

Says the San Francisco Chronicle: "California is not at all proud of being called an earthquake country, nor do we at all enjoy the sensations which a temblor produces, however slight it may be; but when it comes to a comparison between the actual damage done by earthquakes and that wrought so frequently by cyclones and tornadoes in the West, we can at least put in a plea in mitigation of damages on behalf of the earthquake."

The Government of the Swiss Tyrol has passed a bill imposing heavy fines on persons who may be caught while selling samples of the beautiful and rare Alpine flower called edelweiss, which has been pulled up by the roots on the mountains to such an extent that there is danger of the plant becoming extinct. The people complain that tourists are rapidly killing out that and other Alpine plants, and persons bent on money-making have helped on the destruction by gathering the plants for travelers.

The Detroit Free Press grows sarcastic at the expense of England. It says: "Magnificent as have been the donations of this country to the starving Russians Americans are not the only people whose hearts are touched by a tale of woe. There has been a terrible amount of suffering in Newfoundland, owing to the short catch of fish, which is the main food reliance of the people. The British Government has, however, come most nobly to the rescue of the suffering ones and shipped them sixty barrels of flour. If there are not too many of the sufferers this timely boon will relieve them for twenty-four hours at least."

If the history of the "Conscience Fund" could be written in full, observes the New York Tribune, a pathetic and interesting chapter would be supplied by the experience of the man who sent \$1000 to Postmaster-General Wankamaker the other day, with a note saying that it was the balance of interest due on the sum which he took from the Government in 1865. The writer stated that he had paid in all \$17,500, and added: "No man has suffered more for his crime than I have, and I now pray the Lord's forgiveness for my sin." In the hands of a master, like Hawthorne, how effectively such an incident could be treated!

The Canadian census takers had trouble with their Indians. The Indians are described as being, not unnaturally, very curious to know what the census was for. At one place they would demand to be paid for giving their names, and at another the enumerator had to bribe them with tobacco before they would tell the names of children and others who were out hunting or berrying in the woods. At a village of Howqual-gate Indians, where a white man had seldom been seen, the whole population surrounded the party demanding explanations. The chief said the priest had told him that the Lord had raised them out of the clay and given them the land, and he supposed that the Government was now trying to find out their numbers so as to do away with them and get their land. Only after an hour's hard talking through the Indian interpreters the chief was persuaded that nothing but good was intended.

William Hosea Ballou, of New York, recently addressed a letter to President Harrison, in which he said: "When I called upon you last summer in Washington in reference to the cruelty to animals at sea, you informed me that if I would begin at the bottom and carry the matter up to you through the proper channels, you would act thereon officially. I beg to say that the subject is now before the State Department, and I trust you will keep your promise. The opportunity is ripe for a great and humane action by joint arrangement between the several maritime Nations, by which punishment may be had for acts of flagrant cruelty on high seas." This communication was regularly referred to the Department of State, and Secretary Blaine wrote to Mr. Ballou as follows: "Your letter of the 20th inst. to the President, relative to the importance of providing in some way against the alleged cruelty to animals while being transported by sea, is received. In pursuance to his request I have to state that while it is not seen that effective action can be taken under existing law, the importance of the subject is recognized, as is the advantage of some decisive action in regard thereto; and it is suggested that with your familiarity with the facts and that of others who have especially interested themselves in the subject, the matter might be presented by you to the consideration of Congress." Secretary Rusk states that since the agitation began ten months ago, the Department of Agriculture has reduced the amount of deaths to American cattle at sea from sixteen per cent. to one per cent. on \$25,000,000 worth exported annually, a saving of \$3,750,000 worth of cattle annually.

IT IS CLEVELAND.

Nominated on the First Ballot.

The Closing Scenes of the Convention Stirring—Drenched Oratory and a Platform Baptized—Wilson Presides Splendidly Over the Convention—The Galleries Tumultuous—Speeches of Abbott, Duncomb, DeWitt and Others.



