

Signalling to Mars.

Mr. Nikola Tesla has recently suggest ed the possibility of transmitting electrical impulses, not only to every part of the earth, but even to distant planets to Mars, for instance. A connecting wire, he says, is not needed.

Value of Paeumatic Tires, It is reported from Paris, where pneumatic tires have been introduced on some of the cabs, that in consequence of the lessened shock to the vehicles, the cost of repair has been reduced 50 per cent., to say nothing of the saving to the nerves of passengers and

A Comet's Double Tail.

the muscles of horses

Photographsof Perrine's comet, which was visible during the last winter, show that it had two talls, one straight and the other curved sharply backward. According to the views of the Russian astronomer, Bredechin, the straight tall probably consisted of atoms of hydrogen, and the curved tall of atoms of

A Phonographic Joke.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Nature reports that Prof. John G. McKendrick propounced these words in the presence of a phonograph which was working backward: 'Arrubnide to Ectisrevenu." When the instrument was turned in the proper direction the audience was startled at hearing the machine say, "University amine his self-cooled ham. of Edinburgh."

Radiography in Biology.

ini

FOF

an

15 €

The

and

th

the a w

new kind of photography, to which the discovery of the X-rays has given rise, has already been experimentally applied to the study of biology. In Germany not only the bones but the heart, lungs and windpipe of a mouse have been successfully photographed in their normal positions, and something similar has been done in this country. This is clearly a great aid In the study of animal physiology.

Caring Deafness by Noise.

According to Popular Science News, a well-known aurist has invented an instrument for curing partial deafness by the aid of sound. His instrument produces a sustained sound running through several octaves. The sound is conveyed into the patient's ear through a telephone transmitter. As soon as the particular pitch of sound that the ear hears imperfectly has been ascertained. that note is concentrated upon the eardrum for a certain period every day.

Pocket Electricity.

A number of devices have lately been invented by which an electric lamp can be enrited about and used like a candle lantern. Some of these are comple in themselves, carrying a battery that operates only when the hamp-which may be of almost any desired shape, that of a pocket flask, for instance-is held in a particular position. When thus held the acid in the reservoir reaches the battery poles, and the incandescent light blazes out. On reversing the lamp the light is extinguished. In other cases a stronger light is provided by means of a separate battery. which may however be carried in the packet. It is proposed to substitute this form of portable electric large for the ordinary lantern in the ambulance servbee of the French army.

Mountain Lions.

The puma, or mountain lion, is said to be comparatively plentiful in all the unsettled parts of the State of Washington, and sometimes it is found in regions where settlement has already begun. In a letter to Science, Mr. M. S. Hill, of Tacoma, describes a mountain lion which came down to the beach of Puget Sound, about thirty miles from Port Townsend, last summer, approaching his wife and children and uttering frightful screams. Mr. Hill and his family succeeded in driving the animal away with shouts and threatening motions. What he says about the cries or screams of the puma is regarded as important, because there has been a conflict of authorities on the question whether the animals utters such sounds. Mr. Hill also reports that a puma has been known to chase a man on horse back, accompanied by a dog, at night.

Do Fish Take Bullast?

It is asserted on the authority of the captain of a steam fishing smack in the North Sea that codfish, at certain times of the year, take sand into their stomachs for "ballast." This, according to the captain, is done when the fish are about to migrate from the shallow water covering the southern banks of the North Sen to the deeper water farther north. He says that he has often observed that fish caught on the southern banks just before the migration begins, and those caught in the northern waters after it is completed, have sand in their stomachs, and that the sand is discharged after the arrival of the fish at the southern banks on the return migration. In proof of this it is stated that the sand found in the fish often differs in color and quality from that of the bottom where they are caught.

ish officer, now dead, who came

tion under General Chiopicki, in 1831. was a private of cavalry when Chlo- BOY ORATOR'S METHOD OF FIXpickl's retreat began. The troops had made a weary night march, and were in bivonae for breakfast, when scouts brought word that they were almost surrounded by a Russian force. Instantly the Poles burried to their saddles,

mounted, and sought a way of escape. The young cavalryman had been boiling some pieces of ham for himself in bacon," he dumped the balf-boiled meat tune moment, for on surmounting .

re-enforced. If the Poles should fail to cut their way out at the first charge

"He wasn't an officer; that was only one of my boys."

"Not an officer! May the bullets strike me if I don't make him one! Call him | November would bring about a panis out here at once."

