igneous fusion.

At a recent school examination for girls this composition was handed in by a girl of 12, says a Missouri paper: "The boy is not an animal, yet he can be heard quite a distance. When a boy hollers he opens his rig mouth like frogs, but girls hold their toung until they are spoken to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where the water is deep. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, but the grown-up girl is a widow and keeps

Wrong Name.

At the opera in Dublin a gentleman sareastically asked a man standing in front of him if he was aware he was opaque. The other said he was nothing of the kind; he was O'Brien.

Waits Two Years for Execution.

A curious criminal law exists in Greece. A man who is there sentenced to death awaits two years before the execution of the sentence.

FREAK OF DAN CUPID.

Girl Who Can't Speak German Weds a Man Who Knows No English.

There are descendants of Germans in Berks county, Pa., who do not understand a word of English, although they have lived in this country all their lives. One of these is Jacob Weinsheimer, who owns what he calls the Castle of Lobenstein, on the eastern slope of Mount Penn, says an eastern exchange. Until recently he lived the life of a hermit. The hillside leading to Lobenstein is so steep that it is impossible to use the ordinary American farming implements drawn by horses. Weinsheimer's principal implement is the kind used in very hilly portions of Germany. He calls it a "karst." It is shaped like a big horseshoe fastened to a wooden handle. With this he digs and stirs up the earth instead of plowing and harrowing it. He also has numerous other small hand implements. With these he raises large quantities of vegetables, wheat, rye, barley, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and grapes. He reaps his grain with a sickle and threshes it with a mallet.

Cupid's dart pierced the heart of the recluse a short time ago. He was working for a farmer on the hills in the neighborhood, when he was introduced to a Miss March, from Ohio. She was some 20 years younger than he, but that made no difference. The love-making was slow, for the woman could not speak German and he was unable to speak English. But the language of love finally made itself understood between them. He proposed, was accepted, and now a happier couple than Mr. and Mrs. Weinsheimer would be hard to find.

Weinsheimer is a great admirer of pets, such as dogs and cats. He is the owner of a black fox terrier which he says he would not part with for \$100 in gold. He is a perfect terror to the snakes and has killed more than 2.000 copperhead and blacksnakes during the last five years.

## HEALTHY BECAUSE CLEAN.

Mauntain Air Is of the Same Chemteal Composition as Low Air, But Is Purer.

The only reason why mountain air s healthier than low air is that mountain air is cleaner than low air. The chemical composition of the atmosphere differs but little, if at all wherever the sample is taken. On Pike's neak the relation of oxygen to nitrogen and other constituents of the atmosphere is the same as at the level of the ocean. The favorable effects therefore, of a change of air are not to be explained by any difference in the proportion of its gaseous constituents One important difference, however, in the bacteriological one. The air of high altitudes contains no microbes. and is, in fact, sterile, while near the ground and some 400 feet above it mo:

crobes are abundant. In the air of Chicago and other erowded places, says the Chronicle. not only does the microbe impurity increase, but other impurities. such as the poducts of combustion of coal, accrue also. Several investigators have found traces of hydrogen and certain hydrocarbons in the air, and especially in the air of pine, oak and birch forests. It is to these bodies, doubtless consisting of traces of essential oils, to which the curative ef-, fects of certain health resorts are ascribed. Thus the locality of a fir forest is said to give relief in diseases of the respiratory tract. But all the same, these tracts of essential oils and aromatic products must be counted. strictly speaking, as impurities, since they are not apparently necessary constituents of the air. As recent analymes have shown, these bodies tend to disappear in the air as a higher altitude is reached, until they disappear altogether.

## NEW STYLE OF LINE MAPS.

Some for Railroads Are Molded of Various Kinds of Clay and Baked Like Brick.

It is learned that the Northwestern Railway company, of England, is introducing in several of the stations of the line maps of the tile for accommodation of patrons of the road. The maps measure about six feet square and are made of tiles six inches square. In manufacturing these maps the tiles are made by the ordinary process of mixing various kinds of clay in liquid form. After the necessary treatment the tiles are molded, placed in the kiln and brought to the condition technically known as "bisque," The drawing of the map is reproduced on copper plates, one plate for each tile, and impressions are made upon specially prepared paper. The prints so prepared are transferred to the surface of the bisque tile and rubbed into it carefully to cause the oily ink of the paper impression to adhere to the tile. The maper is then removed by dampening it with water and rubbing it off. the ink being left behind without any danger of injuring the surface of the tile or blurring the fineness or the sharpness of the lines. The tiles are then sent to the kiln to be "hardened on," after which they are put in kilns and fired. They are then taken to the painting-room, where the colors are put on by hand, after which they are sent to the enameling kilns. After this third firing they are ready for "slabbing," as the cementing of a design or pattern in tile work is called,

It has been suggested that these maps will prove valuable for use for other than railroad purposes, particularly in the schoolroom, a great feature of this atyle being its durability.