DEMOCRATIC WIGWAG.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—The New York delegation was clinging this morning to a last desperate hope of defeating the nomination of Grover Cleveland. They were seeking to unite the opposition to him on some new candidate, and the name most frequently heard in connection with the possibility of a new combination was that of General Henry W. Slocum, of New York. Gorman, the New Yorker who would have nothing to do with it.

The New York delegates are very indignant with the Maryland Senator, whom they charge with having broken their combination against Cleveland two days ago, after encouraging them to believe that he would stand by them. They talked freely about Mr. Gorman, and told some of the inside history of the Gorman movement of Sunday and its relation to the Hill movement. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Brice, they said, encouraged the Hill leaders in New York State to call the mid-winter convention. Mr. Gorman promised that the Maryland convention should be held soon after the convention at Albany. It was part of the policy of the anti-Cleveland people to weaken the strength of Cleveland through the country by having his State instruct for Hill, and by following this with an anti-Cleveland convention in Maryland, which has always been a Cleveland stronghold. Mr. Gorman, the Hill men say, broke faith in this and did not have the Maryland convention called until almost every other convention in the country had been held. Two weeks ago Mr. Gorman met Senator Hill, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan in New York. This meeting was chronicled in the papers but no statement was made public of what had been done. Hill men say the meeting was held at the instance of Mr. Gorman, to consider the opposition to Cleveland. Mr. Gorman urged Mr. Hill



GROVER CLEVELAND.

and his friends to make the fight against Cleveland at Chicago and promised them his support. He intended at that time to remain in the East, but Mr. Hill urged him to go to Chicago, and he finally consented to do so. Arriving here, he continued to confer with the Hill people and at one of these conferences, held last Sunday, he authorized them to use his name in the effort to form a combination against Cleveland. All of this, they say, they have now discovered was for the purpose of furthering the ambition of Mr. Gorman. When they laid before Mr. Gorman the results of their canvass, showing that with his name they could prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland on the first ballot, they did not show enough strength to assure to Mr. Gorman the nomination, and he thereupon repudiated the whole arrangement and went into the Cleveland camp. Mr. Gorman's side of the question has not been stated in full but his friends in the Maryland delegation have given out since the canvass of Monday the statement that he refused to permit his name to be used and that his refusal was because he believed that it was to be put up only for the purpose of beating Cleveland.

The committee on rules had a hot session this morning. Clardy, of Missouri, protested against action on the unit rule in the absence of the New Yorkers, but Chairman English said it was necessary that the committee should report. Finally the minority report, in favor of the unit rule, was adopted—24 to 19. The contests in the 23rd and 25th districts of Pennsylvania, were decided by seating the contestees. The contest in first Ohio district and the Utah contest were referred to a sub-committee of five, with instructions to report to the full committee this morning. The sub-committee on this contest subsequently reported in favor of Mr. Barnard, the sitting member. Adopted.

The contest in Utah between the Caine and Power delegates was decided in favor of the Caine delegates by an unanimous vote, and John T. Caine and Henry B. Henderson were declared duly accorded delegates from the Territory of Utah. Chairman Lamb, of Indiana, were directed to make a unanimous report to the convention on all the contested cases submitted to the committee for consideration.

At 11:17 the New York delegation, followed by "Boss" Croker and Governor Flower and Chairman Murphy, hand in hand, and closely by the rest of the New York delegation, made their way to their seats accompanied by cheers. Cleveland's manager Whitney came in soon afterwards, and joined the "anti-snappers" amid applause. In the long wait the band was the only source of relief for the impatient galleries and they played over again all the tunes that captured approval yesterday.

Precisely at 11:30 Temporary Chairman Owens rapped the convention to

order and called upon the Rev. Alfred Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, to offer prayer. He asked that the convention be guided to choose a representative of modern progressive Democracy and prayed that the party might proceed to victory not for the spoils of office. Just as the prayer concluded the low blarney entered the hall, the big blue banner with the picture of Horace Boies borne in front of them. There were cheers from all parts of the hall, and the band inappropriately struck up "Maryland, My Maryland."

