BENEATH THE CITLES

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES

The Dynamite that Threatens Society A Ples for Better Prisons and the Reclamation of the Jicious - The Menace of the Idia.

Our Weekly Serment.

In this setmon Dr. Taimage in a startling way speaks of the dangers threatening our great towns and shows how the slumbering fires way be put out. His text is Psalm lxxx, 13, 'The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it."

By this homely but expressive figure David sets forth the bad influences which in olden time broke in upon God's heritage, as with swine's foot tramping and as with swine's snout uprooting the vineyards of prosperity. What was true then is true now. There have been enough trees of righteousness planted to overshadow the whole earth had it not been for the aymen who hewed them down. The temple of truth would long ago have been completed had it not been for the iconoclasts who defaced the walls and battered down the pillars. The whole earth would have been an Eschol of ripened clusters had it not been that "the boar has wasted it and the wild beast of the field devoured it."

I propose to point out to you those whom I consider to be the destructive classes of society. First, the public criminals. You ought not to be surprised that these people make up a large proportion of many communities. In 1869 of the 49,000 people who were incarcenated in the prisons of the country 32,000 were of foreign birth. Many of them were the very desperadoes of society, oozing into the slums of our cities, waiting for an opportunity to riot and steal and debauch, joining the large gang of American thugs and cutthroats. There are in our cities people whose entire business in life is to commit crime. That is as much their business as jurisprudence or medicine or merchandise is your business. To it they bring all idle classes that the criminal classes are their energies of body, mind and soul, and they look upon the interregnums which they spend in prison as so much unfortuaste loss of time, just as you look upon an attack of influenza or rheumatism which fastens you in the house for a few days. It is their lifetime business to pick at work and the universe is a quake with pockets, and blow up safes, and shoplift, the marching and countermarching, God much pride of skill in their business as you have in yours when you upset the argument of an opposing counsel, or cure a gunshot fracture which other surgeons crincising industrious people and pass have given up, or foresee a turn in the their days and nights in barroouns and market so you buy goods just before they go up 20 per cent. It is their business to chewing and card playing. They are not once in a year the thought of the immor- , hard it is for them to while away the ality strikes them. Added to these pro- | hours! fessional criminals, American and foreign, there is a large class of men who are more or less industrious in crime. Drunkenness is responsible for much of the theft, since it confuses a man's ideas of property, and he gets his hands on things that do not belong to him. Rum | have noticed that very soon they come is responsible for much of the assault and battery, inspiring men to sudden bravery, which they must demonstrate, though it o the face of the next gentleman. Reclaim the Criminal. You help to pay the board of every criminal, from the sneak thief who anatches a speel of cotton up to some man who enacts a "Black Friday." More than that, it touches your heart in the moral depression of the contaunity. You might well think to stand in a closely confined coom where there are fifty people and yet not breathe the vitiated air as to stand in a community where there are so many of depraved without somewhat being contaminated. What is the fire that burns your store down compared with the confagration which constitutes your morals' What is the theft of the gold and silver from your money safe compared with the theft of your children's virtue?" We are all ready to arraign criminals. We should at the top of our voice. "Stop thie"" and when the police get on the track we come our hatless and in our slopers and assist in the errest. We come round the bawling ruffian and husily him off to justice, and when he gets in prison what do we do for him? With great gusto we put on the hundeuffs and the hopples, but what areparation are we making for the day woon the Landening and hoppiles come off? Sotery seems to say to these originals. "Villain, go in there and rot." when it ought to says"You are an offend or against the law, but we mean in give you an opportunity to report; we mern to help you. Here are lightes and tracts and Christian influences. Christ died for you, Look and live." Vast improvements have been made by introducing industry into the prison, but we want something more than hammers and shoe lasts to reclaim these people. Ave, we want more than sermons on the Sabbath day. Society must impress these men with the fact that it does not enjoy their suffering and that it is attempting to referm and elevate them. The majority of crimiumls suppose that society has a grudge against them, and they in turn have a gradge against society. Why So Man Go Back. They are harder in what and more in foriate when they come out of jail that when they went in. Many people who go to prison go again and again and again Some years ago, of 1,500 prisoners who during the year had been in Sing Sing He had been there before. In a honse of correction in the country, where during a ertain reach of time there had been 5,000 people, more than 3,000 had been there before. So, in one case the prison and in the other case the house of correction left them just as budgit, they were before.

cities. I call upon the people to rise in get it. These place tre the sores of the their wrath and demand a reformation. I call upon the judges of our courts to

a couch to rest on at night. Bad Men in Places of Power.

In this class of uprooting and devouring population are untrustworthy officials, "Woe unto thee. O hand, when thy king is a child and thy princes drink in the morning!" It is a great calamity to a city when bad men get into public authority. Why was it that in New York there was such unparalleled crime between 1866 and 1871? It was because the judges of police in that city for the most part were as corrupt as the vagabonds that came before them for trial. Those were the days of high carnival for election frauds, assassi- out. Their hands are damp with slow connation and forgery. We had the "whisky ring," and the "Tammany ring," and the "Erie ring." There was one man during those years that got \$128,000 in one year for serving the public. In a few years it was estimated that there were \$50,000,-

000 of -public treasure squandered. In those times the criminal had only to wink to the judge, or his lawyer would wink for him, and the question was decided for the defendant. Of the \$,000 people arrested in that city in one year only 3,000 were punished. These little matters were "fixed up," while the interests of society were "fixed down." Let it be known in this country that crime will have no quarter; that the detectives are ties. If all their voices could come up at after it: that the police club is being brandished; that the iron door of the prison is being opened; that the judge is ready to call the case. Too great leniency to criminals is too great severity to society.

The Menace of the Idle.

Among the uprooting and devouring classes in our midst are the idle. Of course I do not refer to the people who are getting old or to the sick or to those who cannot get work, but I tell you to look out for those athletic men and wom en who will not work. When the French nobleman was asked why he kept busy when he had so large a property, he said: "I keep on engraving so I may not hang myself." I do not care who the man is, he cannot afford to be idle. It is from the made up. Character, like water, gets putrid if it stands still too long. Who can wonder that in this world, where there is so much to do and all the hosts of earth and heaven and hell are plunging into the conflict and angels are flying and God is and ply the panel came, and they have as lets his indignation fall upon a man who as I hear it and see it! I have been al chooses idleness? I have watched these do-nothings who spend their time stroking their heard and retonching their tollet and club houses, lounging and smoking and commit crime, and I do not suppose that only useless, but they are dangerous, How yet there they are

> Alas, for them! If they do not know how to while away an hour, what will they do when they have all eternity on their hands? These men for a while smoke the best cigars and wear the best broadcloth and move in the highest spheres, but down to the prison, the almshouse or stop at the gallows

The police stations of two of our cities furnish annually 200,000 lodgings. For the most part, these 200,000 lodgings are furnished to able-bodied men and women people as able to work as you and I are When they are received no longer at one police station, because they are "repeat they go to some other station, and so they keep moving around. They get heir food at house doors, stealing what they can lay their hands on in the front basement while the servant is spreading the bread in the back basement. There will not work. Time and again, in the country districts, they have wanted hundreds and thousands of laborers. These nen will not go. They do not want to work I have tried them. I have set them to sawing wood in my cellar, to see whether they wanted to work. I offered to pay them well for it. I have heard the saw going for about three minutes, and then swent down, and lo, the wood, but no

city which bleed p. petual corruption. They are the underlying volcano expose the infamy. I demand, in behalf threatens us with a Caracas earthquake. TALMAGE ON THE MENACE OF of those incarcerated prisoners, fresh air It rolls and roars and surges and heaves and clear sunlight, and, in the name of and rocks and blasphemes and dies. And him who had not where to lay his head. there are only two outlets for it-the police court and the potter's field. In other words, they must either go to prison or to hell. Oh, you never saw it, you say! You never will see it until on the day when these staggering wretches shall come up in the light of the judgment throne and

while all hearts are being revealed God Majesty, of whom I knew and had will ask you what you did to help them. The Honest Poor.

destitution -- not so squalid, but admost as hree members of the Cabinet and othhelpless. You hear their incessant wailing for bread and clothes and fire. Their eyes are sunken. Their cheek bones stand samption. Their flesh is puffed up with dropsies. Their breath is like that of a that period of time has been one of charnel house. They hear the roar of the growth, development and increased wheels of fashion overhead and the gay prosperity for Sweden, but not by arms laughter of men and maidens and wonder why God gave to others so much and co them so little: some of them thrust into an infidelity like that of the poor German girl who, when told in the midst of her day life. The King is the most learned wretchedness that God was good, she monarch living, an eloquent speaker, said: "Not no good God. Just look at me. 1 most entertaining conversationalist, No good God." In these American cities, whose cry of

want I interpret, there are hundreds and thousands of honest poor who are dependent upon individual, city and State charibring all earth and heaven to the rescue. But, for the most part, it suffers unexpressed. It sits in silence, gnashing its teeth and sucking the blood of its own ar-

teries, writing for the judgment day. Ob. I should not wonder if on that day it would be found out that some of us had some things that belonged to them, some extra garment which might have made them comfortable on cold days; some bread thrust into the ash barrel that might have appeased their hunger for a little while; some wasted candle or gas jet that might have kindled up their sicksome fresco on the ceiling that would have given them a roof; some jewe which, brought to that orphan girl in time might have kept her from being crowded off the precipices of an unclean life; some New Testament that would have told them of him who "came to seek and to save that which was lost!" Oh, this wave of vagrancy and hunger and nakedness that dashes against our front doorstep. 1 wonder if you hear it and see it as much most frenzied with the perpetual cry for help from all classes and from all nations knocking, knocking, ringing, ringing. If the roots of all the houses of destitution could be lifted so we could look down into them just as God looks, whose nerves would be strong enough to stand it? And

The Highest Seats. night, until sometimes the blood spurts was voiced by that despairing woman who stood by her invalid husband and invalid child and said to the city missionary: "I am downhearted. Everything's a white vest, and carried his white toursin." "What do you mean by the

EUROPE'S PEACE MONARCH. wear, King of Sweden, Who Stands

Six Feet Three. In climbing the mountains and treathing the pure salty breezes of the sea, were a splendid preparation for iur supper at 8 p. m. We hurried somewhat, as there was to be a soirce at 1:30, at which the King was expected o be present. I had never seen the King and was very anxious to see his heard so much. We succeeded in geting good places on the gakery and in There is another layer of poverty and t few minutes his Majesty, King Oscar, er distinguished guests walked into the hall. King Oscar is the pence monarch of Europe. His reign will be twentyfive years of duration next month and or war, but by more vigorous industries, increased popular education, and business principles applied to everya poet of note, but also a diplomat and

astute business man. But he is something more. He is the ald. nearest and dearest friend of his people. It seems that he has not an enemy once, it would be a groan that would in Sweden. No nihilists in that Luthershake the foundations of the city and en and educated country. The King's ear is open to everybody, that is the reason. Reforms and progress and de-



velopment by peaceful means are the order of the day. Yes, some wanted matters to move faster, but sure is better than fast.

There he stands, "every luch a king." The sewing women, some of them in Oscar II, is six feet three tall, is in hunger and cold, working night after good flesh, 68 years old, but his gait is that of a young man. He wears a full from nostril and lip-how well their grief gray beard, trimmed quite short, and looks very much like his portraits. He was dressed in dark colored sack coat, against us, and then there are other list and sallor cap in his hand. No sol-things." "What other things?" said the dler, no body guard, no detectives city missionary, "Oh," she replied, "my around that king. His Majesty walked about in the hall, spoke with everybody. it seemed, sat down a minute here and a minute there, was all for and sunshine to his friends and subjects, and looked for all the world like one of our own most popular Presidents, only nore democratic, more friendly than so, and then we have so much trouble, and any public man of note that I have met in America The King has been husy with Cabinet meetings these days, but was gracious enough anyway to allow me a brief audience, which I appreciated very much. He well remembered Bethany College. His Majesty has been the make up for the fact that they had such a friend of that western institution for many years, and our gratitude, which I personally expressed, is deep and sincere. Oh, how King Uscar loves dear old Sweden. He asked many questions - burry concerning my impression

half of a 4-cent stamp," shun o envelope addressed in such a th hand that it indicated a New 1 origin. "I notified the sender by

address in the corner of the curve. that her letter was being 'held up' and when the next day I saw a little, whilehaired old lady in black come briskly in I guessed correctly that she had come for this letter. When I told her that it had not gone because of a mutilated stamp she looked surprised even when I showed her the envelope. In a sweet, gentle, but protesting way she insisted that the stamp was not mutilated-that having no 2-cent stamp she that there had been any delay!

"If you had a \$10 bill would you expect to tear it into tentus and have the ficult way of doing what, under proper pieces each buy a dollar's worth of dry conditions, should be easy work. The goods?"

the woman forced to keep dress goods amount of chemistry, in order to preshe has solled when she knows she can verve the coloring in different fabrics, get the same thing for less money and to understand how to remove across the street, but said scornfully; stains and various spots. To prevent "This must be a dreadfully unaccommo- the flannels from shrinkage she should dating postoffice-I pity Chicago people. know the condition and character of Down East they make no such fussy the fiber of wool, and the difference requirements." -- Chicago Times-Her- between that and the fiber of cotton.

ORIGIN OF TABLE UTENSILS

Ate with Their Fingers

to the seventeenth century. The old laundered, but she fails to pln to each Greeks, although their civilization was article a little suggestion of how they much advanced, ate with their tingers, may be made better, with the result as gracefully as possible. Plutarch that the articles are returned again mentions the rules to be followed when the next week in exactly the same uneating with the fingers, and this is one satisfactory condition." of the most interesting passages in his description of antique customs. In the Very few housekeepers know how middle ages people still ate with their easily flour absorbs the odor of lime, fingers. It is true enough that ablue all or many other things placed near it. tions took place before and after a It should be stored in a dry, but cool meal, but, still, that custom was any place. Flour barrels should be placed thing but clean. Each of the guests at on a rack that lifts them a few inches a dinner was first offered a basin and a above the floor. This prevents their pitcher of water, and it was had form drawing dampness to the bottom of to help one's self to any of the vlands the barrel, as they do when set on the before having carefully washed hands floor. Flour barrels should be kept and face.

Goldsmiths finally invented forks, but merely cover them loosely with an orat first they were objects of luxury, dinary wooden cover, though this is and were used only at times when they better than nothing. The wooden covmight just as well have been done with or keeps out the dust, but an airtight out. The first mention of forks is made cover, such as are manufactured for in a document dated 1300, which says this purpose, keeps out atmospheric that Pierre Gaveston, the favorite of odors as well.-New York Tribune. Edward II., possessed three "furchestes" (forks) for eating pears, cheese and sandwiches. It was more than 300 years later before forks were used for fish and meat

About the second decade of the seventeenth century a picture of the Royal Dish, and add to the liquor in the pan Prince of France shows that he carried one pint of milk. Moisten two level taa case containing a suife, a spoon and blespoonfuls of flour with a little cold what looks very much like a fork.

first made of wood or tin. In the fif- ful of salt, a dash of pepper, and pour teenth century Venice manufactured it over the tomatoes. Garnish with the wonderful glassware which re- squares of toast, and serve. placed on the table of the "Siegneurs"



I ow to Handle the Family Wash. "The laundry work, one of the most important of our domestic tasks, is, as a rule, left entirely to the management of untrained household servants," had cut a 4-cent stamp in two-and she writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Ladies' added reproachfully that she was sorry Home Journal, telling how to do the family washing. "And being untrained, they naturally select the most difperson responsible for the family wash "She paid her 2 cents with the air of should really understand a certain If the coloring matter in a colored gar-

18

Se Be

the

he

TRI

po

Line

pro bot

oter

A. .

18:11

io

ment is acid an alkaline soap will dissolve or neutralize it, and the garment Even During the Middle Ages People will come from the wash entirely faded. The average housewife returns to

The use of the fork dates back only the laundry all articles improperly

Flavoring Flour.

closely covered. It is not sufficient to

Panned Tomators.

Cut the tomatoes into halves, place them in a baking pan skin side down. sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and put in the center of each a tiny bit of butter. Bake slowly until soft. milk; add it to the pan and stir con-

Glasses and drinking cups were first stantly until boiling. Add a teaspoon-

I have no sympathy with that executive semency which would let crime run loose ar which would sit in the gallery of ourt rom weeping because some back hearton wretch is brought to justice, but I do say that the safety and life of the community demand more potential influ-

I stepped into one of the prisons of one of our great cities and the air was like that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. As the sir swept through the wicket it al-mest knocked me down. No sunlight. Young men who had committed their first erime crowded in among old offenders. I w there one woman, with a child almost allad, who had been arrested for the crime of poverty, who was waiting until the slow is w could take her to the shushouse, where the criticfully balonged, but she was shared in there with her child, agoin the power blandaned wratches of the fourn. Here, but down info stand they chai-

Two Million Loafers.

They are the pest of society, and they stand in the way of the Lord's poor, who aught to be helped, and will be helped While there a.. thousands of industrious men who cannot get any work, these men who do not want any work come in and make that plea at night at public expense in the station house; during the day, getting their food at your doorstep. Imprisonment does not scare them. They would like it. Blackwell's Island or Moyamensing prison would be a comfortable hom for them. They would have no objection to the aimshouse, for they like thin soup, f they cannot get mock turtle.

I like for that class of people the scant bill of fare that Paul wrote out for the Thessalonian loafers, "If any work not, neither should be eat." By what law of God or man is it right that you and I should toil day in and day out until our hands are blistered and our arms nohe and our brain gets numb, and then be called upon to support what in the United States are about 2,000,000 loafers? They are a very dangerous class. Let the public anthorities keep their eyes on them.

Among the uprooting classes I place the oppressed poor. Poverty to a certain excont is chasconing. But after that, when t drives a man to the wall and he hears his children ery in vain for bread, it some times makes him desperate. I think that there are thousands of honest men lacer ated into vagabondism. There are men crushed under burdens for which they are not half paid. While there is no excuse for criminality, even in oppression, I state it as a simple fact that much of the scoundrelism of the community is consequent upon ill treatment. There are many men and women battered and bruised and stung until the hour of despair has come. and they stand with the ferocity of a wild benst which, pursued until it can run no longer, turns round foaming and bleed ing, to fight the hounds.

There is a vast underground city life that is appalling and shameful. It wallows and steams with putrefaction. You go down the stairs, which are wet and deeaved with filth, and at the bottom you find the poor victims on the floor cold. sick, three-fourths dead, slinking into a still darker corner under the gleam of the lantern of the police. There has not been a breath of fresh air in that room for five years literally. There they are-men, women, children; blacks, whites; Mary Magdalane without ber repentance and Magialame without her repentance and Lasaram without his God. These are the "dives" into which the pickpockets and the thieves go, as wel. 's a great many who woold hit a different life, has cannot

Well," she said, "I vever hear or see anything good. It's work from Monday morning to Saturday night, and then when Sunday comes I can't go out, and I walk the floor, and it makes me tremble to think that I have got to meet God. Ob. sir, it's so hard for us. We have to work then we are getting along so poorly, and see this wee little thing growing weaker and weaker, and then to this we are getting no nearer to God, but floating away from him-oh, sir, I do wish I was ready

I should not wonder if they had a good deal better time than we in the future to had time here. It would be just like Jeaus to say: "Come up and take the highest sents. You suffered with me on earth. Now be glorified with me in heaven thou weeping One of Bethany! O thou dying One of the cross! Have mercy on the starving, treezing, homeless poor of these great cities!

A Holier Raptism.

I want you to know who are the up rooting classes of society. I want you te be more discriminating in your charities. I want your hearts open with generosity and your hands open with charity. I want bad to be made the sworn friends of all ity evangelism, and all newsboys' lodging houses, and all children's aid societies, Aye, I want you to send the Dorcas Soiety all the cast-off clothing, that under the skillful manipulation of the wives and mothers and sisters and daughters these garments may be ditted on the cold, bare feet and on the shivering limbs of the des titute. I should not wonder if that hat that you give should come back a jeweled propet, or that garment that you this week hand out from your wardrobe should mysteriously be whitened and somehow wrought into the Saviour's own robe, so in the last day he would run his hand over it and say, "I was naked and ye clothed That would be putting your garme ments to glorious uses.

Resides all this, I want you to appreciate in the contrast how very kindly God has dealt with you in your comfortable omes, at your well filled tables and at the warm registers, and to have you look at the round faces of your children and then at the review of God's goodness to you go to your room and lock the door and kneel down and say: "O Lord, I have beer an ingrate! Make me thy child. O Lord. there are so many hungry and unclad and unsheltered to-day. I thank thee that all my life thou hast taken such good care of me! O Lord, there are so many sick and crippled children to-day. I thank thee mine are well, some of them on earth, some of them in heaven! Thy goodness. O Lord, breaks me down! Take me once and forever. Sprinkled as I was many years ago at the altar, while my mother held me, now I consecrate my soul to thee in a holier baptism of repeating tears. "For sinners, Lord, thou cam'st to bleed And I'm a sinner vile indeed. Lord, I believe thy grace is free.

Oh, magnify that grace in me! Copyright, 1897. The Crowd,-In the rural population the individual is the chief factor, is the city "the crowd." There need be no conflict between these two ele

If there be sincere efforts to recor them. Indeed, there can not be, for the individual is sloo a part of "M crowd, or of some crowd, -Rev. W. Lawrence, Haptist, Chicago, BL

conditions obtaining in his king-exposition at Stockholm. An expression of his Majesty I will never forget-it is so characteristic of him and his reign -"Here I live in peace and joy with my people."

There stands the King, the peace monarch on the shore, as our steamer leaves land, waving good-by to his three Cabinet members on board, and to all and everyone of the passengers. in general.

Long live King Oscar, and many well wishes for his happy reign and kingdom.-Christiana Letter to the Topeka Capital.

Bees in Warfare,

On two historical occasions bees were is related by Applan of the siege of Themiscyra in Pontus in connection with Lucullus, when he was engaged in his war against Mithridates. Turrets were brought up, mounds were built and huge mines were made by the Romans. The people of Themiscyra dug open these mines from above, and through the holes cast down upon the workmen bears and other wild animals and swarms of bees, before whom the enemy fied precipitately.

The second incident was seen at the siege of the Danes and Norweglans upon Chester, when that city was defended by the Saxons with their Gallie nuxiliaries. The Saxons threw down the besiegers all the beehives to be found in the town, and the bees so maltreated the enemy that they are obliged to denist and soon left the city in peace.

Cut Postage Stamps in Half.

"Sometimes we find that people have cut stamps in half when they want one of half the denomination," said the redheaded postal clerk in charge of the

oddities of the mailing matter as he entered in his "unmailable list" eggs, bacon, cucombers, an entire goose, a rat's head and some bug peison.

"You would expect that the po who do that would be immigrants the odor of the starrage still clinging in most dother. It is by no means the .

used. Egg cups were not known previous to the fifteenth century, and even er searce and had no distinct name. They were described as "an article in one egg until light, add to it a scant which to place and hold an egg," or "a cupful of milk, and pour them over the sliver thing to place an egg in."

Salt cellars also date from the fifteenth century. Goldsmiths excelled enough to mix. Add one cupful of in making artistic sait cellars, and the dried currants, or any kind of fresh one modeled for King Francis I. of berries, drop in greased gem pan and France by Benvenuto Cellini was a wonderful work of art. People in general did not know the use of salt cellars Place over the fire a vessel containing and even among wealthy families it two large cupfuls of granulated sugar was the custom to break a piece of and half a dozen tablespoonfuls of bread and to place the sait for each water. Set it to boil until, when a litindividual upon the bread .- Philadel the is dipped into cold water, it will phia Record.

Blue Inside.

"Why are these envelopes made blue looking at a specimen which a whole- and set away to get cold. sale stationer held in his band.

"For a very simple reason," was the reply. "One of the most important resuits in making envelopes is to prevent skin of the onions, but no more, lest transparency. Many white papers are the contents of envelopes, made of such material, may be determined. For instance, let us put a sheet of paper with writing on it into this envelope. Let us also insert a bank check. We will now seal it, and hold it to the light

thus. There, you cannot only see the bank check, but you can also read many of the words, on the sheet of paper.

employed as weapons of war. The first This can be prevented either by getting rectly on the discolored surface with a very thick and high-priced envelope, which is not transparent, or scarcely transparent, or by taking t cheapet ored crockery. grade of paper which is blue on one side. We sell thousands of packaget yearly of blue envelopes-that is, envelopes which are blue on the outside, but most people do not like them on account of their color. So to get over the difficulty, and still make an envelope that will hide the contents and not be

high-priced, the manufacturer uses pa on the other. One factory in New York turns out over 1,000,000 of such envelopes every day, and their sale in large folded and put into a little wall pocket cities is enormous."-Washington Star

Her Nose Vindicated.

The report of the finding of the big gest nugget of gold yet discovered in the Yukon country appears to have been forwarded by the first newspaper correspondent of the female sex to ar. rive in that country. The woman is journalism thus again viudicates ber none for news .- Boston Herald.

Alaskan Insects.

The whole Yukon region is afflicted by clouds of bloodthinsty mosquite accompanied by a vindetive ally in hape of a poisoness black fy.

We comotimes think that people die of old ago; they worthy

Fruit Muffins

Sift together two cups of sifted flour. half a teaspoonful of salt, three level in the sixteenth century they were rath. | teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two rounding tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat dry ingredients; add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir just long bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

Cream Candy.

larden. The moment it will do this add two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Then turn it into a buttered dish, and when cool enough to handle pull it on the inside?" asked a Star reporter, until it is white, cut into short lengths

One Way to Cook Onions.

Remove the tops, talls and thin outer the onions cook to pleces. Spread them so transparent that by careful scruting over the bottom on a pan large enough to hold them without placing one onion upon another. Barely cover them, with saited water and let them simmer gently until they are well cooked. without breaking to pieces. Then serve with melted butter.

For Cleaning Marble.

Try common table salt. It requires no preparation, and may be rubbed dia piece of house flannel. Salt will also clean washbasins and any other discol-

Kitchen Economy.

Pastry brushes should be washed an soon as used and put in a warm place to dry.

A little water in the tubs or buckets will prevent them from falling to paterna.

A quart of fine sand at 2 cents will per which is blue on one side and white do the work of three pounds of scouring soap costing 5 cents each.

> Pieces of brown paper should be on the back of the pantry door.

New irons, such as sad-irons, frying pans or waffle irons, should be heated slowly or they will be likely to crack. Brooms should be rested on the handle of hung, in order that the bristles may remain perfectly straight; they should never be used for scrubbing.

Brushes are made for this purpose. White of eggi, saved one or two at a time, kept in a cool place, may be used for angels' food, cornstarch cake, white layer cake, apple snow, or added to the various fruit sponges.

Old tablecloths may be cut into squares and bemmed, to use over that screen on which you turn your cakes and bans to cool. They will also serve at "liver cloths,