The general shook hands with the youth, promoted him to a lieutenancy then and there, and gave him a place on his staff.

Some days later, when the captain called at headquarters, he sought out the new lieutenant, whom he found doiefully contemplating his unsaddled horse, which had a huge, raw sore on each side

"What on earth is the matter with your horse?" asked the captain. "Oh, nothing much."

"But what made those terrible sores?" | "The same thing that made me a lieutenant," said the hero, "A big chunk of Mass.) Advertiser. hot ham in each saddle-bag; but, for the

of a woman on the South Side. Arrived there, the driver took the barrel on his back and started up the stairs, his express book in his coat pocket.

Half way up the second flight of stairs the Irishman came upon a wonan, scrubbing.

'Will ye be after tellin' me wher Mrs. McGowan lives?' he asked.

"I am Mrs. McGowan," said the serubber-a statement which was frrelevant-'and I live upstairs..'

"Where will I lave this bar-rel of flour? asked the driver.

"Take it up as far as youse can, and thin put it down. I'll attind to it, replied Mrs. McGowan.

So he went on up, and when there were no more stairways to conquer he looked about and saw a ladder leading through an open scuttle to the roof. Up this ladder he climbed, out on the roof he steeped and then, finding he could go no higher without a balloon, he deposited the barrel and came down.

"On the stairway-though nearly at the foot-he found the woman again, and she signed the delivery book, but before he got to the office Mrs. Mc-Gowan was there demanding an explanation. The driver was called in as soon as he returned.

"Where did you put that barrel of flour? demanded the official.

'Where she tould me.' "'Where did you tell him to put it, " I told him to take it up as far as be

"'An' Oi did,' interrupted the honest

driver. 'If she'll look on the roof she'll

Maj. Shirts, of Course.

Famous old Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia was directly or indirectly the source of many a good story. Here is one that I do not think has found its way into print: One day at a political gathering he was approached by a welldressed individual who shook hands warmly with him. The Governor was a bit bothered and confessed he could not recall the handshaker's name.

"Why, you must remember me, Governor," said the latter. "I'm from Rich-

mond. I made your shirts." "Why, of course," said the Governor, with all a politician's tact. "Gentlemen, this is my very excellent neighbor, Maj. Shirts."-Washington Post.

a prominent part in anything, people commence picking at him

ING THE PRICES.

Barnyard Argument on the Free Silver Issue-Plain Scheme for the Repudiation of Honest Debts.

Mr. Bryan recently said, in one of his free coinage speeches in Kentucky, that a camp kettle. Anxious to "save his free columns of silver "would establish the market price of that metal at \$1.29 bacon," he dumped the half-boiled mean per ounce, and nobody would sell it for into his saddle-bags, and joined his a cent less." To prove his assertion, he companions. Two minutes later his stated that "if any man in this comhorse became restive, at a most inoppor- munity would offer to buy all the eggs ridge the Poles had found themselves confronted by a Russian force of infantry.

There was but one thing to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once. It was being rapidly

There was being rapidly

There was but one thing to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once. It was being rapidly

There was but one thing to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once. It was being rapidly

There was contained to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once. It was being rapidly

There was contained to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once. It was being rapidly

There was contained to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once it was being rapidly. The Russian line was able to make good the offer, nobody would sell eggs for less, no matter what the cost of production, whether one cent of five contains a dozen. Then some people in the crowd cheered and some shrinked and the locomotive whistle tooted, and everybody felt good.

The Russian line must be broken through at once it was being rapidly to the cost of production. Whether one cent of the cost of production. produced at 25 cents a dozen, and was

Mr. Bryan's comparison is very weak, in that neither he nor anybody else pro-poses that the government shall buy silthey must all be captured.

On they rushed at the order to charge, and now our young trooper's horse had become fairly frantic and quite uncontrollable. He sprang away far in advance of the charging line. The rider,

fore the young leader quieted his steed, dismounted and found a chance to examine his self-cooled ham.

A few hours later the Polish general of cavalry rode up to the captain of the troop that had so distinguished itself, complimented him, and said: "By the way, captain, who was that splendid young officer that led you all in?"