When the music ceased the temporary chairman brought his gavel down and announced that the first business of the convention would be the report of the committee on credentials. He asked if that committee was ready to report. Before any one could reply, Mr. Watson, of Minnesota, got the floor and in a brief speech moved that the courtesies of the platform be extended to ex-Senators Jas. R. Doolittle and Lyman Trumbull. The chair declared this motion carried without putting it. The chairman again asked if the committee on credentials were ready to report.

Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, from the extreme rear of the hall, replied that they were not.

The chair—"At what time can the committee state that they will be ready?"

Mr. Shaw—"Not before two o'clock."

This announcement was received with a subdued murmur of disappointment. The chairman enquired what was the next pleasure of the convention, the committee not being ready to report.

Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, got the floor and moved that the chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the committee on credentials and ask when they would be ready to report.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Pollard, of Indiana, were appointed.

Mr. English, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on rules and order of business, then took the platform and read the committee's report as follows: As chairman of the committee on rules and order of business I have been instructed by a majority of that committee to submit the following report:

We recommend that the following order of business be observed in this convention:

1.—Report of committee on credentials.

2.—Report of the committee on organization.

3.—Report of the committee on resolutions and platform.

4.—Report of the committee on nomination of the President of the United States.

5.—Report of the committee on nomination of Vice-President of the United States.

Your committee further recommends that the rules of the last national Democratic convention shall be adopted for the government of the convention.

To the surprise of the convention, no minority report was presented and on motion the majority report presented by Mr. English was adopted without objection.

The chairman asked if the committee on resolutions was ready to report. There was no reply and in the interval that followed the band struck up a lively air.

At the conclusion of this performance, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, was recognized to present a zinc gavel. He said: "Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the zinc producers and miners of Missouri, I present to you this gavel, not made from tin or stolen from a Nebraska homestead, but mined and made in Jasper county, Mo., and bearing the inscription 'We need no protection,' as a protest against the mockery of legislation which imposes a useless tariff of thirty per cent. upon the metal as a pretext for taxing the lamp, pick, shirt and blanket of the miner more than forty per cent. The miner is ready to do his part in giving the electoral vote of Missouri to the nominees of the convention by 40,000 majority." The chairman accepting the gavel repeated in substance the remarks of Mr. Phelps which had been almost unadvised to the convention.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions not being in sight the chairman ordered the clerk to ask the delegation to send to the desk the names of members of the national committee and of the committee of notification.

The roll call was about to proceed when Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, asked how the State of Pennsylvania was recorded. Being advised, he said: "In the face of that, I want to call the attention of the convention to the fact that New York is still Democratic."

There were mingled cheers at this announcement. Then the call of the roll proceeded with the announcements being greeted with cheers.

There was a minute of suspense and then the clerk announced the vote 361 ayes and 342 noes. The announcement was greeted with cheering and waving of hats. The New York delegate proposed three cheers for Henry Watterson and the New York delegation gave them heartily. Next came the second attack on the platform—the opposition to the silver plank.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, said there was a point of difference in the committee on resolutions. It related to the coinage plank and the substitute that some of the members from the South and West offered considered the word "free" before the coinage and substitute would have it read as follows:

"We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with

possibilities of danger in future which should make all of its supporters as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the

country and free coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage."

The rest of the resolution was left unchanged.

The chairman quietly put the motion and it was carried by a large majority—so large that there was no division and the chairman then put the question on the adoption of the platform.

There were some dissenting votes, but the chairman declared the platform adopted. The chairman then announced that the next question was the call of the roll of States for nominations of candidates for President. At this the convention loudly cheered.

