IRISH NOW IN CHARGE

are No Longer Working Hands in Railroad Construction.

Mathenlines Oner Brilliant with Their Red Flaunci Shirts Not Nam in Evidence on the Sections.

Kansas and Nebraska harvests may bave been gathered in no mean part by graduates and football men of the eastern colleges, but according to General Superintendent Segur, of the Burlington lines, they have fought shy of road grading and repairing in the west, and have left that system as usual to all the uncertainties of the hobo grader and

track men, says the Chicago Tribune In the west the hobo is distinct from the tramp. The tramp is a tramp the world over, in all the languages. facilitides, altitudes and weathers. The hobo, however, generally may be found with a few callous spots in the palms. mf his hands; he may carry a battered gripsack of some kind, he may want work badly at times, but notoriously he will not work long in one spot.

"Among the hobos we may get one imborer out of ten." said the general manager "As a rule, they apply at such centers as Kansas City, St. Joseph. Omaha, Lincoln, and other cities along the Missouri river. In apairing for work the hobo always brings some sort of value or telescope with him. and it may be said, as a rule, that. these have some clothes of some kind In them that are of some use to him in pinches. Naturally, he gets transportation to the point where he has engaged to work, and as a usual thing he is willing to have his baggage shecked to the place. But we have to surrender it to him when he gets there, of course, after which he may work me day or five days, but scarcely more; he can't built to stand the monotony of ane spot, and when he has fed up a little on gang grub, he takes to the track, to the "blind baggage," or to the

"Perhaps the most interesting ques-

"Brigiding in the west is. What has become of the Irish laborer?" Time was when the clotheslines of every camp were brilliant with the red fiannel shirts of the Irishman. You don't see Them to-day, and you don't see the Erishman, save in the capacity of foreman of a gang of laborers or manager of a piece of construction.

"Where has he gone to? Nobody in The west can tell you. The only irishman with the construction gang of tothey is doing his work with his mouth with his retorts, repartees, oathsand sometimes with his boot. He is distinctly a director of labor in these Firmes, and as such he naturally has dientwished in numbers and increased in Importance. He will get more work put of the average camp than a man of any other nationality. In this reanert it may be said that the Irish temperament is almost of universal ring. " For look at his men- they are Italians, #wedes, Danes, Portuguese! Chinese and Japanese, and maybe half a dozen pener nationalities.

"The Italians lead as workers, perhaps. There are more of them and they take to labor more naturally than most others. The Swede is a good worker everywhere, though he is more disposed to work on his own farm or ranch. The Japanese, according to his weight, is one of the best of workers. Portuguese laborers, are increasing in numbers in the west and are ranked

for the construction games in the west it may be said they are less troublous than they were in the days of the red-chirted Irishman, but if the bossteromeress of the firsh camp is Mone away with in great measure the mulet of the modern camp may bring mbout a preater crime now and then The Italian carries his knife too freguently, and with his nery temper is Whelv to use it under provocation of Frink or trouble. The law is much mose a deterrent to crime in these days than when the line was first built by The Irish laborer, and in general it may be said of the Irishman of the old days that his serio-comic brawlings were met of the worst

"The Irish talent of the present is at the top notch in railroad building The Irishnian is an expert at track laying and its supervision, and in everything class he has a grasp of the work that does not seem to come to wither nationalities. Just as he may seem to be horn to the police force of the cities, so he has come to be regarged as the obss of railroad building In the west. None of his politics has been jost because of western attendes man, vessern environment. He is here to stay in about the proportion, or one For billy. The great question, bowever,

"What has become of the other 49. of ris consequent

Imfair Competition The field has of the tival withers a

recognic way in progress and a capation Array has black. The acide was cose ■ Or the bigh pump in progress Sub-■ r. v a wid wheet or one linear the wearners of the baby blue. West Free A. "TO I I HOURS that prior observed about our In the minutes, make jump with a recen word of first feet and introduct best is a membration the table brondle captwo of the rival eath topy of the spec-

្យារៈ (Cathoria ។ ការ៉ាប់ Shor Said) then what around " inquired the offi

Tabled istense on her shuft waished

from the green't that just before this men, reached the bar some body in the growd shouted Mouse" and then she granified and by see the record? of did not hear the remark." said

the referee. If I had I swenth have Jumped myself " Stray Stories

HOW POLICE ARE SCHOOLED.

