GETTING INTO MANILA.

Voluminous Information to Required of All Who Are Permitted to Butee the City.

It was ensier for that man to pass through the eye of a needle than to enter the gates of Heaven, so said the Teacher of old, and a more modern teacher has arisen to ordain the same difficulty as regards entry into Manila. Why? Is this city a much-tobe-denied paradise? Surely those who have had much experience of it will any "No!" (with a capital N). And yet, before one can enter here, one has to write a perfect and complete little history of one's self, authenticate it and hand it over to the special department which holds the key of Manila. Upon embakking on board a steam-

er at Hong-Kong bound for Manila one is handed a large sheet of paper, and on this paper is an array of questions, all relating to the would-be voyager's most private and personal concorns-an array fit to frighten the timid traveler and cause him to change his mind as to the destination of his journeyings. First in order, of course, is the column for the full name-half the name or the initials will do, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A stern fate decrees a truthful statement of your age. No giddy young thing of 49 is allowed to pervert the truth and drop any of her years. She must not figure on this document as "23 years and seven months." "Sex" is the next question and John Thomas Smith must be careful to announce that he is not "feminine," even though he may possibly be effeminate! Whether you run in single or double harness must ment be confessed to or woe betide the prevaricator. Occupation, wheth-'er able to read or write, nationality. last residence, seaport for landing and final destination in the Philippines are some of the further questions to be saked and then, to prove that the intending traveler is no would-be-

ticket to his destination, and furthermore he or she must even say whether the ticket was purchased with his or her own or other people's money. Then the condition of one's finances must be declared and the actual sum of money constituting one's worldly possessions, and "if 30 or less" how much cash one has, so that if one has "30" one must be very careful not to under or over estimate the amount. Is the immigrant going to join a relative?-that relative's name and

stowaway, he must state the fact

of his possession or otherwise of a

address must be given. If he has even before been in the Philippines, whether he goes to work, under contract or otherwise, are vital questions to be truthfully answered. Whether he has ever been in prison, almahouse or lived on charity, probe-

deeply into his most intimately priwate affairs. For, though he might mever have been in prison, the truthlling traveler might feel that should say if he has not he ought to have been, while the answer "Not yes!" to the question whether he is a polygamist won't pass.

Finally, the condition of his health must be stated his mental as well as physical-and if he tells the truth when he arrives at this stage of the self-examination be will be very apt to say, "bordering on insanity." And then, to close up, he must state wheth-"" "ter he is crippled or deformed! If we have only the \$30, made so much a point of, he may be mentioned as crippled financially, and by the time he gets through he will in all probsability conclude that there are other green fields and pastures new and direct his footsteps toward them.

BOERS THEIR OWN GUNNERS.

Don't Have European Experts-Kruger's Look Into the Future.

"I wish to correct the impression that generally prevails as to the presmake here of foreign experts," writes Allen Sangree, in Ainslee's. "No greater mistake is current than this. The Transvaal artillery, which is supposed so be managed by Russian and German gunners, is really in the hands of young Boers, and the engineering feats that have been accomplished must be credited to the Transvaal farmer. He it is who builds pontoons cut of railroad ties, hauls a 12-ton cannon up a mountain and executes damage with artillery. To belong to the latter one must be a burgher, and nearly every gun to-day in the Boer forces is sighted by lads between 17 and 21 years old. The foreign attaches will all testify to this, and, furthermore, bear me out in saying that better marksmanship with big guns is not to be seen than behind the Boer parapets.

> "In bidding good-by to Mr. Kruger I asked him if he and his people would accept an asylum in America, to which he replied that it was impossible. 'We are a peculiar people,' he said, 'and if God wills that we lose our independence then it is better we should all pass away. Wherever a Boer would live he must ever brood over his thoughts. The women will never forget that their husbands died at the English hands; the children will grow up to hate the conqueror. and wherever is such bitterness there could no happiness be. No, it is better that we die, for then each burgher can say to himself: "I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is said up for me a crown of righteousness."**

Helping Him Out.

"When was Long- and ceded, dad?" "Th? Seeded? Why; I s'pose it all depends on what they expect to grow, Don't ask me no more such fool ques-. tions."- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOT WINNING TIP ON WAITER.

Man from the Country Vielts the Races and Plays in an Approved Manuer.