When Alabama was called a delegate named Fenton jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment, but without heeding the motion the secretary proceeded with the call. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey and amid cheers, Governor Leon Abbott, of New Jersey, was recognized and took the stand to nominate Grover Cleveland. He stood just behind the chair and speaking so clearly that he could be heard all through the great hall.

When Gov. Abbott named Cleveland the hurrah of an hour before was renewed. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounting chairs, hats were thrown in the air, and the noise of cheering was deafening. Michigan's banner was waved aloft again. The enthusiastic banner-bearer forgot discretion, and taking the banner across the aisle, flung it in the face of the New York delegates.

Gen. Sickles resented this impertinence, and denounced it, and he was joined by other members of the delegation.

Mayor Manning, of Albany, put out his foot to bar the aisle where he sat, and the banner-bearer fell. Michigan men were across the aisle in an instant, and it looked as though blows would follow. Gen. Sickles: "We in New York are gentlemen, and do not propose to be insulted."

"So are we," said a man from Michigan, "and we know how to behave ourselves."

"You cannot carry that man's banner across here," said Sickles, waving his crutch in the air. "We propose to say who shall be our candidate and we do not want to have Michigan ramming their candidates down our throats."

Then a Michigan delegate poured oil on the troubled waters by saying: "The man was told not to raise the banner and he had no right to go over in the New York delegation in any event, and the conflict which threatened blows came to an end."

The cheering continued intermittently for ten minutes. The chairman succeeded in pounding order with his gavel and Governor Abbott went on. At the next sentence "Not only will he receive the support of every Democrat in the land" there were cries of "No," and counter cries of "Yes" from all over the hall. Stopping a moment, the Governor repeated: "I said every Democrat," laying a strong emphasis on the word "Democrat." The point brought down the house.

At another point where Gov. Abbott paused, some one cried: "Give us a Democrat," but it did not provoke a demonstration. When Governor Abbott came to the review of the modern heroes of Democracy each was cheered in moderation from Russell to Boies, but when David B. Hill's name was mentioned Tammany and the New York delegation led a demonstration second only to that which the Cleveland men had made. Mounting their chairs the New Yorkers led a cheering army which found recruits momentarily in every part of the hall. Twice the New York men sat down but each time the cheering started anew and again and again the friends and admirers of Hill arose to their feet. Just behind the chairman, Dr. Mary Walker stood almost alone waving a white handkerchief in the face of the convention.

After the speech of Gov. Abbott, carried on and closed amid much confusion, English, of Indiana, took the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland, saying that Senator Voorhees was confined to his bed by severe indisposition. A letter was read from Voorhees, endorsing Cleveland, and was loudly cheered.

At 11:45 p.m., Duncomb took the platform to present the name of Boies, of Iowa, saying that for the first time a man would be presented for the high office of President who lives west of the Mississippi river.

After Duncomb had concluded the rain was pouring in torrents and the lightning flashing, and the chairman took refuge under an umbrella. Colorado being reached, yielded to New York, when W. C. DeWitt, of Brooklyn, made his way up the aisle to nominate Senator Hill.

But the storm was so great that the New York delegation unanimously requested him to pause until it should abate. In a few minutes the raging of the elements having diminished Mr. DeWitt made a very stirring and forcible speech in behalf of the New York Senator, and in conclusion, after defending the mid-winter convention, said: "Ours is the coin of vantage, the point of strategy, the very spot of victory or defeat. We appreciate the responsibility of our position and would speak to you like men whose blood flows in their veins."

After the nominations had been made and seconded, and motions to adjourn had been repeatedly defeated, the roll of States was called as follows:

Alabama 14 for Cleveland, 4 Morrison 2 for Campbell.

Arkansas, Cleveland 18.

California, Cleveland 16.

Colorado, Hill 3, Boies 5.

Connecticut, Cleveland 12.

Georgia, Hill 5, Gorman 4, Cleveland 17.

Idaho, Boies 6.

Illinois, Cleveland 48.

Indiana, Cleveland 30.

Iowa, Boies 26.