Chiefs and Sheriffs Visiting Chiengo Are Tanabl Methods of the (ily (rooks.

The Chicago police department as an educational materiation is the Chicago police department in a new light.

Yet the police force has a school of its own about which few people have ever heard and to which no Chicago man can get admittance, says the Trib-

. It is conducted solely for the benefit of chiefs of police and sheriffs in small towns.

The students have to come to Chicago to receive instruction and they have to pay all their expenses while here. But the city of Chicago, which is

nothing if not generous, does not ask a penny from its students. They are welcome to absorb all the education they can, and the better they get along the bover the city of Chicago

in satisfied. Chief of Police O'Noill is the head professor in this post-graduate school which the city maintains for the benefit

of its out of town fre ads. The school has only one building, and it shares that with two courtr ioms, a hig celiformila squadroom, and offices of an inspector, a lieutenant and a sergeant of police. This building is the Harrison street police station, and the educational work goes on in the rogues' gallery on the second floor.

If the city was in the business of supplying education and getting money in return it could advertise in perfect truth "the school building is situated most advantageously. It is just across the street from the new Lake Shore station."

The course of instruction is eclectic. The rural sheriff or chief of police, in pursuance of a general invitation issued by Chief O'Netil a few weeks ago.

comes to Chicago. He meets the chief and is by him introduced to Capt. Evans, who is in charge of the rogues' gallery.

The chief and the captain and the chief's secretary. James Markham, then go into executive session as members of the faculty:

They tell the visiting student all they know about the Bertillon system of

ectures with photographs of criminals. They invite the student to study the police department's educational bulletin. which is issued every day and which is given up to descriptions of crimes and criminals, which it is to the benefit of any policeman to know.

Then the visitor is antroduced to the shrewdest detectives in the department and is filled with more lore.

The result is that although the course has not cost the city of Chicago a cent. it has increased the efficiency of the Chicago police department many fold.

The next Chicago criminal that flees from justice into the balliwick of the graduate of the Chicago police school will find that the chief of police or the sheriff there has his record; knows all about him and his habits, and can arrest him with ridiculous case.

WRECKING-TRAIN EQUIPMENT.

in Complete in Every Detail and Always Ready for Immediate Operation.

autipme the great railroad systems." Mr. Day Allen Willey writes in "Minute Men of the Rail," in Pearson's, "the wrecking train is as carefully arranged as the apparatus in a fire company's nonse, ready to go into action as soon as the message is ticked supon the sounder in the dispatcher's off " Coupled together, the cars stand upon a convenient switch-track, that is always onnessed to the main line. No other ars are allowed to be placed upon this switch at any time. Some companies peserve one of the fastest locomotives purposely to hand the wrecking train, and keep the engine in the round house with fire continually in the furnace box. prepared to steam up at a moment's nosice. The train is made up of four, somedimes hve, cars, the rear one being accupied by the officers and wreckers. with a portion reserved for the rope and chain, which are always taken along. The officials have a sittingroom,' with a table and benches, where they can consult on their way to the scene of the accident. The men's quarters are furnished with a few stools and a bunk for each man so that if called faring the night, they may have a chance to take a nap on the way. The next car in front is called the block rand contains a small-sized lumber: vard, filled as it is with pieces of timber ranging from wedge- to be hammered under the wheels or Jacks, to square pine posts of various lengths. used for propping

Since the invention of the wrecking crane hand tackle is not employed as namely as an former days, but handreds of feet of rope, ranging from sizes the ship kness of one's finger to cables two inches thick are carried in coils with inge wooden pulleys, as are also chains. strong crough to have a hundred tons. On the rext can are two or three sets. of oates true is with extra who satracted to reclaim any that might have Soon projet, for the overspart of mearand of reling steel states more in an as dent than any other portion. Some-How is to which he become early from: the car wolf, sur which broken of the axis or dantaged in some other way so that it is for all for a run cross. Next in the poecing dive is the targetar, in Will I swings a prost stool arm worse ្យាល្ទាល់ទេ ជា ២៣០ ១០ ព្រះទេកភិបាលយាន់ថា **ក**េ the sign flawing of turnough the acr, disng the work of a hundred pairs of

Jron in Hea's Uggs

An Italian assumbly himself at when hens are fed on food e claiming a linge percentage of from the edgs also releafthe presence of iron in the very absestible. form of the albuminate. Substance exert. a topic offer flooper-one who can to imDEPLORABLE RUIN. 🖻

Newark Ruin Where Winners of Independence Sleep.