According to ancient Chinese writers, the chronology of that country goes back 2,267,000 years.

WEAPONS COST A FORTUNE.

A Great Deal of the Expense of Modorn War In Due to Expensive Guns.

It is said that in the bombardment of Alexandria, between 7 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., the British fleet in a somewhat vigorous fashion deposited 3,165 shells upon Egyptian soil and about 500 Egyptians were killed. This was undoubtedly good shooting in view of the fact that it took the Germans when besieging Mexicres in 1870 at the rate of three and one-half shells a minute, 193,000 large projectiles to kill 300 people-that is to say, 643 shells a head-and that the Boers in the earlier stage of the present war dumped 2,650 shells into Ladysmith and killed only eight persons.

In the Crimean war the total number of combatants was 1,400,500, and they fired 89,000,000 shots, with the result that 51,945 soldiers were killed in battle and 66,397 died from their wounds; therefore, to all intents and purposes, 118,342 bullets found a billet and 88,951,658 were wasted.

In the Franco-German war, where the weapons used were of a superior quality, especiany as regards precision, the victorious host or Germans fired off 30,000,000 small arm cartridges and 363,000-rounds of artillery, with the result that 77,000 French troops were killed outright or died from their wounds. The wastage, therefore, on the German side amounted to 30,286,000 shot and shell, and that on the side of the French would amount to quite as much. The ordinary man will now have an inkling where money goes in war time.

It is unfortunate, in view of the fact that after the battle of Modder river the trenenes in some places were knee deep in cartridge cases, that cartridges are not very expensive, costing the royal laboratory, in the case of 303-inch cordite cartridges with bullet for small arms, about \$20 a thousand to make—a price somewhat suggestive of stock-taking sales and Karming sacrifices. In this engagement one battalion of grenadiers fired 52,000 cartridges (say \$1,040 worth) and a battalion of the Coldarate and 126,000; wholesale value, \$2,000 cartridges (say \$1,040 worth) and a battalion of the Coldarate

In 1898 the royal laboratory made, among many other things, 68,979,606 of these cartridges, which, if placed end to end, would extend from Woolwich half way to the Cape, in addition to 1,049,712 other cordite cartridges intended for the Webley pistol and costing nearly \$12 a thousand to manufacture.

Cordite, by the way, which comes in handy as an explosive in so many ways, costs from 33 cents a pound—not much, perhaps, by the pound, but the price mounts up when 945,560 pounds are manufactured in the year, as at Waltham abovey.

Gunpowder varies in price according to quality in a marvelous manner. One quality, of which little is manufactured at Waltham, costs nearly \$2 a hundred pounds, while picric is quoted at about \$95 a hundred pounds; but powder at 15 cents a pounds is generally use. Gun cotton in two and one-half pound slabs, measuring \$\frac{8\frac{1}}{2}\pi 8\frac{1}{2}\pi 10\text{meas} \text{inches}, costs 30 cents a pound, and when by its aid "long toms" are disabled it is chesp

at the price.

With regard to other weapons, 305-inch Maxims are quoted at about \$425, without extras, by the royal small arms factory at Enfield, while a hapdy Gardner-Gatling chamber gun runs to about \$322 when taking a quantity. The 63.712 Lee-Enfield rifles turned out at the same factory cost \$13.60 each; 88.853 sword bayonets, \$1.70 each. Lances cost \$5 each, without their flags, which run to 17 cents each, and cavalry swords entailed an expenditure of over \$4.

One interesting item in respect to the panoply of war refers to the cost of the cuirass. The backs are priced at \$12.25, the fronts at \$14.25 each; but in addition to these there are rivets for the shoulder straps at 13 cents a hundred, shoulder straps at ten shillings 3% pence each, and various studs and washers to be bought ere the life guardsman receives his gorgeous steeel overcoat, which he leaves behind him when his "transport is on the tide."

The Nation's Mustard. Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county, Cal., grows mustard for the whole nation. In that region 2,000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers. No one employs himself exclusively in cultivating the plant, because of its refusal to yield two successive crops upon the same land. Accordingly, the mustard raiser can only devote a part of his farm to it each season. The land from which he harvested his crop this year must next year be planted to beans or barley, corn, pumpkins or beets. Indeed, results show that it pays to skip two years in planting mustard, and only turn the soil to its use every third season. What active principle there is in the soil that is withdrawn by this exacting plant to the land's impoverishment has not yet been determined. When it has been learned how to feed the soil, in order to replace what the growing mustard withdraws, the industry is expected to assume larger proportions.—San Francisco Chroniele.

Africa's Postmen.

The mails in central Africa are still conveyed for the most part upon the heads and backs of native postmen. The men are recruited chiefly from the Yao and Atonga tribes, and wear a uniform. Fully 300 bags of mail are made up each month at the different post offices in the protectorate for conveyance by these men, the total distance traversed being close upon 10. 300 miles a month, the cost of transit being less than half a penny a mile a

bag.-N. Y Heruld.

Le riciene et dans tous les Etats du Sud. 'Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, nour l'années Edition quotidienne, \$12.60

Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00

PLUCKY KIMPU.

Mow the Talented New Woman Is Coming to the Front in Japan.

In the schools of Japan drawing and painting are included in the cur riculum for all the scholars, whether boys or girls. Every Japanese learns to use the brush as he learns to read and all have a natural definess in that direction. Beside being born artistic, the Japanese would naturally become skilled in the free use of the brush because all their writing is done with it, requiring free-hand atrokes for every letter. Men particularly gifted with a talent for art make it their profession, and find plenty of work and plenty of encouragement For a man with moderate talent there is always decorative work, more than in any other country, because the Japanese never turn out even the simplest articles for daily household use without some decoration which is really artistic, and year by year the demand for these things in other countries is growing. The artist who wishes to devote his talents to becoming a painter of pictures finds new schools of art which have superseded those in the old days supported by the "shogun," the "mikado." But with all there opportunities for men there is almost none for the Japanese wom en who are endowed with extraordi nary gifts, says' the St. Louis Globe-

Under these circumstances it is the more remarkable to find a woman artist in the Japanese capital who is not only making of her talent for painting a lucrative profession, but who has a number of pupils of the opposite sex. This little woman is named Kimpu, and she has had a hard struggle. For many years she lived with her huaband in the country near Kiolo, where art was judged accord ing to the standards of certain old schools which flourished in that vicinity. Rimpu's work was lacking in the conventionality to which they were used, and the people were incapable of appreciating it. She and her husband were miverably poor, still abr kept working in the face of ail discouragement.

Her talent was at last unexpectedly remembered by a wood engraver for whom she had done work some years before. He found himself in a posttion of responsibility in Tokio, where the work of a number of progressive artists was necessary, and he sent for her. Since that time she has been growing more and more successful Her painting is thoroughly appreci ated by her employers, and some of it is even being sent to this country While Kimnu is not a great genius she has broken away from many useless contentions, and her work is al ways fresh and beautiful. Her subjects are chiefly flowers and birds.

Like the old masters of the Ren maissance, every notable Japanese artist has a following in the shape of pupils, and Kimpu, though a woman has achieved the supreme triumph of her art in this man's land, for it has overcome customs, and prejudice to such an extent that a number of men are among her pupils, receiving instruction from her and making duplicates or finishing her work.

This brave little artist, a pioneer in the higher education and position of women, stands for what will some time be possible for all women in the progressive and beautiful suspice of

WOMEN WITS OF NOTE.

Members of the Feminine Class of London and New York Compared in This Regard.

London differs from New York in the possession of a group of women who have made a reputation for themselves as conversationalists and independent of what their other chances may be are famed in this respect, says the Chicago Chronicle. Their presence at a dinner is said to be largely sought by hostesses more interested in the successof their entertainments than in the impression they may make personally. The woman now accounted the most brilliant conversationalist in London is Lady Dorothy Neville. She is said to be equal to the task of supplying animation and wit at the very dullest kind of a dinner and while it is a little bit discouraging to read that she is famed for the quality and quantity of her anecdotes her claims to wit must be well founded, as she has held her place in London society for some years with-

out dispute.

It is improbable that a woman in New York society would ever become famous because she told anecdotes at dinner, and invitations in her case would probably grow less frequent instead of more numerous, as they have in the case of Lady Dorothy Neville. But London standards are evidently different, as the reputation of Miss fielen Henniker, sister of Lord Henniker, considered one of the most brilliant women talkers, will show. She made her reputation chiefly through the wonderful brilliancy of her riddles.

It is doubtful if that gift would serve to make a reputation for eleverness in New York society unless there were some quite-unusual quality in the riddles. The former Margot Tennant, now Mrs. Asquith, is another woman who maintains her ability to talk entertainingly without possessing any of the marked peculiarities of the other two women who share her reputation. The conversation of Mrs. William James is said to be the secret of her success, and it was once potent enough to gain for her and her hue band the honor of a visit from the prince of Wales, who is said to take a great delight in Mrs. James wit.