"I had a very laughable experience during this meeting," said a bookmaker's clerk at the Brighton Beach track to a party of his friends the other night on the way home in the trolley, relates the New York Sun. "You see wife's folks live up the state, and generally once or twice during the year some of them come down to pay as a visit. Well, here a couple of weeks ago my father-in-law came down on business and bright and early one morning he bobbed up at the house and announced to me on the quiet thathe was going to the track with me. I didn't like the idea much, for my wife was opposed to such a plan, and often told me so. Still I saw no way out of it, and made up my mind to make the best of a bad burgain and take the old gentleman off with the promise that he would never tell that he had been there with me. We had no trouble in getting away for the old gentleman helped matters along by telling my wife a whopping lie right at the start about having business to attend to that would keep him away all day long. Having faith in her father's honesty, my wife swallowed this and we started off together.

"On my way down my father-in-law asked me so much about the horses that were to run and how to go about the placing of a bet that I half suspected that he had some other motive in view than a mere visit to see the races run. I binted as much to him, but he pretended not to understand me and I had to drop the subject. When we finally arrived at the track I fixed him a good seat, got him a programme and told him to stay right there, so that if I got a chance to get away for a few minutes I would know where to find him. Thus fixed, as I thought, for a nice afternoon, I left him and went down to work. Things got real busy in short order and I soon forgot all about my charge in the grand stand, when I was reminded of him in a funny way. One of the messengers who place bets came to my stand, handed up a ten-dollar bill to be placed on a horse called Waiter, saying as he did so that the old hayseed who was making the bet was on the worst kind of a dead one. The reference to the hayseed brought back to mind my father-inlaw, although at the time I did not in any way connect him with the messenger's remark. The bet I recorded called for \$120 to \$10, and I smiled, for I agreed with the messenger that the horse was a dead one, as he had called it.

"The race was run and Waiter simply played with his field and won about as he pleased. Still this fact didn't. worry me much except that our book only had that one bet to pay on Waiter, and I said to myself I'llhave a chance now to run up and see how the old gentleman is getting on. The boy soon turned up for the money, and, after having some fun with him about the hayseed whom he thought picked dead ones. I went in search of my father-inlaw. I just reached the stand in time to ree the messenger hand him the money I had paid to him only a few minutes before. I was dumfounded, and showed it clearly, but the old man only grinned and said: T couldn't heip that slide, Charley: everybody was asking me to play it, and I thought I would, and I'm d-d glad I did, for that \$120 will fix things up real nice at home this winter when things are slack.' Even after all this I was at a loss to understand just what he was driving at, for I couldn't imagine the old gentleman playing horses. I took him down to the stand with me, and there he explained how after I left he walked around the stand and met a number of colored men, all of whom he described as being very polite to him, and he said that every one of them came up to him and in a nice, friendly way said: 'Waiter, Waiter, Waiter,

"'Now, I read that little book you gave me, Charley,' said my father-inlaw, 'and knew that a horse named Waiter was going to start, and I thought that as all those colored men were kind enough to tell me about it, why. I would make a bet just once."

"I was quite anxious to learn who the kind colored men were, and when I took him back to the grand stand be pointed out several of them to me, and. I near had a fit. They were waiters, and had held him up just as they would any other man with their: "Waiter, waiter, sir." I told him who they were and what they were there for, but it was some time before I could convince him of the truth. Finally he began to see through the whole thing, and we both had a good laugh. Bright and early next morning my father-inlaw started home, and I'll bet by this time he has started a new barn or something of that sort with the \$120 he won on the tip the kind colored men

Taploca Fudding with Cream. To make tapioca pudding, wash three-quarters of a cupful of pearl tapioca; pour one quart of boiling water over it and cook in a double boiler till transparent, stirring often; add to this half a teaspoonful of salt; core and pare seven apples, put them in a round baking dish and fill the hollow with sugar and lemon juice: pour the tapioca over them and bake until the apples are soft. Serve hot or cold, with sugar or cream. Canned peaches or pears may be used instead of apples. - Home Magazine.

Crailers.