Kansas, Cleveland 20.

Kentucky, Carlisle 6; Boies 2; Cleveland 18.

Ending with Kentucky, Cleveland has 204.

Louisiana, Boies 11, Cleveland 3, Hill 1, Gorman 1.

Maine, Hill 1, Whitney 1, Gorman 1, Cleveland 9.

Maryland, Cleveland 6, Gorman 9 1-2.

Massachusetts, Cleveland 24, Hill 4, Boies 1, Russell 1.

Michigan, Cleveland 28.

Minnesota, Cleveland 18.

Mississippi, Hill 3, Gorman 4, Boies 3, Cleveland 8.

Missouri, Cleveland 34.

Montana, Boies 6.

Nebraska, Cleveland 15, Gorman 4.

Nevada, Boies 4, Gorman 2.

New Hampshire, Cleveland 8.

New Jersey, Cleveland 20.

New York, Hill 72.

North Carolina, Stevenson of Illinois, 16 2-3; Morrison 1; Cleveland 3 1-3; Boies 1.

North Dakota, Cleveland 6.

Ohio, Cleveland 14; Boies 16; Carlisle 5; Hill 6; Gorman 9.

Oregon, Cleveland 8.

Pennsylvania, Cleveland 64.

Rhode Island, Cleveland 8.

South Carolina, Boies 14; Hill 3; Cleveland 1.

South Dakota, Cleveland 7; Boies 1.

Tennessee, Cleveland 24.

Texas, Hill 1; Boies 6; Cleveland 23.

Vermont, Cleveland 8.

Virginia, Cleveland 12, Hill 11, Gorman 1.

Washington, Cleveland 8.

West Virginia, Cleveland 7, Hill 1, Pattison 1, Gorman 3.

Wisconsin, Cleveland 34. On this ballot Cleveland has 594 1-2.

Wyoming, Gorman 3, Cleveland 3.

Alaska vote nominates Cleveland.

Alaska, Cleveland 2.

Arizona, Cleveland 9. (Great cheering.)

District of Columbia, Cleveland 3.

New Mexico, Cleveland 4.

Utah, Cleveland 2.

Indian Territory, Cleveland 1-2.

Total vote: Cleveland 616 1-2, Hill 112, Boies 103, Gorman 36 1-2, Stevenson 16 2-3, Morrison 5, Carlisle 15, Campbell 2, Pattison 1, Whitney 1, Russell 1.

Texas, West Virginia and Maryland change votes to Cleveland. On motion of Ohio, Cleveland is declared nominated by acclamation at 3:45 a. m., Chicago time, (4th our time.)

STEVENSON SECOND PLACE.

The following candidates were put in nomination for Vice-President Thursday morning:

Arkansas nominated, Isaac F. Gray, of Indiana.

Michigan nominated Allan R. Morse.

Kentucky nominated Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

Mr. Elias stood on the chair when North Carolina was called and seconded the nomination of Stevenson. He said that if Mr. Stevenson was wise enough "to be in the cabinet of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, he was fit to run on the ticket with him."

Stevenson was nominated on the first ballot, and by motion of Ohio it was made unanimous.

Railroad Earnings in South Carolina.

Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer.]

Secretary Bartlett has prepared the March statement of the railroad earnings in this State. The report is not at all encouraging, as the past nine months show up a decrease of \$409,912.14 as compared with the nine months of the previous year. As compared with the same month of last year, the earnings for March, as applying to the roads of this section, are as follows: Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, \$66,714.09, a decrease of \$2,289.92; Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago, \$14,280.06, an increase of \$922.62; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, \$53,054.28, a decrease of \$13,863.20; Cheraw and Chester, \$1,400.32, a decrease of \$278.87; Chester and Lenoir, \$2,269.73, a decrease of \$278.87; Georgia, Carolina and Northern, \$14,551.91, an increase of \$2,528.27.