Reandatous Veglect of Historic Resting Place of Pellow Sufferers with the immortal Mashington.

.The dilapidated old graveyard from which the dead folks had to emigrate. according to one of Mark Twain's grimly humorous sketches, fluis its counterpart over in Newark in the disgraceful condilton of the burying ground in the rear of the old First Presbyterian church, in Broad street, near the Central rathroad of New Jersey. What makes the scandalous neglect of this historicald cemetery the more glaring is the fact that it stares all people in the face, strangers as well as others, who come into the live over the Jersey Central line, says the New York

Another thing which underscores the dismat plight of this fortern old God's. acre is the fine bronze tablet which the Society of Colonial Dames has placed on the front of the church edifice itself. The inscription on this tablet proudly invites attention to the fact that the church is the oldest monument in the city.

The church itself is a beautiful specimen of the late eighteenth century style and is visited by hundreds of people who are interested in such matters. It is of stone and, barring accident or the remorseless hand of "improvement,"

should stand for centuries. About the front and back of the fence at the rear of the church the grass is kept trimly shaven and the lawn is ornamented with attractive dispositions of

flower beds. Bohind that fence is the cometery, on which, it would seem, the most care of all should be exercised. Revolutionary soldiers who suffered with Washington at Valley Forge and fought with him at Monmouth, Princeton and Trenton are sleeping there. Inscriptions on the combstones hear the names of many of the most honored families in New Jersey. With all that, it is safe to say there is not another burying ground within a Grain miling of New York that is

when bitting a share for neglect Weeds and rank grass have been alowed to grow up and die and rot and grow again and rot again for years The paths are barely outlined through the jungle.

Tomostones are broken off, lying flat on their backs or reeling in all attitudes and at all angles. Garbage and rubbish abound and the center of the cemetery apparently has been used as a place wherein to burn refuse of all sor's.

This church, to make matters worse, is one of the wealthlest churches in the state. For over 100 years, as the inscription on the Colonial Dames table sug gests, it has been a landmark and a venerated monument in Newark.

The original edifice, opposite the site of the present one, was not only a church but a refuge from the Indians, as well. It was built in 1669. That building was destroyed and adother built in its place, about it being the

first burying ground in Newark. The cornerstone of the present structure was, or by Dr. Alexander McWhorer in 11st on land purchased in 1774. The revolutionary war stopped the building project for 13 years Tachurch was deffeated in 1791 and the burying ground in its rear-the one which has been permitted to drift into such a condition of shomeful neglect— was opened at that time:

The father of Aarth Barr was the. pastor of the church who in mediately preceded Dr. Alexander McWhorter.

KEEP NEW YORK TIME.

Quite a Number of Clerks Thronghout the Country Are Reg. ulated by 21.

When we read a report from any of the in regular weather bureau stations. throughout our land bringing the information that a rainstorm, a ternade, or some other meteorological phenomenon began at a certain hour we need not suppose that the bour mentioned refers to he time at the place where the observation was made. The hour given is the exact New York time; for every clock at the regular weather bureau stations all over the land is set to the seventy-fifth. meridian, or eastern standard time. which is exactly five hours behind Greenwich time

Only this standard of time is used in the tem of the Monthly Weather Redew, and all weather bureau observers. are required to necond observations by it. The reason for this is that the best stieentific deductions from the weather re-ports must be dased upon the conditions? of the atmosphere existing simultanes. ously in different parts of the country. It would be very laborious if all the aundreds of reports sent data had to be changed at the central off of in Washington from coral to castern time, and so all the regular observery are required to use the New York or eastern

time in making their reports There are many a sunder observers and newspaper correspondents who, in reporting weather phenomena asorber - addards of time. If he weather, bunears day broken in the line shear for ports to time is disappeared to to agree. with the eastern star larger the local stan incle mentione!

Adopted a Woman's Coston An Englishman of Personal Canethe other might was caught in the act of stowing his handkerchied away in his speeve, just as the girls co. He supped. at nearly between the solere and suff It is the common practice of fashionaliles. in London society just now. A few New Yorkers had the haby years ago, exclaing it on the ground that a bandkerchief thin the pocket (any pocket) blendshesthe physical contour | London letter.

CENSUS TAKING IN INDIA.

