

MORE OF ITS METHODS

St. Paul's House of the Good Shepherd Shown Up.

Case of Lizzie Keuhl, Held a Prisoner Until Released by the Law—Daily Papers Misrepresent the Facts.

The Result of the Election in Duluth a Complete Victory for True Americans.

A few years ago there came to St. Paul a young German girl by the name of Lizzie Keuhl...

Now, Miss Schley was an ardent Roman Catholic, and, naturally enough, many of her boarders, if not the greater part, were of the same faith.

Miss Lizzie Keuhl was a Protestant. She evidently had some unpleasant relations with Miss Schley for she left the home and hired out as a domestic in the family of a Mr. McEllistrum...

How about these mysterious disappearances of young women, strangers in strange cities, who are suddenly lost, never to be seen again by their relatives and friends?

Don't you believe that they are "detained" in some instances, behind brick walls, in close cells, in defiance of law and the right of everyone to his own freedom, unless convicted of crime or misdemeanor?

With Romish judges on the bench, Romish attorneys in office and Romish policemen on the streets, what chance has a young girl to escape the clutches of the Romish beast...

DO YOU BELIEVE IN FREE SPEECH?

Will You Back Your Sentiments With Cash? Then Read This.

We see by a recent despatch that Prof. Walter Sims declares he intends to speak in Kaukauna, Wis., from which place he was driven by an infuriated Roman Catholic mob...

Now comes Hermann Keuhl, Lizzie's father, upon the scene. He denounces the parties who stated that he had ordered Miss Schley to detain his daughter...

A writ of habeas corpus is first served upon Miss Schley, who in her affidavit asserts that "Lizzie Keuhl came to the house of which the respondent has charge, and called the 'Young Girls' Home' on Saturday night, the 4th of May, 1889, and remained there all night..."

Then a writ of habeas corpus is served upon Mother Mary, of St. Bernard, superioress of the House of the Good Shepherd, and Lizzie Keuhl is brought into court...

Reader, what do you think of this case? A young girl is, as she asserts, forcibly taken, and unwillingly, to be imprisoned without process of law...

But there should be a point at which this danger could be averted without bloodshed, although at this time, such a transaction appears out of the question. Rome is determined no man shall tell the truth about her in one of her strongholds...

daughter's whereabouts, could effect her release?

Might she not have had to endure toil and hardship for eight years, like Miss Henrietta Washford, at Washington, D. C., in the House of the Good Shepherd there, who was finally released by the exertions of a faithful and loving brother?

This last case is particularly interesting. When Frederick Vollmar, the girl's father, had learned of her whereabouts, and had come from his home in Michigan to the "house," demanding to see his daughter...

A writ of habeas corpus produced Miss Vollmar in court, and she was released. However, the case was stubbornly contested by the attorneys for the institution, and no wonder—\$2.50 per week board money from the county, and the services of the girl in making overalls, were too profitable to the "holy" church for it to relinquish without a hard fight.

These are but a few of the many daily outrages that are committed every week in these Roman Catholic prisons in the large cities of the United States. We hear of but few, very few, through the secular press, for reasons we cannot stop here to explain.

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Protest at once, and keep it up until the curse of Romanism as a political machine is removed from this otherwise blessed land.

ALL FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The New Cape She Wanted Had Nothing to Do With the Case.

"It was just this way," said the girl with the red gloves: "Jim and Jen came over to the house that night, and then Maud dropped in, and so did Charley and Will. We began to play cards, and after awhile at whist and euchre we just naturally drifted into poker."

"Why-e-e-e," broke in the other girl, "that was gambling!" "Gambling!" said the girl with the red gloves, "I should think it was. But, as I was saying, my luck kept getting poorer and poorer, until it came my deal. I found that I had drawn in a six, seven, eight and nine of diamonds with seven of clubs. I threw away the black seven and made up my mind to draw for a straight or a flush. The people there the cards they discarded right in front of me, and it so happened that a lot of them got on top of the pack. Of course I had to take them off so that I could deal cards to those who were going to play, and as I did so I saw that the first card on the pack was the ten of diamonds."

"Then I was in a quandary. I knew that if I could get that card I would have a straight flush, and that I could be sure to beat anybody round the table. I knew that the chances were greatly against my getting the five of diamonds, and while a straight or a flush of the common kind was within the bounds of possibility I could not do much with either one. I looked at my chips and saw that I had a lot of money invested. Then I made up my mind to get that ten of diamonds, and I got it."

"Why-e-e-e," said the other girl, "that was cheating!" "Nobody said it wasn't," replied the girl with the red gloves sharply, "but I got the card just the same, and none of the rest saw me do it. Then I dealt the cards to those who wanted them, and the betting began. Maud put in 10 cents and Charley bet 10 cents too. Jen didn't want to bet, and then Jim came, and he raised it 50 cents. I saw that he had a big hand, for he thinks a good deal of his money, and I raised his 50 cents another 50 cents. The rest of them didn't want to bet as high as that, and Jim raised me another 50 cents. That's the way it went, until I borrowed all the money around the table, and Jim had changed a couple of \$10 bills. Then he called me, and I showed him that straight flush. He had four of a kind."

"Did you win?" asked the other girl. "Did I win?" repeated the girl with the red gloves. "Oh, no, it was a girl out in California who won. I should say I did win. I got just \$27 of Mr. Jim's money!" "What did you do with it?" asked the other girl.

"I spent 50 cents of it for a motto for Jim, which said, 'Feed My Lambs.' I'm going to spend the rest on my Sunday school class."—Buffalo Express.

Gunpowder Tests.

Gunpowder tests are especially open to adulteration because of their granular or dusty form, and the Chinese are marvellously expert in deceiving the foreigners with whom they deal. It is a very difficult thing to get a consistent statement as to the various kinds and qualities of tea from dealers in this country, partly, doubtless, from the fact that few of them have inside expert knowledge of the tea trade in China. It is noticeable that this city is lighter in color than strong tea served elsewhere.—Chicago Herald.

Different Kinds of Law.

James T. Brown of Indiana was once engaged in a case in the circuit court of that state and was laying down the law with mastery ability, when the judge remarked that he need not argue the law of the case, as the court understood that perfectly. Mr. Brown replied, with much meekness, that he "merely desired to talk about the law as it is in the books, which would be entirely different law from any his honor was acquainted with."—San Francisco Argonaut.

If you like to read and have many books, be careful lest you read too much and think too little.

Fund" which shall be used to punish men who attempt to prevent free speech. This fund is not to be used in any particular part of the United States but wherever the opinions of the pope or donor to set aside that constitutional guarantee. Already a number of ladies and gentlemen have contributed to the fund and now that it is fairly underway we shall expect liberal responses from patriotic men and women who are not afraid to back up their sentiments with their cash. The fund should reach the \$10000 mark within a few weeks. Each patriot could afford something; all should give a little. The members of the "Free Speech Fund League" agree as follows:

I hereby subscribe \$100 to the Free Speech League Fund of the American Publishing Co. of Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. I desire to have my name enrolled as a member of the Free Speech Fund League, and agree to donate a like sum whenever there is an attempt to abridge that constitutional guarantee of a right to free speech, any place within the confines of the United States.

As many of our friends as desire to become contributing members of the League can fill out and send to our address the above form. Those who only desire to become honorary members can do so by sending in fifty cents and applying for a certificate of membership. Let us see what can be done on this line.

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WHITE WAS ALL RIGHT

Cleveland's Third Nominee For the Supreme Bench.

HE WAS PROMPTLY CONFIRMED

Confirmation Was a Great Surprise At the Capital—Democratic Caucus Held to Consider the Silver Situation—Opponents of the Seigniorage Bill Were Not Present—Fate of the Bill Remained Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Friday afternoon the president sent to the senate his nomination of Senator Edward D. White to be associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Blatchford. The senate had hardly time to recover from its surprise when Senator White's confirmation was announced. The nomination was not referred to the committee at all, and less than an hour after the nomination had been received the senate had placed its seal upon the selection. The nomination was received through Private Secretary Pugh about 2:40 and an executive session immediately moved. The senate had been sitting behind closed doors for less than an hour when it became known that the motion to confirm without reference had carried without opposition. The vote was unanimously and heartily in favor of confirmation.

Only Eulogistic Speeches Delivered.

The proceedings prior to the casting of the vote consisted entirely of the delivery of eulogistic speeches by members of the senate judiciary committee and by Senator Caffery. There was two speeches by Democratic members of the committee and two by Republican members. Senators Pugh and Hill spoke for the Democratic side and Senators Hoar and Teller for the Republican side. All the speeches were laudatory and congratulatory both to the president and Mr. White. The senate even felt so good natured over the whole affair that it decided to remove the injunction of secrecy and the newspapers were notified that they were at liberty to publish the details of the proceedings. While the senate acted promptly and without hesitation upon the nomination it is still a fact that it was a surprise at the capital.

The president sent for Senator White and his colleague, Mr. Caffery, Sunday night, and upon their arrival at the White House made known the purpose of his invitation for a conference. Mr. White, while expressing a deep sense of obligation, was much surprised and was doubtful as to whether he should accept. He asked the president for time to consider and left without giving his consent. Monday morning he still was unable to say positively that he preferred the office to that of senator and it was not until just before noon that he gave his consent. The belief is strong in the Louisiana delegation that Representative Blanchard will be appointed as senator to fill the unexpired term of Mr. White. Without exception all the Republicans and prominent officials in this city interviewed express entire satisfaction in the president's selection.

Youngest of the Justices.

Edward Douglas White will take his seat on the supreme bench as the youngest of the justices and with the exception of Justices Field and Harlan he will have entered at an earlier period in life than any of the other justices and will have the exceptionally long term of 21 years to serve before retirement. He was born in the parish of La Fourche, Louisiana, 48 years ago. He was educated at Mount St. Marys, near Emmetsburg, Md., at the Jesuit college in New Orleans and finally at Georgetown college, District of Columbia. He entered the Confederate army and after the war was admitted to the bar by the Louisiana supreme court and practiced his profession during the troubled years which followed the reconstruction period. In 1874 he began his political career as a state senator. Leaping to the law again he became associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana in 1878, but again turning to political pursuits he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Eastis, the present minister to France, taking his seat March 4, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Opponents of the Bond Seigniorage Bill Were Not Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Immediately after the adjournment of the house Monday a Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the house to consider the silver question. There were present 130 Democrats, but not a Democrat from New York, who have joined in the obstructive movement, were present, nor in fact any of the others who joined hands with them. The presence, however, of Mr. Pence, the Colorado Populist, was significant. The sentiment in the caucus therefore was all favorable to the bill and two resolutions were adopted, one to keep the seigniorage bill before the house to the exclusion of everything until disposed of, and the other expressing it as the sense of the caucus that it was the duty of every Democratic member to be present and vote either for or against the bill.

The only difference of opinion existing was as to the advisability of going further than this and compelling members to vote or be counted if they refused to do so. Mr. Bostner presided and advocated a resolution to instruct the committee to bring in a rule to compel members to vote or to be fined and Mr. Patterson offered a resolution instructing the speaker to count a quorum.

Mr. Patterson declared he believed after following the spectacle of the last few days that Mr. Reed was right and that nonvoting members should be counted to make a quorum. The Patterson resolution was voted down by about 20 majority, the speaker voting against the proposition. The caucus adjourned, pending a vote on the Bostner resolution.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following: G. W. Pratt to be United States

marshal for the eastern district of Wisconsin, William M. Desmond, marshal for the northern district of Iowa; John L. McAtee of Oklahoma, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma Territory.

Women Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Reports of committees occupied most of the afternoon of the session of the fourth day of the woman's suffrage convention. Mr. Carrie Lane Chapman strongly represented the necessity for vigorous and active work in collecting funds for the movement in Kansas. Then followed the report of Kansas constitutional committee read by Mrs. Laura Johns. Contributions from several state delegations to assist in the work in Kansas were solicited and \$2,300 was pledged. The election of officers for the next ensuing year resulted as follows: Susan B. Anthony, president; Rev. Anna Shaw of Philadelphia, vice president at large; Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carrie Taylor Upton of Ohio, treasurer; and Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrich of Boston and Josephine K. Henry of Kentucky, auditors.

Coal Combine Injunction Dissolved.

DENVER, Feb. 21.—Judge Rising dissolved the injunction obtained by the Commercial Coal company to restrain the Leader Mining company and others from entering into a combination to control the output of all the lignite mines in Colorado. The judge said that the evidence did not show that this contemplated action by the defendants was for the purpose of unreasonably advancing the price of lignite coal or that it would have such an effect or that the plaintiff's rights under its contract would be injuriously affected.