The ways tan officer that was only a single examined business. It is hard to find a single examined business man in the ed States would be ruinous to many branches of business. It is hard to find a single experienced business man in the United States, out of all the hundreds of thousands in the country, who does not know that a free-silver victory in Repudiation has never been popular with the American people. The average American may be shrowd in business. eager to make money, and keenly alive to the importance of business success, but he has never shown himself in favor of national dishonesty. Mr. Bryan's of-fer of repudiation of 50 cents on every dollar of debt has not been well received in this section of the country. We do not believe that it will be well received in the West when the true character of the issue is unde plain. The farmers in the West when the true character of the issue is made plain. The farmers of Vermont and the working people of Maine as well as the planters of Arkansas have given their verdict, and in every case the significant Republican gain is evidence that the American occupie of others. Boston (Mass.) Advertiser.

No Issue.

No Issue.

by his part, the first payment of the first payments to others. Boston (Mass.) Advertiser.

by his part, deceived.—Rochester Towards farm products.

JOSHUA DUZENBERRY'S MEDITATIONS farm products.

One great cause of the hard times is the denial of these facts by the tariff reference of the denial of these facts by the tariff reference of the world. The result was that they lost the former and did not gain the latter, so that the whole scheme was a lamentable failure.

The truth is that protection and reciprocity have demonstrated their great products.

One great cause of the hard times is the denial of these facts by the tariff reference of 1804, who undertook to sell the home market in exchange for the case of the world. The result was that they lost the former and did not gain the latter, so that the whole scheme was a lamentable failure.

The truth is that protection and reciprocity have demonstrated their great products.

on be no issue

He constantly sets employe against employer, labor vs. capital. But capital is as necessary as labor, and la-bor as capital. What can a workman do there is no one to pay him wages? hat can a producer do without work-on? There can be no issue between

we equally necessary things.

3. He rule the ears of the the West and South, as sections, as if they were dogs, and sets them on the East as a section, and yells, Sic! The East is 200 to 250 years old, and has saved money and is rich, while the South was impoverished rich, while the South was impoverished by the war she brough on herself, and the West is new, and both need capital. The East is as necessary to them as they are to the East, yea, more so, for the East could loan her surplus money elsewhere. But to buy and open farms. make improvements, get stock, etc., the West and South must have capital. The East loans it, but wants it paid back, as good money as it lent. Bryan gets mad at this; wants to pay back half of t and call it square, and lyingly ends that farmers are as mean and ionest as himself. Because the East insists on being paid only its just due, as stipulated. Bryan arrays two sections against one. That's the breadth of his manhood and Americanism. One section needs the other, the one as much as the other, hence there can be no issue, and to make one shows that he is not only demagogue but a repudiator and

The farm needs the city, the city must have the farm.

The capitalist needs the workman, the workman must find the moneyed man. One section must have another, if only to swap knives with. We are one conn-

try, we are brethren. Don't be Hum bugged.

Don't be Hum bugged.

Hon. Frank S. Black at Chatham, N. Y.
I would ask the voters irrespective of party, irrespective of previous political affiliations, to look out this fall that they don't put themselves in a position where they say the American people like to be, and that is where they can be humbugged and fooled. The Democratic party at Chicago issued a new list of promises, and the Democratic policy takes you from one promise to another, from one condition to another, each promise more unreasonable, each condition more deplorable, and if you accept them you will finally place yourselves by hard-ship and distress in a condition from which you must find relief.

Now, in reference to silver, permit me

which you must find relief.

Now, in reference to silver, permit me to say only a word. Don't mistake the shrase "free silver" for the free coinage of silver. There is a vast difference between free silver and the free coinage of silver. Free gilver might possibly mean that it would be easy for you to get that money now affoat, but free coinage of silver would not be a help to you unless you have builtim. When it comes to the coinage of potatoes, and lumber and wood, then if you have these things, you may be in favor of free coinage. You have no builtion to coin. Don't vote to coin that which you have not. That is all there is in this situation. There is not in this country one solitary cent or doline's worth of bullion which you

barring five or six. These five or six have a total population of less than the city of New York, and these small states. representing small interests, ask you and Pennsylvania and Obio and Illinois and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois and Massachusetts and Maine and all of the great commonwealths of this country to take the bullion of that little population from that little territory and make it worth 100 cents for their fifty-three.

This is what from their fifty-three.

This is what free-collage means, and this is what they ask you to adapt as the policy of the American people in this coming election. I say to you it is a mis-take. It is the worst mistake you are asked to commit and you will find it out if you commit it this full. I say to you, consider this question. Think your-selves, don't listen altogether to what other people say, and let it be settled not by your partisanship, but by your citi-zenship, and you will make no error.— Rochester Democrat.

## DOUBLE-DEALING SEWALL.

He Demands Gold in Payment for Tim-

ber Transportation. Attention was lately directed in these columns to the significant fact that geld of Chicago, although a ripercaring champion of silver, so far as his vociterous talk in conventions and out of them is concerned, when it comes to business is a goldbar. We demonstrated this flat and now our young trooper's horse had become fairly frantic and quite uneon trollable. He sprang away far in advance of the charging line. The rider, determining to make the best fight he could, swung his sabre, took a stronger grip with his knees, and gazed hard at the face of the Russian he expected to be launched against.

Just then a voiley hurtled into the charging line, but the foremost horse and rider escaped unharmed. A few moments and they were upon the enemy. Usually a horse refuses to leap at bayonets, but this one jumped furiously at the kneeling front rank, and such was the momentum and fury of the beast that the Russians just in his front lost nerve, broke, and gaze him entrance.

Through the gap just made other to charge and rider ergs, while the gap surrough the gap fust made other. Through the gap just made other through the gap just made other. Through the gap just made other through the gap just made other through the gap through

count, swing as safore, took a stronger grip with his knees, and gazed hard at the face of the Russian he expected to be launched against.

Inst then a voiley hurtied into the charging line, but the foremost horse and rider escaped unharmed. A few moments and they were upon the enemy, Usually a horse refuses to leap at bayenests, but this one jumped furiously at the kneeling front rank, and such was the momentum and fury of the beast that the Russians just in his front lost never, broke, and gave him entrance. Through the gap just made other Poles sprang a moment later. Striking right and left, they widened the breach, and in ten seconds the Russian infantry was demoralized. The Poles escaped with slight loss, and it was not long beat with slight loss, and it was not long beat fore the young leader quieted his steed, dismounted and found a chance to exthe contract for carrying four shiploids of timber from Maine to Long Island City for the crossoting firm of Epjander & Russell, and insisted upon the insert tion of the following clause in the composition of the world, nor even for this nation, except upon past transactions.

it comes to getting pay for timber pres-to-he disbands his free silver convic-tions and exacts gold, "United States gold or its equivalent."

Further comment is not called for, We may well leave Sewall to be dealt with

crais go bare.

And until they shun the barber I will never comb my halr.

I will use my cars for secin', and I'll listen with my eyes.

And whenever they do so and so, why, I'll do

And, Melissy, while the bankers are con-tented with their wives.

You and I must take to livin widely sepa-rated lives;

Twont do fer me to spe them, so the silver throw you over, but there ain't no

We're in need of 'mancipatin', if I've got the

So. I've joined the allyer forces, and we'll show them rich galouts

How we can lift ourselves, b'gosh, by the
straps upon our boots?

When we get in we'll fix it so the streams'll we'll have our flour double the wheat we take to mill.

There, Melissy, stop your eryin'—there ain't no cause for it; Den't look at me so seared like; I ain't quite crazy yit? I've only been a jokin'—what if the bankers Sometimes have cause to favor things that's good for me and you?

—Cleveland Leader.

The Fable.

The Fable.

"There was once a man who climbed a tree, and he had in his hand a saw. And while he was in the tree his enemy came beneath it and lay down to sleep in the shale. And the man said to himself: 'Beheld my enemy, asleep and in my power. I will avenge myself upon him by sawing off a limb of this tree and allowing it to fall upon him and crush him.' And as he said he did; but he sat upon the limb, and when it fell he fell with it and was grievously injured. But the sleeping man was not injured. injured.
THE MORAL

"There was once a farmer who went in debt to a banker. Production increased and values declined, and he said." I will have a law passed, making my debt payable in cheap money and thus I will be avenged mon this Gold Bug. And as he said he did. But when debts had been made payable in cheap money he received only cheap money for the products of his farm and he was required to pay double the amount of cheap money for his necessities; and the Gold Bug foreclosed the debt and was not injured, but the farmer was ruined.
"And this is the story of the Fool's 'And this is the story of the 'Fool's

A Quack and His Remedy.

Bryan's reply to Maj. McKinley's sen-tentions statement that what we need is not the opening of more mints but of more factories, shows the shallowness of the "boy orator." The substance of the "boy orator." The substance of Brynn's reply is that more money coined or issued by the government will open the factories. The "boy orator" fails to comprehend the fact that money is a tool to facilitate exchanges or the oroduction and distribution of products:

tion under General Chiopicki, in 1831, BRYAN'S EGG MARKET.

can have cained toto money. There is and that it is not the multiplication of not a dollar's worth of builtion in this tools that makes business, any more than of his promotion from the ranks. He was a private of cavalry when Chio-BOY ORATOR'S METHOD OF FIX. hay. Given the grass to be cut and there will always be found a sufficient number of hay racks to harvest the hay; so given the demand for products and the heavita. bly resultant supply, and there will ways be found monetary vehicles for distribution of such products. As a mat-ter of fact the volume of money per enpita today is 20 per cent, larger than in 1873. The trouble is that the large vol-ume of money we have is not calculated and used because Bryan and his support ers broke down our industries and busi-tiess and the curning power of the masses at the end of 1892, and the people are therefore consuming less.

## DEPEW CALLS BRYAN DOWN.

Quotes Henry Ward Reecher and Charges Mirrepresentation.

The most remarkable of the citations of Mr. Bryan during his address in Brooklyn last Wednesday evening was in which he said, referring to Henry Ward Beecher:

I only wish that the distinguished divine whose name has added to the great fame of your great city were with us tought, that he might again champlon the cause of the people in their great fight of today.

Channey M. Depew used this as a text in his address at the Clermont ave-me rink this evening. The occasion was the formal opening of the Kings county Republican campaign in Brooklyn. Six thousand persons crowded into the hall and cheered the speaker. National Chairman Hanna was one of the distinguished men on the platform.

In referring to Mr. Bryan's statement Mr. Depew said in part:

tion of the following clause in the contract:

The party of the second part agrees to pay to said party of the first part, et agent, for the transportation of said timber.

dollars and — cents. UNITED STATES GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT

What do you say to that Mr. Bryan? Or you, Tom Watson? Imagine the (celling of the Populists when they rend this exposure! The soldier company which on its formation adopted a resolution reading, "resolved that in case of war this company will immediately diskern!," would have been an organization after Sewail's own heart. In his canvass, when his aim is to fool the voters he poses as a free silver soldier, but when it comes to getting pay for timber—press to—he dishands his free silver eonyie tions and exacts gold, "United States

The Home Market.

McKinley speaks with wisdom and truth when he says "the home market is the best market in the world," It is the home market that opens factories, furnishes employment for wage-carners, and fills the land with consumers of

is as follows: Our exports fell from \$1,030,278,148 in 1862 to \$803,200,487 in 1866, a decrease \$167,077,031; and our introcts fell from \$827,402,462 in 1862 to \$770,710,024 in 1896, a decrease of \$47,692,438. The bal ame of trade favorable to the United States in 1892 was \$202,875,968; for the

States in 1822 was closed it was only \$83,-490,463, a decrease of \$119,385,223. Thus the common experience of the peo-ple shows the wisdom of taking care of the home market, while the record dem-onstrates that with the market in a Courishing condition the foreign markets right like.

And whatever rich men favor must, of course, be had for me;

If ther want one kind of money, I must want some other kind.

Bryan says we form two classes, and the line is well defined.

Chronicle.

Facts for Farmers.

Additional evidence shows how the Administrative evidence shows how the Wilson-German tariff operates to injure the farmer. The consumption of wheat in this country has been as follows:

Per explis.

Bushels.
1830.

3.47
1835.

4.51

This shows (7:35 divided by 2) our average per capita consumption of wheat in 1894 and 1895 was a triffe under four bushels. This was 33 per cent, below the per capita home con-sumption in 1830 when times were good. Surely any intelligent farmer ought to able to understand what that very low consumption of wheat by our people meant in 1894 and 1895. He realized its force in the low price of wheat. Our people were out of employment under the Wilson bill and unable to buy and

with a consumption in 1804 of only about 50 per ecut, of what it was in 1850, the value of our bone market and labor fully employed in relation to the price cannot be overlooked.
of "the markets of the wor supplied largely by Argentina and Russia cheap wheat are as nothing compared with our own market. In 1890 wheat was worth 98 cents, in 1893 only 73 cents and in 1894 only 61 cents, the decline in price being in about the same ratio with the fall in home consumption per capita. This presentation of facts per capita. This presentation of fac-ought to be convincing.—Buffalo News.

Silver Mine Profits.

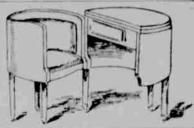
The New York World has been doing some investigating in the West, and it finds that the Ontario mine, in Utah, has paid over \$13.080.000 in dividends, the Horn Silver \$5.080.000, the Daly \$2.887.500, the Bullion Beck \$2.105,000 and the Centennial-Eureka \$1,800,000, and these are small compared with the Comstock and other of the great mine in Colorado and Montana. Yet, according to Mr. Bryan's doctrine and belief, the profits of these mines, controlfed by the silver trust, are to be doubled by free silver, and Michigan farmers will please note that the law is not to carry with it any wheat-purchasing clause that will make the cereal leap up 100 per cent.



The American Fie

The truth is that the American pie, whether of pumpkin, mince, apples, berries or any other material, is indigenous to the soil and cannot be successfully imitated elsewhere. The foreigner must come here in order to learn how to make pies. And every American is born with an appetite for ple. The foreigner in our midst, and the immigrant, assisted or otherwise, has to acquire it. His Americanism, in fact, may be tested by his taste for ple. He is not a good citizen and fully qualified for all the responsibilities and duties of a voter until he has learned to love ple like a native. And his wife and daughter must learn to make ples. Not the monstrosities that sometimes pass by that name, the sodden, heavy, halfbaked abominations that fill the eater with homicidal and suicidal tendencies, but the rich, rare, racy and healthful "confections" which every well-trained American housewife knows how to prepare.-Troy Times.

Deak and Chair Combined. A very neat thing in a combination tiece of furniture is shown here. It



serves the purpose of a table when closed, and when opened it is a very handy secretaire and seat. The thing is delightfully convenient, and at the same time an artistic piece of furniture.

Cleaning Iron and Bronzes. To clean fairly well the arms and backs of upholstered furniture that has become dingy use a little gasoline. Use clean flannel for this and after dusting briskly with a whisk broom rub with the flannel dipped in gasoline, then set in the air until the odor has evaporated. Polished or painted floors. grained or varnished doors, dingy baseboards or any surface that requires polishing or that the housekeeper desires to make shine will do most agreeably if treated to a vigorous rubbing with the linseed and turpentine, after first cleaning with soap and water. Bronzes and bent tronwork fenders and grate fixings look brighter and fresher for a little rubbing with the olly rags, and the room and its furnishings that you have thus treated present a look of dainty, refined cleanliness that is worth a great deal of work and

infinite trouble to produce. Codfish with Eggs.

No Issue.

No Issue is a demagogue in these ways:

In the says, to incite prejudice, if you to he our hold file bankers drink and eat.

No Issue.

No Issue.

No Issue.

No Issue is a demagogue in these ways:

In the says. Issue is a demagogue in these ways:

In the says. Is Meantime cover one egg for each person with boiling water, and place where they will keep hot, but not boil, for ten minutes; pour off the hot water, turn on the cold and remove the shells Put the fish and sauce on a hot dish. lay the eggs on, garnish each with sprigs of parsley or sprinkle a little

minced parsley over the whole.

Chocolate Dressing. Use either loaf or layer cake. If layer cake is used, make a cooked frosting and frost the layers, but do not put them together. Then for each layer of cake take one square of Baker's chocolate and as much sugar as chocolate; add a little water and cook slowly When done, you can tell by trying a littie in water. Stir till it begins to cool a little, then spread the chocolate on ne white frosting and put the cake tocether, placing chocolate on top and on the sides. Have the white frostinghard before putting on the chocolate.-Kate E. McKee.

How to Make Lemon Pudding. Make a suct paste with one-quarter pound of suct and one-half pound of sifted flour, and line a buttered bowl as for any other boiled pudding. Take one large lemon and to the juice add three or four tablespoonfuls of light brown sugar sugar varies in sweetress, hence the directions and enough flour to make the mixture as thick as honey. Put layers of this and rounds of crust alternately until the bowl is filled; cover with the crust, and boil for three hours.-Ladies' Home Journal.

Remove the outer leaves from firm heads of cabbage, cut them in quarters. take out the hard stalk and cut across in very thin shreds. Spread on a large dish, sprinkle with sait, cover, and weigh down. Let stand twenty-four hours, drain, and dry on a coarse cloth. Boil the vinegar for five minutes. To every half gallon add two ounces of