Colonial Work Accomplished Decess minity by the British Governomeat in That Country.

In India census taking is a colossal task accomplished decennially, with goreworthy success, by the British government. Even among those who find descriptions of census methods dry reading at best, interest must be awaksped by the difficulties surmounted in that land of aplendor and squalor, vast population, and innumerable races, languages, and religions.

The population of India is 294,266,701 -a figure so vast that it is better realized by considering the fact that there are more than 715,000 villages and towns scattered over an area of one and a haif million square miles. To make the enumeration of this vast territory, virtually, a million enumerators are required. The successive steps of census organ-

Ization are the enumerator's "block," the "circle," "the charge," the district, the province, and finally the imperial census commission. A charge comprises two or more circles, a circle is composed of 10 or 15 blocks, and the block conrains from 30 to 50 houses.

The provincial superintendents begin the work of organization a year in advance of the census date. Officers are designated, the villages in each circle are listed, block lists are prepared, and every house is numbered. In some provinces the census authorities determine in advance the size of the number, and specify the proportions of red other and oil, or other ingredients, forming the substance with which the number is to be painted. Even in this simple detail. however, racial difficulties are encountered: In Hyderabad objection is made: to tar because of its color, and red other is substituted; in some other localities, on the contrary, the natives consider red ocher unlucky, and if it is used they carefully erase the figures. On huts of wattled bamboo a small space is plastered and then whitewashed, to form a background for the number. In the case of buts made of leaves and also when objection is made, on account of waste restrictions, to the touching of houses by enumerators, the numbers are painted on hits of tin, tiles, or pots

rangenci with the entry himited by the be-

tives. In this immensely populous and remarkable empire the gensus schedule is framed to meet a wide variety of local and racial conditions. It is printed in no less than 17 different languages, and Includes, in addition to the ordinary inquiries, questions concerning religion and caste.

IT PAYS TO CLEAN CITIES.

Present Condition of Havana Teaches a virialne Lesson in

Does sanifation pay?. The very best answer to this question that can possibly be given consists of an unvarnished citation of the object lesson afforded by Havana under American military administration, says the Maryland Medical Journal. When the United States army pushed the shiftless, thriftless and dirty Spaniards off the pland, fumbled them in any old tubs that could be hired to float them back to their benighted, mack-number country, they found a city. that had practically been a fruifful fohas for the dissemination of all the intherious diseases that are fostered by proper heat in conjunction with human n gligence and want of hygienic decency. There were no efficient sewers; sewage run in open unitters or stood in stagnant phole on top of the ground throughout the city. Yellow fever and smulipox were annually epidentic and the leath rate executed There every

The first step of the army officers on taking possession was to establish municipal sanitation. The natives were barneysed for the work and under compristing and proper supervision soon revolutionized the signation. Sewers were constructed, at rects and cesspools were cleaned, the latter being abolished, the water supply was looked after, and, lastly, the perennial crop of diseasebearing moquitoes was attacked right and left - and what is the result? Malarial diseases have become much more rare and of a milder type than has ever been known in the region; there has not been a case of smallpox for more than a year and a half and yellow fever has been practically abulished.

Squire Wettin, Stock Raiser.

The biggest and most successful stock raiser in England is "Squire Wettin," who is said to make about \$200.000 per year on his cattle. The " 'squire" is a great lover of pure bred stock and has some of the best in the world, as is outdepend by the fact that he takes about all the prizes at the royal shows. The " 'squire" gires considerable personal attention to his heris, but would give more if it were not for another steady job he has on his hands. This occupation is that of reigning over Great Britain, for " Squire Wattm" is none other than King Edward VII His royal highnews is a splended judge of carrie and there is nothing in his private affairs he are more for than his live stock

Progressive Bomes of Chins.

्राप्त अस्तात्र (b.) विश्व भारत्य विश्व प्रतिकार w 1. Suddrames some of the wishen as well as some of the men of the Forwery of tund and that the policy gord of the fareast is learning the A H C of progress from the book of her aim indireved sister. in dapan. Chinese this statents are to a be found in Tokyo and in Are : ized Shangha and we as toll that white a number of them have furned themsolves into a Red Cross are reation, other ers are taking an active interest in the various polymeal quoriens which affect the future of their country. How much longer shall we be able to employe to say with Hipling that wast is east! with the same implied Houteques?

COST OF PRIVATE CARS.

Bot So Much an Extravagance of the Yery Rich as is Commonly Supposed.

In the minds of ordinary persons private cars, with their supprious furnishings, are an extravagance of the very rich, or vehicles for presidents and directors of railroads to travel over the country in in elegant Jelsure.

As a matter of fact these private cars are a great investment for the railroad companies. In many instances they pay for themselves over and over again. Where there was one private car ten years ago there are 20 to-day From luxuries they have become a medium of saving of time and a business gain. All the important lines keep five or ten private cars, and they all bring good profit, says the Chicago Inter Ocran.

The private car system was introduced when the theatrical star : jumped in and got more than the cost of them in advertising. The private cars of Mary Anderson, Patti and Langury attracted attention all over the country. One of the first men to gain in the business end of a private car was C. W. Bunting. a western millionaire. When a critical friend said to him that \$2,500 was a great deal of money for even so rich a man as he was to pay for "just ridin' around in his own car." re replied that it had paid for itself in less than two months. Scores of rich

men could say the same thing to-day A J Cassatt, who rides from Philadelphia to New York two or three times a week, says the amount of work he and the assistant heads of the departments accomplish between the Broad street station and Jersey City during the journey more than pays for the cost of the car. At the Philadelphia centennial, in 1876, two primitive private cars and one Pullman car were regarded as the wonders of the exhibition. To-day similar cars would be regarded as fit for a small road in one of the South American republies. But they set the ball rolling. The best privare cars of to-day cost anywhere from \$17 000 to \$50,000, and offer ever reasorable luxury to ten, 15 or 20 occu-Dants

tisk private are energy to Neither Mr. Morgan nor John Jacob Astor owns a private car

The handsomest private cars in the world are owned by Adolphus Busch and Charles M Schwab Busch received his as a present from friends. Mr Schwab's is new, built at a cost of \$50,000, and is one of the most luxurious things on wheels. It is 30 feet long, including an observation compartment of 20 feet. The ceiling is hand painted. The furniture, which,

made. Each of the brass tedsteads in the two staterooms cost \$1,000 To hire a private car costs from \$35 to \$100 a day, not including food or transportation charges. A provate har trip from Chicago to New Yorkmeans an expenditure of nearly \$1.000. yer a large number of men make it every month. Private cars, or even special trains are so conimon new that

like the general appearance of the car-

is in Louis XV period, is all han i

proces them LONG-RANGE MATCH-MAKING.

other travelers at the stations scare-ly-

Young Armenian Swains Depend Largely I pon Fine Photographs to Win Mites

The young Armenian had taken par ficular pains with his toriet, and when To faced the camera he called up his most fascinating smile. He as a handsome fellow, and the photographer posed him so as to bring out his good looks, bestdes making him appear as prosperous and "substantial" as he readly is. He washed to rook bisbest, because the pictures, were in tended to win him a wife, says

Youth's Companion There are two Armenian orphan a-vlums in Constantinople Women who are relayed to him and whose discretion he could trust would visit both First inquiring carefully into the character and qualifications of each marriageable girl, they would then exhilds the photographs to a chosen few If these orphans liked the young man's appearance, they would be photographed in their turn, and from their pictures the young man would choose a wife and would pay her passage to this country

"Hut why are you so set on marrying an orphan asked the American friend in whom the Armenian had confided.

"She's more likely to be contented here," the young man answered. "A girl with a family to leave behind her north get homesick. Pretty soon short want to go back and see her mother I'm good American gunz to be and I want my family to his the country best "

Then why don't you marry as Are rie in girl?" the friend purs ied Like to," was the reply "Andr from kirls -- my kind don't very often morry strangers. Hard for a stranger to get acquainted with them, even I meet some would marry me right away, but them I wouldn't marry

Not my kind." Hope was a case that called for somputny, but the sympathy would next to be formattally distributed, as the thoughtful reader will perceive Consrugal sorrow with the young man who could not win an American girl of this kind"--vet how could one wir hold approval from the girls who there themselves to them elves" and to their own people?

The young Armenian at least cospecied them for doing so, and his American friend declares that & youth so right nunded is good enough. to be the husband of the most charm. Ing Armenian orphian in all ConTISSUE LAMP SHADES.

Late Designs Have the Style and Color Effects of vilk and satin

Phadre.

There is something entirely new for the woman who has tact in her fingers -and what average woman has not?and delights in lamp and candle shades, reports the New York Times. There are made of tissue and crepe paper, and no one need scoff, for they are not the old-time flower effects, which are pretty, to be sure, but not as generally useful as might be. These newer shades are made on the lines of the silk and satin shades, have equally as good coloreffects, and doe not entail the expense of those made of more elaborate ma terials

The lamp shall en are made on the regutar lamp shade frames to be a stat indifferent styles and sizes. The reare the dome shades, the boll service, and the flat-sided Empire shader. They are all made similarly the different phyles of paper producing different atfacts. The wires in the trames, ... An can be purchased with the nepplies ora devered with plain, tissue paper twisted over them, or with the colored, if desired, that any part that is visible may have a finished appearance. There are many fancy patterns in crepe paper, and these are used at will. These include the Bowered papers showing dowers of different colors and shades, blue and white papers, which give Delft tones, and Persian papers, which work up exgetlently into shades for libraries, or possibly for dining-rooms. For candle shades, as a rule, the more delicate colors are used

The tissue paper in white is first put on the frame, and over this is stretched the dowered crepe paper, and the top and bostom and ribs of the shades are outlined with narrow strips of black or gold, hiding the places where the paper is joined and giving the effect of wrought from or brass frames. The result is a lamp shade that is inexpen-

says and extendingly pretty One of these shades which is aftractive, is made of a crepe paper which has a white Joundation, with a design of pale pink frozes upon it. Amother is in the blue, both of these outlined with

Briggs of the State of the co partout paper. Candle shades are simliarly made and shaped over a legiter or choose dish top, and the randle shade holders can be bought to mount them on. Pretty effects are obtained by asing a colored paper, instead of the white as the foundation or lining of the shade, and deep and varied color tones can be obtained

THE WIFE'S MORAL RIGHTS.

A Will-Rabing Incident Which Opens Sp a Wide Field of Specmintion.

Has the wife a moral right to take part in making her husbands with. This was the question urged received by a wife, says American Queen

With a legal appect of the gratter, she had nothing to do, legally, he was nor bound to consult her, and, on her si to, she knew that if she had possioned money in her own right she outd disposer if it as sue desired. So far, it morement fair to both, but in this case the only money possessed by the couple was that which had been sa el furing

their married lite. It was true that the morey field been gavest out of the bushand's warnings and had been banked an impested nine many but the wife contared that the extent of the saving had been considerabiy in creased by her . She had all was striven to walls home quotoctable, and a optain the maximum of happipers with a minimum of expenditure. By her areful household runnagement she had recurred her object on a smaller allowance than most of her florads. she had taken her share in the performance of every day duties in the To use and thus caused her hustrand less expense for servants, breakage and genera mainforten A dilad she been so minded, she night have spent much more, and her busband would have acrepred this increased expenditure as a matter of course. In that event his savings would have been less, hence, hy forical reasoning, she had saved a fair share of the amount gan ing to inscredit in the bank or in storks and. as a natural consequence, she had a moral right-to have a voice in the dis-

position of the estate In the instance of which we are speaking, the husband recognized the rruth of the argument and crossed our the distasteful condition. This in asdent opens up a wide field of speculation. As a general data, the wife has good norsi grounds for insisting m taking part in the will making as one is the one who has mabile by the omsequences

I see of Waste Paper.

Pow hors wives him would the rouggerout and that waste paper and be pile Har After a stove has been black to ed. it can be kept in a very good conduction by reshound it every day with paper. The tea kettle, tea pot and off coor can also be kept bright and clear in the came way. Knives and thiware can be pair hed till they share also saver. Paper as hetter taan a dry costa for improvand the appearance of misters, lamp chimneys of Preserves and pickles. seep muss better if brown paper, inwround of shorts is that of the far. Paper is as rold as wall has torputting ther carpets, and two the spesses. pi good up les a spread neake a con ening us warm as a blanket - American

Fried Cucumbers.

Peopland - the thin dip in beaten egg and then in fine bread crumbs. Heat two tablespoontnia at oweer drippings. in a frying pan, par in the slices and fry brown on both sides. Serve on toast with a brown gravy -Washing-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

les tres commande en Legislanc et dans was les Etats du Br. 48a publish offre dung au commerce des avantages excentionnells. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'anné : Edities Ouctidienne Al 2.00%. Saition bendomainimi Si.00.