The total earnings of all the roads in the State for the month was \$731,074.70, and the total decrease, as compared with the same month of last year, \$73,415.99.

New Enterprises in the South.

The summary of new enterprises organized during the past week, as given in the current issue of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, shows the following among the more important items:

A \$25,000 cotton compress company at Birmingham, Ala.; a \$5,000 tool company at Pensacola, Fla.; a \$1,000,000 electric light and railway company at Tampa, Fla.; a \$50,000 electric light company at Rome, Ga.; a \$50,000 saw mill company at Louisville, Ky.; a \$15,000 grain mill company at Richmond, Ky.; \$500,000 lumber mill company at New Orleans, La.; a \$40,000 asphalt works company at Washington, D. C.; a \$60,000 brick and terra cotta company at Columbia, S. C.; a \$250,000 machine manufacturing company at Harrison, Tenn.; a \$500,000 abattoir company at Dallas, Texas; a \$100,000 nursery company at Fort Worth, Texas; a \$50,000 compress company to build at Mineola, Texas; a \$10,000 dairy company at Alexandria, Va.; a \$50,000 brake manufacturing company at Charlottesville, Va., and a \$25,000 tannery company at Llano, Texas.

An Opera House Manager in Trouble.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A telegram was sent from here to Roanoke, Va., to arrest Edwin M. Spencer, of Asheville, on five warrants, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Spencer left here Sunday with the Balfe Opera Company, of which he was manager. Saturday night before he had his personal checks cashed and gave checks to several hotels in payment of bills of the company. When the checks were presented Monday it was found that Spencer had no money in the bank, and his creditors decided on his arrest. The total amount is about \$350. Spencer was manager of Grand Opera House here and until Sunday was proprietor of the Morning Gazette.

Two "Pussoms" for the President.

From the Washington Star.]

Some time ago President Harrison expressed a wish to Uncle Jerry Rusk for two good "pussoms" as soon as frost set in, and this morning two fine young "pussoms" were received at the White House. These were delivered by Adams Express Company, and were in a box marked: "To the President. Two citizens of Maryland—Mr. Protection and Mr. Reciprocity—with the compliments of John R. Howlett, 1411 N street, northwest."

Each of the animals had a red, white and blue ribbon round his neck, one marked "protection" and the other "reciprocity."

Chain-Gang for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—At a special meeting of the city council the chain-gang bill was rat fied and became an ordinance. The following compose the board of commissioners who will have the matter in charge: Alderman J. D. Murphy and A. A. Kneeg and Messrs. Benj. McInnis, Jr. Gadsden, Phillips and Henry Sahl.

It is said the street preachers in London are merely a "blind" to have cross collect to give pickpockets opportunities.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A SALAD OF LENTILS.

Have the lentils cooked in buttered, salted water, and drain; rub a bowl with onion, and stir in also a tablespoonful of chopped parsley to a quart of lentils; add some chopped egg and finely shred lettuce head; season with salt, white pepper, oil, and vinegar, and decorate with little lettuce leaves or parsley.—New York Recorder.

TIPS ON LAYING LINOLEUMS.

While it is difficult to follow a system in fitting oilcloths and linoleums, a few cardinal rules must be observed, and we venture to suggest them. In cutting linoleum from a diagram allow an inch at the ends. If it is not to be laid at once allow also a fraction on the width, for shrinkage is probable both ways. Get the diagram correct to the fraction of an inch, so that if cutting must be done for centre pieces or register holes it can be done before the cloth is laid on the room. Tack linoleum after buttering the edges evenly within an invisible brad, say four inches apart, and if possible line the edges with an adhesive paste. Get the floor smooth by dressing the planks. Do not try to even it up by laying strips of paper lining over sinks in the floor. Nothing but a jack plane will serve. The future service of the cloth will depend upon the floor being perfectly smooth. A nicely laid linoleum needs no binding, but should binding be desired for sake of appearance, use one-half inch brass binding. Let linoleum, like oilcloth, lay face down several days in the store before fitting it. Another reason for having the cloth made perfectly ready for the apartment is to avoid scratching the baseboard with surplus cloth, and the certainty of cutting the ends untrue. The balance of the detail must be left to the skill of the layer. We offer no antidote for blisters and puffs which appear in the centre of sheets of linoleum or oilcloth. The manufacturer comes in there. The seller had better lie low and hope that Mrs. Jones will not put much stress on that "little swell," for he is powerless to help it.—Carpet and Upholstery.

STRAWBERRIES.

"Some one has truly said," writes Mrs. E. R. Parker, in the Courier-Journal, "the sight of strawberries in the market is one of the most delightful suggestions of the fullness and perfection of spring, and taste of them is our most delicious and complete realization." While nothing can be daintier than strawberries and cream, or strawberries dipped in sugar, yet a variety in serving all fruits renders them more appetizing. The following recipes will therefore be useful.

Strawberries and Whipped Cream—Stem ripe strawberries, place a layer in a glass dish, cover with pulverized sugar, and put another layer of berries and sugar. Cover the top with a pint of thick cream, the white of two eggs and a teaspoon of sugar, whipped together. Set on ice until chilled.

Iced Strawberries—Put ripe strawberries, after capping, in a bowl, cover with powdered sugar and the juice of three or four large oranges. Let stand one hour. When ready to serve, sprinkle with powdered ice.

Strawberry Pyramid—Crush a pint of ripe strawberries with a pint of sugar; beat the whites of four eggs; beat altogether until it stands in a pyramid.

Strawberry Tapioca—Wash a cup of tapioca, cover with cold water and soak overnight. In the morning put on the fire with a pint of boiling water and let simmer until clear. Stem a quart of strawberries and stir in the boiling tapioca, sweeten to taste. Take from the fire, pour in a dish, and stand aside to cool. Serve very cold, with cream.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream—Cover half a box of gelatine with half a cup of cold water and soak half an hour. Wash a quart of ripe strawberries and press through a fine sieve; add a cup of sugar and stir until dissolved. Stand the gelatine over boiling water, and thin with the strawberry juice; mix well, pour in a tin pan, set on ice, stir until it thickens, add a pint of whipped cream, mix carefully. Pour in a mold and set in a cool place to harden.

Strawberry Sponge—Dissolve half a box of gelatine by working half an hour, and then pouring over half a pint of boiling water, and a cup of sugar and a pint of strawberry juice, strain in a tin pan, set on ice until thick. Beat to a froth, and add the stiffly whipped white of four eggs, beat smooth, pour in a pudding mold, and set on ice to harden. Serve with vanilla sauce.

Strawberry Shortcake—Stem two quarts of strawberries and sweeten, mash slightly with a wooden spoon. Rub two ounces of butter into a quart of sifted flour, add a teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder, with sufficient sweet milk to make soft dough. Mix quickly, roll thin, put in a greased pan, and bake in a very quick oven. When done take from the oven, split into halves and spread each lightly with butter. Place the lower half in a large, flat dish, put half the berries over this, cover with the other half of the shortcake. Spread the remaining berries on it, pour whipped cream around and serve.

Strawberry Puff—Whip a quart of cream to a froth and sweeten, add a pint of mashed strawberries, mix carefully, put into an ice cream mold, press the lid down tightly, pack in salt and ice, and freeze three hours.

Strawberry Water Ice—Stem a quart of strawberries, add a pound of sugar and the juice of two lemons, mash, and stand aside one hour, strain, add a quart of ice water, pour in a freezer and freeze.

Frozen Strawberries—Stem a quart of ripe strawberries, add half a pint of sugar, let stand one hour, squeeze in the juice of three oranges and a quart of thin syrup, stir, turn in a freezer and freeze.

Germany's railroads have a trackage of 24,843 miles, 5000 miles more than exist in Great Britain and Ireland, the early home of the railway.