Robes Made of Wood.

1 Some robes are made of wood; wardrobes, for example.—Chicago Daily News. THEIR FRIENDSHIP IS OVER.

Estrangement of Two Stenographers Who Wanted Their Vacation at the Same Time.

Both of these young women stenographers, employed in the same divisionin one of the departments, wanted to go on their 30-day vacation on the rame date, July 15, to-wit. Both of them put in their application on July . 10. Neither knew that the other had put in application for leave heginning July 15. They have been very great office pals, indeed, and have tripped upand down the corridors with their arma affectionately wrapped about each other's waists and talked solemnly over their lunchen about what a dissipated and common-looking banch the men in the division were, etc., relates the Washington Post. When the chief of the division re-

ceived their application for simultaneous leave of absence he summoned, them both and thus addressed them; "It will be necessary for you young ladies to arrange with each other which is to go on leave on the 15th. It will be quite out of the question, of course, for you both to go at once, as

the division is much too busy just now to permit of that."

The two young—women stenographers, bosom friends only some three minutes previously, giared at each

that would leave the division without

a stenographer and typewriter, and

"But I made application first," they both said at once.

"No." \*sid the chief, calmly, "both

applications reached me at the same moment."

They glared at each other some more, and the chief began to look as is

more, and the chief began to look as if he'd Kke to be down at Four-Mile Run Sehing for perch.

"It will be imperatively recessary,

owing to the state of my health, for me to leave on July 15," said one of the young women, gasing hanghtily at the other.

"My physician impressed upon me only this morning my absolute need."

only this morning my absolute need for a rest at once," said the other, returning the haughty gaze, "and said that he would not be answerable for the consequences if I delayed my departure longer than July 15."

The chief twisted around in his challenges

The chief twisted around in his chair and looked as if several weeks of complete solitude would hit him about

"Well," said he, finally, "you will have to settle it among yourselves. Why not draw lots? That's the way some of the men do who want to get away on their annual leaves on the same date."

The young women stenographers toosed their heads and withdrew.

Ten minutes later one of them called upon the chief and talked it over with him. He told her that they'd have to arrange it between themselves. The young woman dabled at the corner of her eyes with a wad of handkerchief, but it was no go. The chief said it was up to the pair of them to fix it.—Three minutes after she withdrew the other young woman called upon the chief. Same result. She also wiped away little dewy formations from the corners of her eyes, but she didn't get away with it either. The chief told her that she would have to arrange terms with the other young woman.

And that's the status quo at the present day and date of writing. They haven't fixed it up themselves. Neither of them has gone on have. They don't speak to each other. They glare ferociously at each other when they come face to face, in fact. They don't tread the cool corridors with their erms around each other's waists any more. They est their lunches in opposite corners of the office. Each of them brings a nice little bunch of flowers and deposits it on the chief's desk every morning before he arrives, but the chief is an old-timer and consequently "wise" to little plays of that sort. Meanwhile the mercury is hissing in the bulb and the nice summer togs that the two young women had prepared for their vacations are still unword. and soon the autumn winds will begin to sigh drearily and the russet leaves ... will be playing tag in the gutters.

Pench Marmainde.

Bruised or inferior peaches, and those too noft for preserving or canning, are best made into marmalade. Free them from down but do not pare them, halve them, and remove the stones. Weigh, and allow half a pound of fruit. Add the kernels of half the stones to a pint of water, and let simmer for haif an hour; strain this water, add the peaches to it, and boil until roft. Mash them to a pulp in the kettle, add the sugar, stirring it until dissolved, then let boil for hulf an hour, stirring it constantly to keep from burning. Put in small jars or tumblers, and when cold, seal .--Ladies World.

Pineapple Chips.

Pineapple chips are not only &

toothsome dainty, but as helpful a finish for a rich dinner as candied ginger root. Pare and cut the fruit into very thin silces; allow one pound of powdered sugar for every pound of fruit. Strew a layer of sugar over earthenware plates, then a layer of alloes and more sugar and stand the plates in the hot sun or in drying closet. Turn the fruit morning and evening until dry; then put it in a hot oven ten minutes and when sold pack it in tin boxes with parafin paper between each two layers.—Chiosgo Evening News.

Cold Cataup.

One dozen large tomatoes, chopped

fine. Sprinkle over them one-third of a teacupful of salt; drain off; add half a dozen sweet peppers, three heads of celery, chopped fine, a cupful of sugar, a pint of vinegar, a table-spoonful each of cinnamon, allapies, a teaspoonful of cloves. Mix well, put in glass jars and seal tight.—House-keeper,

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS