

William Smith, aged 17 years, was drowned while bathing in the lagoon near Bancroft. After a two hours search the body was found.

An unknown man committed suicide in Omaha Thursday by leaping from the Douglas street bridge, a distance of seventy-five feet, into the Missouri river.

The board of health reports that there is now one case of smallpox at Bennett, well isolated, and that two persons have been exposed there, "one of whom is being well watched." There have been thirty-eight cases at Table Rock.

Ira Lattin, a brakeman on the Union Pacific, was killed at Wahoo. He was riding on the pilot of the engine when his foot slipped, throwing him under the engine. The body was horribly mangled, every bone being broken. His people live at Valparaiso, Neb.

The most destructive hail storm of recent years passed over Springview Tuesday afternoon. The fall of hail was something terrific. Chunks of ice three inches in diameter were lying thick in the path of the storm. Small grain is literally pounded into the earth. Many farmers have lost their crops.

The complaint against Dr. Benjamin Rea of Hastings was disposed of by the revocation of his license. The charge was grossly immoral conduct and ignorance or carelessness in prescribing fatal doses of drugs. The same action was taken in the case of the complaint against Dr. W. D. Rea, a son of the former. The case of the complaint against Dr. A. E. Sommers of Alliance was not disposed of, he being given time to appear and answer. The charge against Dr. Sommers is that there are discrepancies in his statement as to the time he studied medicine. The board has been informed that he is now practicing osteopathy, and the question has been raised if he could have put in the time of study in a regular school as he has stated. The certificate was given him as regular and the complaint asks that it be revoked.

Thursday was the sale of leases of state school lands in Dawes county. Commissioner of Lands Wolfe was at Chadron and auctioned the leases to the highest bidder. He advertised 27,000 acres for lease under Senator Reynolds' new law, and he sold every acre. Cattlemen and stockmasters vied for the control until it was all leased. Three days' work was thus closed in one day, which will amount to upward of \$100,000 dollars yearly to the state school fund. This was his first sale of leases under the new law, and both Mr. Wolfe and Senator Reynolds are much pleased over its successful operation. The leases extend for twenty-five years, with the privilege of the state increasing the valuation after five years. With this successful undertaking, Mr. Wolfe will make like sales in other counties.

Mrs. Sophia Leyband, administratrix of the estate of Wilhelm Lehman, has sued John Schwanke, Herman Zahn and George Diets for \$35,000 damages. She claims they are responsible for the death of her son, Wilhelm Lehman, who was run over last January by Schwanke. In the petition it is set forth that Zahn and Diets operate saloons in Snyder, where John Schwanke was drinking liquor on the night of January 23, and started home at 11 o'clock at night in a drunken condition, and ran over Lehman, who was walking in the road. It is further alleged that Lehman was seriously injured and suffered great pain and sickness, from which he died in February.

Theodore Thompson, the man who was so badly injured in the row at the railroad camp near Humboldt on Sunday, still lies in a stupor at the Pittsboro home, with slight chances for recovery, so the physicians say. He is still paralyzed and retains only a partial use of his muscles. His assailant, "Doc" Sever, was captured at Falls City by the officers just as he was boarding the Missouri Pacific train for his home in Omaha. He will be held to await the outcome of his victim's injuries.

Herman, Neb.—(Special).—Herman promises a remarkable change from its appearance immediately following the tornado. Business blocks and residences are looking up in all parts of the village and everybody is at work. Herman will not lose any of its former trade with the farmers. Merchants who recovered considerable stock from the debris are selling goods at less than cost and are constantly increasing their stocks with new goods, mostly from the Omaha jobbing houses.

The new two-story brick store building being built by J. H. Chambers is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy within a few days.

The Hawaiian volunteers of the Third United States volunteer regiment have returned from the Greater America exposition at Omaha. All express themselves as having had an enjoyable time, and are loud in their praise of the sights seen, especially the midway features.

Honors relief committee is discharging its duties in the most satisfactory manner. It is a relief to all.

San Francisco, Cal.—An earthquake shock was felt here, and from reports received from many other sections of the state it would appear vibrations were general. The vibrations were from east to west.

Sioux City, Ia.—Latest advice state that the tornado in Gregory county, S. D., was directly west of Edgerton, in a practically uninhabited region on the Rosebud Indian reservation, and did very little damage.

Key told a delegation of southern congressmen who called upon him that it was his intention to send General Wheeler to the Philippines at an early date. He also said that he did not think that any more than the 10,000 troops already decided upon would be necessary.

Chicago, Ill.—The Santa Fe added a third vice president to its list of executive officers in the person of J. M. Ross, vice president and general manager of the Norfolk & Western. Mr. Ross will have entire charge of the operating departments of all the lines in the west and the management of these lines will in future report to him instead of to the president.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS

SECRETARY OF WAR GIVES DETAILS OF ENLISTMENT.

War Department Fixes the Recruiting Stations and Provides For an Army to Help Otis.

Washington, D. C.—The order for enlistment of ten new regiments of infantry has been issued by the secretary of war. It is as follows: War Department, Washington, D. C.—By the direction of the president, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers, as provided for by the act of congress approved March 2, 1899, published in General Orders No. 36 of 1899, headquarters of the army, adjutant general's army, and for organizing the same into regiments:

The strength of regiments, officers and enlisted men, will be as provided for by sections 4 and 12 of the act of congress approved March 2, 1899.

The regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth regiments of infantry, United States volunteers.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments the field and staff officers, including medical officers and captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous as hereafter designated for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care and assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions except officers of the regular army will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to moral, mental and physical capacity to command troops and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting in these volunteer regiments whose enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments.

In view of the probable severe service of these regiments and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted.

The lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the regular army.

Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous the commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff and company non-commissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governed by the law and army regulations.

Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding general of the department in which the rendezvous is located and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the adjutant general of the department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of infantry, United States volunteers, will be organized as follows: Twenty-sixth at Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.; Twenty-seventh at Camp Meade, Pa.; Twenty-eighth at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Thirtieth at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Thirty-second at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Colo.; Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Recruiting for the Thirty-second regiment at Fort Leavenworth will be from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian territory.

Thirty-fourth regiment, Fort Logan, Colo.: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana and Arizona and New Mexico.

The term of service will be for the period ending June 30, 1901, and the enlistments may be made "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

GENERAL NEWS.

Bonny, Africa.—Ologboshi, the Benin chief, has been captured and executed by Lieutenant Gabbet.

Washington, D. C.—Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler has been ordered to report to General Otis at Manila for service in the Philippine Islands.

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MICHIGAN DIVORCE STATISTICS

Nearly 2,000 Couples Parted During 1898 For Various Causes.

Lansing, Mich.—(Special).—Official returns of the clerks of the various counties for 1898 show that there were a total of 1,868 divorces granted in Michigan during the year, the wife being the complainant in 1,336 cases and the husband in 472. This total does not include sixty-two decrees which were granted but not entered on the records of the respective courts because of the non-payment of the required fees.

Of the total number concerned 493 couples had been married less than five years 583 from five to ten years, 312 from ten to fifteen years, 195 from fifteen to twenty years and one upward of forty-five years.

The cause assigned in 158 cases was cruelty of the wife to the husband and in 293 cases the wife deserted the husband and in 235 the husband deserted the wife. Nonsupport on the part of the husband was the charge in 241 cases unfaithfulness in 43 and drunkenness in 30.

Of the total number of couples divorced 1,468 were married in Michigan, 78 in adjacent states, 115 in other states, 111 in Canada and 21 in foreign countries.

No children were reported by 890 of the divorced couples, one each by 412, two each by 232, three each by 115, four each by 66, five each by 34, six each by 17, seven each by 10 and ten each by 2.

MME. DREYFUS MORE CHEERFUL

Prisoner at Rennes Seen By Curious Spectators.

Rennes, France.—(Special).—Madame Dreyfus, on leaving the prison Thursday, appeared in much better spirits than the day before. It was evident that her conversation with her husband had been of a more cheerful nature. A large crowd had gathered in the hope of witnessing her arrival and departure but the dendarms cleared the streets adjacent to the prison and the spectators caught only a passing glimpse of her as she drove rapidly in a closed carriage to the residence of Mme. Godard.

The latter has left her house and taken up quarters temporarily at the residence of a relative in another part of the town, in order to allow the Dreyfus family full freedom in using her mansion.

From a point overlooking the prison the correspondent of the Associated Press saw Captain Dreyfus emerge into the courtyard for an hour's exercise. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and wore a soft felt hat. He walked slowly across the yard with his hands in the pockets of his jacket. His head was slightly bent forward, so that it was impossible to see the features.

As he crossed the yard he was preceded and followed by a prison warden. The three passed through another door leading to a garden in the center of the prison, where Dreyfus takes exercise, and disappeared.

General Beggassiere has arrived and will hold a general inspection of the artillery, of which the garrison is mainly composed, but as the review ground is outside of the town there is little likelihood of any outward incident, although a demonstration is possible, as the population of Rennes, while calm at present, includes a large proportion of anti-Dreyfusites.

WILL FIGHT THE TRUST.

Company Formed to Build Largest Steel Plant in the Country.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special).—The Republic says: A company has just been organized in this city to build the largest and most complete steel plant in the west. Incorporation papers will be filed today or tomorrow and the erection of the factory will begin at once.

John Scullin, the street railway magnate; Harry Scullin, his son; Thomas M. Gallagher, vice president and superintendent of the Shickel, Harrison & Howard Iron company; W. T. Anderson, and a number of other prominent St. Louisans are behind the new venture. It is understood that the new steel company will be prepared to fight the steel trust.

The capital stock of the new company will be \$500,000 at the start, but this will be increased in the near future. Also that homes for the workmen will be built in the neighborhood of the factory and the establishment will be run on much the same lines as Carnegie's and other eastern steel works.

It is said that the new company owns valuable patents for treating steel castings and that a large business is assured the company from the start.

Progress of Arbitration.

The Hague.—(Special).—The revised proposal regarding the institution of a permanent court of arbitration, which will be submitted to the committee, consists of fifty-six articles. Those regarding the constitution of the court itself are substantially identical with Sir Julian Paucot's original project.

Clause 23 is interesting in that it provides that each signatory power shall designate within three months following the ratification not more than four persons recognized as competent to deal with questions of international law who are ready to accept the office of arbitrators. The bureau will keep a list of the nominees who will be entitled to sit as members of the court and will report to the signatory powers all modifications thereto. Two or more powers can designate the same members. Members will be nominated for six years and eligible for re-nomination. In case of death or retirement of a member of the court the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original nomination.

GAVE UP THE GARRISON

SPANIARDS HOLD ON 'TIL THEIR FOOD SUPPLY RUNS OUT.

Evacuated to the American Lines by Filipinos—Welcomed and Feted by Their Recent Enemies.

Manila.—(Special).—The Spanish commission, who went to Tiarac for a conference with Aguinaldo regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, returned here last Thursday. Chairman Del Rio of the commission said the release of all the prisoners had been practically arranged for, but it would be necessary to consult the Spanish government before the agreement could be ratified. He declined to give the terms of the arrangement, or to say whether these contemplated a ransom. He asserted, however, that Aguinaldo had already issued a decree for the release of the civilian officials and the sick soldiers.

The commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tiarac to the American outpost at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defense of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege for more than a year, formed a picturesque band. Lieutenant Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only twenty-two, and most of them are mere boys in faded blue uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted. A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises. They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the captain of the forces proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, several months ago, he tried to raise a white flag, whereupon Lieutenant Martin killed him. Their food supply gave out entirely a week ago and they surrendered to the Filipinos, with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they say they marched from Baler, with Filipino escort, and carrying guns, through several insurgent camps, being everywhere cheered and feted.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN MANILA

All Nationalities Join Americans in a Great Celebration.

Manila.—(Special).—There was a great celebration of the Fourth here, with fireworks, bands, speeches and decorations everywhere. The foreign ships and consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the stars and stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a national salute at noon.

All nationalities enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed "The Fleets of North America." Newsboys shouted "Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town, throwing firecrackers from the batteries on the water front. In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos and Spaniards. Thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of carriages went there for the concert, directed by Bandmaster Erdt of the Sixth Artillery band. A hundred Filipinos played American airs. Several hundred boys and girls—Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese—from the public schools, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsen of the Washington regiment read the declaration of Independence.

The officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore gave a reception and dance, which was attended by the foreign consuls, the officers of the foreign warships and all the society of the army and navy circle. Colonel Denby presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' club, where O. F. Williams, United States consul general, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks.

A general celebration at night was rendered impracticable by the law requiring the streets to be cleared at 8:30.

Schurman to Come Home.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Secretary Hay said that he had received no notice from President Schurman of the Philippine commission of his intention to sail immediately for Manila for home, nor any word from him since his return from his trip to the Philippines south of Luzon. It was fully expected by the department that Mr. Schurman would return to the United States in season to take up his work as president of Cornell university at the beginning of the fall term, and it is believed that he undertook this visitation in order to be able to report personally to the president the exact conditions prevailing among those unknown groups of islands up to the latest moment. There is believed to be no reason why Mr. Schurman should delay his departure from Manila until later in the summer, for the indications are that there will be no change of moment in the political situation in the Philippines before the next dry season at least, and, moreover, the members of the commission will remain in the islands.

New York.—Artemus J. Smith, who sent a letter to Mrs. Russell Sage, saying that her husband's life was in danger, said today that the case had been settled. The lawyer friend to whom Mr. Smith had referred in an interview as having intention to take Mr. Sage's life had "got over his idea," so Mr. Smith said. Mr. Smith denied that any demand had been made on Russell Sage or that any was intended. The police said that they were taking no action in the matter.

STORIES OF SANTIAGO.

Two Marksmen Who Silenced a Spanish Gunboat.

The Second infantry, stationed in "The Angle," were much bothered by an old muzzle-loader which the Spaniards had been firing from the nearest corner of Santiago. Every now and then a hot shot would be dropped close to the trenches of the Second, and the men who had to dodge didn't like it. Through their glasses they could see the Spaniards, who were standing around and evidently chuckling over their work. So they sent to the left of the regimental line with a request that Lieutenant Muir and "Gun Sling Jack" be sent to pick off the Spaniards from the gun that was worrying them.

"The Angle" was a sharp bend in the trenches, the nearest point in the lines of the Second to the big black guns across the plain. Lieutenant Muir and Jack came up. Just as they reached the corner a solid shot buried itself in the hill slope ten feet back of the line. The lieutenant regarded dubiously the hole made by the Spanish ball.

"I was thinking of lying right about there for sighting a shot or two. However, lightning never strikes twice in the same place: come on, Jack," he said.

Lieutenant Muir holds army records for shooting, so does Gun Sling Jack, the latter, of course, under his right name. What that may be, few of us could say without a look at the First Sergeant's roll book. For one man that knew Jack's real name, there were a dozen at Santiago who knew him only by his popular nickname. The officer and the enlisted man lay down together flat on their backs. Then securing their Krags between their crossed feet, they threw the left hand under and across the back of their heads. In this way holding their rifles firm in place. This is called the Texas grip and is invariably used in the long distance shooting. After some preliminary squinting and two or three tentative shots the Lieutenant asked:

"What do you make it, Jack?"

"Eleven hundred yards, sir."

"That's about it. Let it go at that."

One shot which came while they were sighting and threw dirt over the pair almost disturbed their equanimity, but they soon paid the enemy well for that. As a Spanish soldier was getting ready to roll another big ball in at the black muzzle pointing their way, the American marksmen cut loose. The Spaniard over the way wavered for a moment, let slip the shot, as if reluctant to part with it, and then toppled over.

"Dead, I guess. I don't know which of us got him, but he's landed all right," said the lieutenant.

Quickly another man lifted the shot so roll it home. He was just as quickly dropped. Six others tried to load the gun from time to time. They were picked off as fast as they stepped up.

"Eleven hundred yards, a Texas grip and a fixed target—this is easy," observed the officer, pleasantly.

"It's a cinch—just like Sea Girt," granted the private, while he waited for the next man to court death.

But the next man never came. Eight good men lost, and the certainty that none would go the same way completely discouraged that Spanish outfit. That night, after a long, lone deliberation, the Spanish captain of the big gun, retired to a side room in a cafe in Santiago and blew a hole in his head. He could see no other way out of it. The lieutenant and Jack hovered round the Angle all the next day to see that the big muzzle-loader was not again brought into the game. Then getting no action from across the way the pair marched back to the left of the regimental line and went about their usual duties.

That gun was never again used by the Spaniards. It is now in possession of the United States, among those which are to be made into bronze medals, they say, for the Santiago veterans. While they are stamping them out they might mill out a couple of good-sized ones for Lieutenant Muir and Gun Sling Jack. This would be approved by the men of the Second, at least.

Exercise For the Calves.

That results which seem incredible may be obtained in the development of the muscles without resorting to gymnastic practice or using expensive apparatus and without the slightest interference with the subject's usual mode of life has been learned with pleasure by a young man in Germantown, Pa. He bought a bicycle last summer and purposed to ride it, but his legs were so small that in bike pants he was jeered at wherever he went, and soon his wheel was rusty from disuse.

He determined then to enlarge his calves, and in the fall he began the simple exercise of standing with stiff knees flat-footed, then rising as high as possible on his toes and repeating this until thoroughly tired. His calves are now two inches bigger. Thirty rises in succession was the limit of his endurance the first day, but five hundred rises do not fatigue him now. He has been averaging daily since that time ten minutes on getting up, ten minutes before luncheon and ten before retiring.

"John Henry" exclaimed Mrs. Spiffins to her husband.

"Yes, my dear!"

"Did you notice in the report of the trial a contention that the tragedy would not have happened if a certain letter had been received?"

"Yes," "Is that a warning to you to mail the letters I give you. I'll warrant you have half a dozen in your pocket now," she was wrong. A search disclosed five, and the latest was not more than two weeks old.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

AMATEUR UPHOLSTERING.

Many old and shabby pieces of furniture are discarded as useless without any trouble being taken to renovate them, and yet it is marvelous how a little trouble and ingenuity will so transfigure them that they look better than they did when they were new. For instance, a girl who was about to be married, and with whom money was, and would be, a very scarce commodity, could furnish her drawing room, as far as chairs and tables go, for a mere song, if she purchased some old ones at second-hand shop and exercised her taste and patience in doing them up. A shabby cane bot-tomed chair with the seat out could be made quite presentable.

First of all, nail some stout webbing across in criss-cross fashion to form a seat, and put a cushion stuffed with flock or mill puff upon it; then cut down the legs of the chair to make it lower, taking off more of the back than the front ones and paint them with black or white enamel. The whole must then be put into a cretonne cover, back and seat, with a deep frill round the latter reaching to within three inches of the floor. Four of these, say with white legs and pale green coverings, would be quite effective in a room.

The plainest wooden table may be made beautiful by very simple means. For instance, to make a writing table get an ordinary deal dressing table with a drawer. Take the ugly knobs off the drawer, sandpaper the table, size it and stain it leaf green with green stain. When quite dry screw on brass handles in place of the knobs. With brass candlesticks, inkstand, etc., and a pretty blotter and stationery case, this will look well in a recess or near a window.

A very quaint table can be made out of a white wood one stained the color of dark oak and an arabesque design in white paint, and then hammer in continuous lines. A thick row must go round the edge and half way down each leg. Other small tables can be enameled white and the tops tightly covered with brocade edged around with ball fringe. Silk coteline, fifty inches wide, makes excellent tops, with the fringe exactly matching.

A FEW GOOD RECIPES.

POTATO CHOWDER.

Cut potatoes into cubes, cut four slices of salt pork into small pieces, put them into the frying pan; when hot add one-half a sliced onion; fry until a light brown, put in a stew pot some of the potato, then add the onion and pork and some finely chopped parsley. Add one pint of boiling water, cover, and let simmer until the potatoes are tender. Scald one pint of milk, rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour, add to the scalding milk, let boil, add this to the potato chowder; stir carefully. Season highly and serve very hot.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES.

One cup of chopped cooked chicken and one-half cup of canned mushrooms chopped fine; put one-half cup of cream in a frying pan; rub together two tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter; add this to the hot cream, let boil; then add the chopped chicken and mushrooms, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and a little onion juice; beat one egg, add to the chicken; thoroughly heat but do not boil after the egg is added; remove from the fire, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice; spread on a platter when cold; divide into as many portions as are to be served; shape, beat one egg, add one tablespoonful of water, dip the croquettes in egg, then in bread crumbs, fry in deep fat, drain on paper, arrange the croquettes on a folded napkin; garnish with parsley or water-cress; serve with mushroom sauce.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, add one-half slice of onion, one of carrot, a small stalk of celery, one small bay leaf, a sprig of thyme; simmer this on the back of the range (do not brown), then add two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir well; pour over slowly, stirring all the while, one cup of white stock or milk, let this boil, add salt and pepper; then add one-half cup of cream and one-half cup of mushrooms cut in halves; serve in a sauce boat.

CREAM WAFFLES.

Cream one-half cup of butter; add the well beaten yolks to four eggs and one-half teaspoonful of salt; beat this well; then add two cups of sifted flour, one cup of milk and one cup of cream, alternating, make a smooth batter; beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth and beat them in; have the waffle iron very hot; grease it with salt pork; bake the waffles and serve with syrup or sugar and butter.

IMPERIAL PUDDING.

Boil one-half cup of rice one hour; soak one-half box of gelatine in one half cup of cold water until soft; heat this and strain it into the rice; add one cup of granulated sugar; set this in the refrigerator or in ice water; when partially cool add one cup of cream whipped, four tablespoonfuls of sherry wine; cut in small pieces one banana, three figs, three slices of pineapple; add this fruit to the pudding; serve with a thin whipped cream.

Now was Henri come back from the wars, only to find Beatrice married to another. "No, after all your vows you forgot me!" he exclaimed, with much bitterness. The girl hung her head guiltily. "Yes," she faltered, and then she added, with great vehemence, "That is what I got for trusting to my memory. I should have made a memorandum. Mrs. Deane" Ah, but it was too late to think of that now.