Charged With Burning Records.

NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 21.—The trial of G. W. Rogers for complicity in the burning of the records of Harvey county in the vault of the register of deeds last March has commenced. Rogers is a large property holder and owns the only complete set of abstract books in the county. The books burned were valued at \$100,000. A portion of them cannot be replaced and it is charged that Rogers instigated the courthouse fire to get control of the abstract business of the county.

Princess Colonna Watching Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—At the office of J. W. Mackay, Jr., it was denied that Princess Colonna intended going to South Dakota to apply for a divorce from her husband. She continues to occupy her brother's apartments in the Belgravia flat and it is said she is constantly advised of her husband's movements. Young Mr. Mackay is occupying apartments at the Hotel Waldorf.

Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The large brick block occupied by the tinware establishment of Norton Bros. on River street was destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest establishments in the country. Loss, \$150,000.

Postoffice Blown Up.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 21.—The postoffice at Woodlawn, a suburb of this city, was blown up in a mysterious manner and \$14,000 worth of property burned. It is supposed to have been done by robbers.

Blast at Mt. Ayr.

DES MOINES, Feb. 21.—Fire at Mt. Ayr, Ia., destroyed four store buildings and contents at the northwest corner of the public square, entailing an aggregate loss of \$9,000. Insurance about two-thirds.

Reading May Issue Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Council for the Reading receivers will apply to the court for permission to issue \$5,000,000 of trust notes to run 10 years at 6 per cent interest.

Work of a Texas Desperado.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 21.—Jim Mitchell, a desperado, shot to death three men, one child and wounded a woman while he was intoxicated.

GLEANINGS FROM THE WIRES.

Indianapolis residents are mystified by a strange woman, who attends all the funerals. School officials of Concordia, Kan., have resolved to withhold the pay of any woman teacher who marries during the term. Sugar works at Rockford, Ill., which have been closed for more than two years, will be started in May. From present indications the production of the Lake Superior iron mines will be far less than in preceding years. By the opening of spring another road is expected to be the Cherokee Strip. The new towns are booming. The union printers' status of Horace Greeley is to be unveiled at New York on Memorial day. Republicans have sprung a sensation in Alabama by charging Kolbites with having received bribes. Horace Seelye, first assistant general passenger agent of the Des Moines North-western Railroad company, has resigned. An electric railway is projected down the Rock river from Rockford, Ill., to Dixon, to handle passenger and freight business. Mr. Vandine, state lecturer of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, is booked for a number of lectures throughout northern Illinois to revive the interest in the order. The first annual show of the Western Iowa Poultry association closed at Council Bluffs. Three hundred birds were exhibited. The next show will be in December. Andy Wentworth, a foreman of the fire department of Columbus, Ind., has brought suit against the city for \$2,100 for injuries received by being thrown from a horse reel that had upset in a ditch. The miners of Coal City, Ill., have passed resolutions urging the operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois to raise the price of coal 10 cents a ton and give the miners 5 cents of the advance. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following: G. W. Pratt to be United States

ABOUT FURS.

A Single Garment of Sable Sometimes Costs Thousands of Dollars.

Chester Russian crown sable is the most costly fur known to the shops. There is an immense stock in the skins of the sable being sometimes valued at several thousand dollars. The Russian fur is a heavy, reddish brown shade and is not at all desirable and can be bought at a low price. A genuine black mink, which is nearly as dark as Russian sable, is much more desirable and much handsomer fur and brings but a little more. Light shades of mink are to be avoided. There are many other furs which are much more desirable and can be purchased at a lower price. Alaska sable, the fur of the short-tailed skunk, is a much more beautiful fur, and when properly treated there is no suspicion of an odor remaining, but when this has not been properly done the odor is most offensive if the wearer sits for any length of time in a warm room.

This is a matter to be carefully considered in purchasing this beautiful fur, because of the trouble and expense of deodorizing it. Russian sable, as every one knows who has seen it, is not a jet black fur, but a black brown. Black mink is the same color. One of the most costly, yet one of the most frail of all furs of commerce, is the silver gray fox. Black fox, which comes chiefly from Russia, is the single strip of black fur found down the back of the silver, and is one of the court furs of Russia, commanding a fabulous price. The natural black fox of commerce is the dyed fur of our forest foxes and is not very expensive. Besides being dyed, fox fur is often bleached to imitate the natural white fur of the arctic regions. In the intense cold and darkness of the arctic night the fur of all animals is bleached to a snowy whiteness, and the finest snow white furs come from the far north. The little ermine is of a yellowish brown in summer, when it is known as the steat. It is pure white in winter like the white fox, the color of the snow, retaining only the black tip of its tail.

The little gray squirrel is the color of the hohened bough on which it climbs, and numberless other instances might be named of this tendency of nature to adapt the creature to the color of his habitation. Certainly in the arctic circle the color of all animals and even of most of the birds is of the color of the snow.—Good House-keeping.

Hashesh Smoking.

Like opium, hashesh is chiefly used for smoking, and when thus used it is almost always in combination with tobacco. First, a plug of tobacco is placed at the bottom of the bowl of the pipe and on top of this a small piece of hashesh and over this again a piece of red-hot charcoal, or this hashesh is kneaded with the tobacco by the thumb of one hand working in the palm of the other until thoroughly incorporated, when they are transferred to the bowl and lighted, as in the previous case. Its first effect when thus used is one of intense exhilaration, almost amounting to delirium. The victim uses the power of thought and will carry on in the most extravagant manner imaginable, alternately laughing, singing or dancing, all the time believing himself to be acting rationally. The English derivative of the word hashesh gives a terrible and too well deserved significance in this connection. Hashesh is the term used for one who smokes hashesh, and the plural of the word is hasheshis, from which our English word assassin is said to be derived. Doubtless it is in this first stage of hallucination and frenzy that most of the crimes—and they have been many—attributed to the use of this drug have been committed, for the second is one of dreamy enjoyment, finally followed, if the dose has been full, by stupor so dense as almost to amount to a state of catalepsy. It has been said that a fortnight's use of hashesh will make its victim a complete slave to the habit, and its end, as in the case of the use of opium, is degradation and ruin, physical, social and moral.—Chambers' Journal.

Anti-Barbara Chose the Smoker.

Anti-Barbara is an old negro woman who lives in Armour avenue, near Thirty-fifth street. She and her daughter make a living by laundry work in South Side families, and have to do a good deal of journeying on the cable cars. Almost the first day smoking cars were put into service on the State street line the old woman had to take a trip down to Twenty-second street. She halted the train at Thirty-fifth street and was about to step aboard the front car when the conductor shouted from the rear car, "That's the smoker." The old negro paid no attention to his warning, and she repeated it, but she got aboard. A man on the platform repeated, "This is the smoker," and still the warning went unheeded. The train went its way, and Anti-Barbara went to seat herself near the door when a brisk colored boy spoke of the smoker again. By this time her ire was up, and she spoke her mind. Setting herself first and drawing a twist of native leaf from her bandanna bundle, she turned to the last speaker and said: "Snoopy, when you gets as old as I is you'll know old folks knows as much as young folks. I'm goin to smoke, and I'm goin to do it right now. When I wants to hear from you, I'll let you know." With that she produced a coil pipe, and filling it struck a light determinedly and began puffing.—Chicago Record.

Power of Inventions.

It is not every one who appreciates the importance of helping the inventors along. They are the salt of the earth. Congress can well go out of its way to consider any law which to any extent will assist them in getting a fair return for their ideas. If a system of laws could finally be enacted giving full and fair compensation to each inventor promptly, as one by one he discovered the secrets of nature, there would not be, as are there at present, so many of nature's secrets hidden from us. We might find that, instead of this world being one of incessant toil, nature intended it to be one of comparative ease, and instead of being a world of incessant worry perhaps we should find that nature intended it to be one of comparative contentment.—New York Ledger.

The Succulent Bamboo.

To know bamboo, only as a tough, porous case of varying thickness and extraordinary adaptability, as we chiefly know it, is not by any means to compass its limitations. As an article of food, for instance, it is an entire success on its native haunts and at an early stage in its growth. It is boiled briefly, like tender asparagus, and eaten served with a cream sauce, also after the manner of that succulent vegetable.—New York Times.