To one pint of bread sponge add . three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one egg, one-fourth teaspoonful lemon extract, one-fourth teaspoonful of soda. Mix up stiffly. When light roll thinly, out into small squares, fry in boiling hot lard and roll in powdered sugar - Ladien' World.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Feeing servants is strictly forbidden in London hotels. A carrier pigeon let loose from "La. Lorraine," 413 miles out at sea, re-

turned safely to its cote at Rennes. This is a record. A curious criminal law exists in Greece. A man who is there sentenced

to death awaits two years before the execution of the sentence. A life-size marble statue of Apollo with the head wonderfully preserved

has been dug up near Athens. The workmanship is of the fifth century before Christ. Two logs of African mahogany from one tree have been sold in Liverpool

for the record price of \$7,680. The price paid per running foot for one was \$2.56 and for the other \$1.81. A Swiss antiquarian recently discovered at Sils, in the Engadine, a roll marked "illegible papers." It con-

tained 150 valuable historic documents,

some of them dating back as far as

1350. It is a task to carry money in Central Africa. Some of the copper coins are ten inches long, and a coin that will hardly suffice to buy a breakfast is heavy enough to be an ordinary

weapon. All salutes from foreign ships of war to her majesty's forts or ships of war are returned gun for gun. When British or foreign merchantmen salufe ships of war the salute is returned with five guns for one ship and seven guns for more than one.

The "cash" is the most common circulating coin of China. It is a copper and zinc piece about the size of the American quarter of a dollar, with a square hole in the center for convenience in stringing many of them together. The "cash" varies somewhat in fineness and weight, but is worth about one-tenth of a cent. It is the money of the people of China, and is accepted in all parts of the empire.

THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.

How the Dramatic Artist Secures His Contract for the Sezoon.

"."That's good," said the stage manager of a summer garden as he looked over the contents of a big envelope that had come to him by mail. "Here's my contract for the winter season. Let's have a glass of mineral water on the strength of it."

While discussing the mineral water the stage manager revealed a few of the mysteries of getting a job with a theatrical company, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The first essential," saiche, "is that you know how to do the work that you want some one to pay you for doing, and that you let it be known that you know. Supposing you to be recnized in the profession as a competent artist and you want an engagement. your first step is to enter your name on the books of a cramatic agency in New York. When a manager comes around looking for a person possessed of the qualifications you have, the agency man gives him your same. If he decides that you are the man for him the agency notifies you, and if you like the place you write and ask for your contract. When it comes you eign it, and your mind is at rest. The agency doesn't do all this for love of you or motives of patriotism. It exacts a percentage of your salary for the first ten weeks of your engagement. The usual fee is five per cent. My new contract calls for an engagement of 20 weeks with a salary of \$75 a week. The agency will collect \$3.76 a week from me for ten weeks. Then I will be free of it."

"Suppose you don't give eatisfaction, or you don't get along with the manager of the company?"

"That is covered by the two weeks' clause in the contract. He can dismiss me for cause after giving me two weeks' notice. If he dismisses me without good and sufficient cause I can collect the amount of my salary from him. That is, I can collect the amount I lose by being out of an engagement. For instance, if I am let out after two weeks and do not secure another engagement, he must pay me my salary exactly as though I had continued in his employ. If, however, I get another place, he is liable only for

the amount of my actual loss.

"Suppose you quit; what recourse has the manager?" "He can sue me for damages, or ensoin me from working for any other theatrical company. Of course, these contracts can be broken, and sometimes they are, but the person who breaks one loses caute in the profesmion. I remember one case where a prima donna quit a company and the manager sued her. She employed a shrewd lawyer and he brought out that while she was employed to sing in somic operas the manager had on one occasion put on "Cavaleria Rusticana." This, the court held, vitiated the whole of the contract, and the prima dopna could not be held to her engagement. This was a victory on a technicality, and the woman was blamed for taking advantage of it. It hurt her with managers, and it was several seasons before she got another desirable en-

gagement." "Suppose after a man has signed a contract to go with one company, her is offered a more desirable position; what is the custom?"

"In such's case the man asks to be relieved of his first contract, and if there is time to get another man in his place he is let go. In the event that the artist is one of great drawing power the manager would not be so complacent; but we are talking about the average player."

It Sometimes Happens. A man invariably feels like kicking himself when he discovers that he has been rude to a blessing in disguise .--

Chicago Daily News.

FIFTY YEARS OF CALIFORNIA.

A Drama That Could Happen Only in America-iter Parma as Rick as Her Mines.

Half a century came to an end on the 14th of Suptember of the current year since California, taken from the tap of Mexican indolence and tossed into the arms of American adventurers, was delivered at the bosom of Columbia, an infant state, with gold nuggets in her fists and ships of commerce at her feet. The story of these 50 years, considered even without the enthusiasm which the contemplation of unusual things stimulates, is one of those remarkable dramas of human history that can happen only in such a country as America, writes Arthur I. Street, in Ainslee's.

For more than ten years after the first rush of immigrants, California did almost nothing but tear the earth to pieces to find gold. With 158,000 aquare miles of territory to wander over, with no use for the land other than to make it yield nuggets and dust, the prospectors went at the work on a scale whose vastness has since stamped itself on all the doings of the community. Inventing gigantic hydraulic dredges, they dug holes in the banks of streams and washed away the sides of mountains, reck lessly and without regard to the fu--ture. Within nine years from the time Marshall picked up the first shining piece of ore in the tail-race of Sutter's mill, \$456,000,000 had been contributed to the world's supply of gold; and market values and prices everywhere were beginning to be affected. The sense of bigness at home and bigness abroad mingled itself with the sense of the ease, good-fellowship and the comparative irresponsibility which characterized the life of the time.

Yet, although such was the great richness and the breadth of things when considered in a lump, and although such was California's initial contribution to the world's history, the benefit to the individual was alight. With 100,000 men in the state, nine-tenths of whom were engaged in actual mining, it was estimated that the average remuneration to the miner was only \$600 per year-a very meager morsel of reward for men who had struggled across the deserts or roughed it around the Horn and over the isthmus in the hope of becoming rich. As the first decade closed the miners worked back to the seashore and the cities, leaving the footbills scarred with the ruin they had wrought, Jawning with the exidences of the power of their inventions and the heedlesaness of their quest for

gold. Men who could not find work in the placers, or whose claims petered out so that only Chinaman could find profit in working them, turned to the old stand-by of farming. Here again the territory to be exploited was wide and unoccupied. Most of the richest land was held in Spanish grants of great acreage, and the new farmers were brought at once into the presence of the idea of large fields. Instead of occupying and tilling 40 to 100 acres, as was done in the eastern states, the Californians thought themselves poor when they could not have above 400 acres. As lately as in 1870 there were in the state over 3,000 farms of 1.000 acres each, while the average farm comprised over 460 seres. Ranches of 10,000 or 20,000 acres are still common. Big farms suggested big implements. California invented and contributed to the farming business of the world the multiple gangplow and the combined harvester and thresher, which subsequently aided the Dakotas and other northwestern states in the great production of wheat by which St. Paul and Minneapolis, and afterward the phenomenal city of Duluth, were made thrifty and notable.

To the amazement of all who experimented, or to those who looked on with the sneer of the cynic at the experimenters, the farming proved as fruitful as the mining. By merely scratching the surface the wheat growers obtained a yield of 70 to 100 bushels to the acre, and at an expense in cultivation, through the use of the gangplow, as light as 40 cents per acre. Vegetables grew the year round. fat and happy, running their weight and size to such unusual figures as 50 pounds for a cabbage and 200 pounds for a squash. Muscatel grapes produced 5 to 16 tons to the acre. The wool clip averaged 7 pounds per animal, against an average of 4 pounds

for the United States. Possibly because no one loves so well or knows so well as a happy cleric of the old type what good wine is, the padres of the Spanish missions had surrounded themselves with vineyards of wine-making grapes. These the new settlers seized upon and found them to contain the same great possibilities of the soil when it was stirred for wheat, and of the rocks when they were washed for gold. Shrewd men foresaw occupation and wealth in wineries and entered, at once upon the study and practive of wine culture. In the 30 or 40 years which have since elapsed California has advanced to the position of one of the greatest wine and brandy-producing countries of the world. Since 1867 the total vintage has been 363,-129,000 gallons, and the average annual vintage at the close of the past year was 30,000,000 gallons. The largest vineyard in the world, consisting of 4,000 acres, is to be found within the state. European royalty now drinks California wines, in many instances preferring them to the older and more famous brands of France and of the Rhine.

Too Many Couks. Too many culinary assistants are sure

to impair the flavor of the consumite. -Chicago Daily News.

FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

Many Imagine the Present Trushie in China Will Change All Things.

Almost any observer who has any

dreaminess at all in his composition may with little difficulty fancy sometimes that this movement in China is intended to produce some result that will modify the entire future of the workl, says the Chicago Chronicle. The scene, considered historically, is so wonderful, so nearly without precedent. Actius, it is true, led whole nations of tamed barbarians against the untamed Mongois under Atilla, but even he, the great mingister mil-Itum who commanded Goths and Germans and Greeks and Romans and Moors, would have stared with wonder, perhaps with admiration, at the endless modley of nations, civilizations and colors which is now pouring into China, with their eyes all turned toward Peking. It is strange enough that a Chinese semiramis, once a slave girl, now the richest woman on earth. should have the power and the will and the audacity to open fire on all the embassion of the world, but even that marvelous incident does not excits the imagination like the composition of the host which has been roused to avenge that insult and atrocity. It seems as if the empress' deed had stirred earth to its remotest limits and moved to vengeance races of whom its performer had scarcely heard. In the force now besieving the pink palace not only are all the great powers of Europe represented, Englishmen and Russians, Germans and Frenchmen, Italians and Austrians, but by their side is fighting a large force of white men from a continent of which Actius never heard, a larger force of dark men of whom he knew only that Alexander had once reen some of them. Think of men from the United States and men from the broad plains of the Punjab, men from Australia and men from the green villages of southern India, New Englanders and Rajpoots and Japanese,

all called together within three

months for an attack on the for-

bidden city, where dwells in unsp-

proachable seclusion the lord of the

Chinese hundreds of millions.

From the high slopes of the Himalaya the British queen has summoned the Nepalese from the hottest delta of Asia the French are sending the Annamese, while, as if to show that no continent is unconcerned in the affray, Washington has dispatched from Manila one purely negro regiment. There must be 12 languages at least spoken in the army which is invading China, and though no people has as yet sent many of its soldiers, all the world knows that it needs but a great disaster to the representative force to draw on the Chinese coast a real army of each nationality and each color to repair at any sacrifice the effects of defeat. We talk much of the 400,000,000 of but each nation that sends one soldler pledges itself to win the battle. and it is in reality all Europe, all North America, all Australia, all India, and at least five of the fighting tribes of Africa, more than 500,000,000 men in all, which is marching on the Manche Westhere ever anything like that in the history of the world? We can think of nothing, and find it hard to believe that it will all end in a patched up peace or in new protection for the railway that is to stretch from Moscow to the Yellow sea. Yet there is no reason why events should have dramatic completeness—the western empire of Rome was 200 years in dying-or why the meaning of the movement of which we see the faint beginning should not be hidden for centuries to come. Akbar's son did not dream that when Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to a company of merchants to trade to the east she was dooming the last mogul to die in a but on the Irrawaddy.

Antiquity of Chewing Gum Habit.

A correspondent calls attention to a passage in a letter written by Columbus after the discovery of America. It is as follows: "Finally that I may compress in few words the brief account of our departure and quick return and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible sovereign with a little of their help, as much gold can be supplied as they will need; indeed, as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum (which is only found in Chlos), also as much of aloeswood and as many slaves for the navy as their majesties will wish to demand." The date of this letter is March 14, 1493, over 400 years ago, and it is evident from the inclusion of chewing gum in his list of products obtainable in the new country that Columbus considered it an item of considerable importance; so we may fairly assume that the chewing gum habit was, prevalent in Spain in 1492. Popular Science Monthly.

Estimating Purity of Gold. The purity of gold is estimated by an Abyssinian weight called a carat (from the Arabian word quriat, a bean, the fruit of the carab tree) which is subdivided into four parts called grains. The term carat when applied to gold is not a weight urit. but the mode of expressing the purity or fineness of the metal in twenty-fourths. Thus 18 carat gold is metal in which is parts out of 24. or three-fourths, are pure gold. United States gold coins are 21.19 carata .--Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Voice of Sature. Nurse-Oh, po'leeman, what shall I do! I've lost baby! I was just --Policeman-Was it your own, ma'an ?

"My owa! Oh, if it were, I shouldn't mind so much."-Brooklys.

CORNMEAL CAKES.

Yarlana Kinds That Are Exceedingle Palatable and Kultable for Winter Lee.

Cornmeal is rich in fat and starch; therefore it is better suited to winter than to summer diet. There are two kinds of cornmeal. The white meal is raised in perfection at the south from the white flint corn. This corn is not raised in the north as successfully, sowhite cornmeal is inferior to the yellow meal. The white meal of the south requires no sugar, but yellow cornmeal does. All cornmeal now sold at groceries is kiln dried for the accommodation of the dealer, who on this account does not now have to renew him stock, as he formerly did. This klin. dried meal is so hard that it should always be soaked in sour milk or scalded sweet milk if one would make cornmeal bread like the old-fashloued bread made of fresh ground meal. The same rule does not work well with the two varieties of meal; therefore different rules must be used by northern and southern cooks, says the New York Tribune.

To make johnny cake of yellow northern meal, sift three cups of meal. If it is kiln dried, as it probably will be, let it sonk over night in four cups of sour milk or buttermilk. In the morning dissolve a large teaspoonful of sods in a tablespoonful of hot water and stir it in thoroughly. Add an egg, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar or molasses and a teaspoonful of sait. Best the batter thoroughly. Pour the bread out in thin sheets in baking pans and bake it threequarters of an hour in a quick oven. The amount of sods needed varies in this cake according to the acidity of the milk. When buttermilk is used the teaspoonful of sods need not be heaping, as it is when sour milk is used.

One of the best cornbreads made of vellow cornmeal owes its special excellence to the fact that it is baked in a well heated, buttered cast from pan, as graham gems are. For convenience use an iron spider about ten inches in diameter. Sift two cups of yellow cornmeal, and if it is kiln dried the hard particles in it must be softened to make a cake as good so that made of fresh ground meal. To do this pour over the sifted meal a cup of scalding hot milk in which an even tempoonful of soda has been dissolved, and beat well. When the mixture is cook add a cup of sour milk and two eggs beaten light and two beaping tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tem-poonful of sait. Beat the batter thoroughly and pour it at once

into the steaming hot buttered spider, which should be ready to receive it. It can be put into the oven at once if a plain and excellent corn cake is wanted. It is an addition to it, however, to pour in the center of the cake, so that it runs in it evenly, a cup of rich sweet milk. On no account stir the cake after adding the milk, but put it at once in a very bot oven to bake. . This last cup of milk does not thin the brend if properly added, but forms reins of creamy substance through it which add to its delicacy.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

Bondsons for the Ladica That Will Me Wash During the Coming Senson.

The three-cornered hat is one of the most fashiunabic Flat hate and trimmings arranged to produce low effects are the present mode, says the American Queen. Dress bats will be very elaborately

trimmed. Simple sailor hats show fancy scarfs in the new colors, attached by a pom-

pon of ting, stiff feathers. New walking hats have indented crowns and brime faced with relvet. A folded band of the same relvet encircles the crown with a twisted chou at the side through which one up-

right shaded quill is passed. Enormous windmill bows and various new forms of choux made of black glace silk are still considered very stylish and are often placed under the

Panne velvet is much used for hat trimmings, even on felts, of simple

Many of the autumn felt hats are

stitched or piped. One of the season's hats has a broad brim turned up on the left side, to be filled buderneath with flowers or feathers.

Velvet flowers are much in vogue. A new fancy in street hats of sailor form is a bow or knots of black vetvet ribbon under the brim, the latter unwired and with wasy edge.

Fancy silk handkerchiefs are used for draping the crowns of English walking hats-the ends knotted high at the side.

Black and white ostrich feathers will be largely used.

Velvet toques massed with folds of glace silk are simple and becoming. Platter hats, twisted into picturesque shapes, trimmed underneath the brim with drooping flowers, are a

Very long plumes will be worn on felt hats of broad slapes

To Take Out a Spot. In cleaning a spot on a fabric with

ether or chloroform it often happens that after the original stain is removed a circle is still to be seen. This comes from an impurity in the solvent used. Commercial ether or chloroform is not apt to be perfectly pure. In rubbing the stain, therefore, a teacher of chemical cleaning advises that some absorbent like breaderumbs or chalk or a piece of blotting paper should be put around the anot to absorb any excess of the liquid. Rub towards the spot to concentrate the liquid there, leaving the edge of the circle thin for quick absorption. The cleansing fluid, whatever it is, should not be left to dry of itself, but be rubbed dry with a succession of two or three cloths. - N. Y. Post.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS