BRITISH CONVOY CAPTURED.

Again Our Troops Were Caught in a Boer Ambush.

Entire Convoy Walked Into the Trap Where Boers Were Concealed and Were Captured, Together With Six Guns—Lord Roberts Has Not Yet Officially Announced the Mishap—Kitchener Sliding Fight More Severe Than Reported.

London April 2.—4.30 a.m.)—Lord Roberts' own report of the ambushing, if yet received by the War Office, has not yet been published, and no account of the affair is available to the public except the despatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the loss Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retire in haste from Thaba N'Chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit, which the Boers had occupied. Six of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the waggons, and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Will Colville Recover Them?

The hope is expressed here that Gen. Colville will recover the convoy and guns; but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that after a stiff fight Gen. Colville has extricated Gen. Broadwood from his difficult position.

BRITISH CAUGHT AGAIN.

British Convoy and Six Guns Walked into a Boer Ambush in a Deep Spruit and Was Captured.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the 10th Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of Mounted Infantry, under Col. Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba N'Chu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night. Col. Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning.

At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

Convoy and Six Guns Captured.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

Gen. Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon and he is now shelling the Boers.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

Lord Roberts Says Two Officers and Ten Men Were Killed and 150 Wounded in the Fight.

London, April 2.—The War Office has posted the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

"Reports point to the enemy leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported.

"Officers killed, two; wounded, eight.

"Rank and file killed, ten; (query nineteen); wounded, 150; missing, three."

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

British Success Was Assured Only By a Turning Movement.

Bloemfontein, March 31. — The Boers' position yesterday was one of great natural strength. Only the turning movement of Gen. French and Major Legallis, the latter commander of the mounted infantry, on either flank, ensured the British success. The shape of the kopjes was irregular. Major Legallis moved round the Boers' left and engaged them, first freely using his Vickers-Maxims and gradually forcing the Boers towards the centre, where they made a good stand.

Boers Saw They Were Beaten.

Major Legallis was unable to move until late in the day, while Gen. French moved early. The latter made a wide detour towards the rear of the Boers, but was unable to complete the movement before the Boers perceived his intention and abandoned the position. They retired in good order between Gen. French and Major Legallis, where the main body of the Boers, with four guns, held an excellent position on the edge of a deep donga, where they shelled Gen. French.

Infantry Attack at Midday.

The infantry attack was delivered at midday, when the Norfolks opened the fight by seizing the lower slopes of an ugly kopje. Steadily they worked their way to the crest of the hill, where a hot engagement ensued. The Lincolnshires occupied the hill on the right, protecting the 18th Battery, which dragged its guns up the hill with the greatest difficulty and opened a heavy fire at close range.

Meanwhile the City Imperials, getting in touch with the Boers, the remainder of Tucker's division advanced across a semi-circular basin, through which a railway ran. It was very open ground, and the Boers, from a detached kopje and ridge, delivered a heavy fire. In spite of this, however, the British moved steadily, as if on parade. The advance was protected by guns, which vigorously shelled the Boer positions.

About 4 o'clock the British advanced simultaneously and occupied the Boers' position, from which an excellent view could be had of Brandfort, 15 miles distant across the open plain. The Boer loss is unknown.

COL. GOUGH IS DEAD.

Lord Roberts Cables the War Office That He Died at Norval's Pont.

London, April 2. — Lord Roberts reports the death at Norval's Pont, Wednesday, March 28, of Colonel the Hon. George Hugh Gough, C.B.

Col. Gough had been private secretary to the commander-in-chief of the British forces, Lord Wolseley, since 1897. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1852, and was the second son of the late second Viscount Gough. He joined the 14th Hussars in 1871, passed thru the Staff College 1883, commanded mounted infantry, Soudan campaign, 1884-85, and commanded the 14th Hussars, 1891-96.

Mafeking on March 10.

Lord Roberts on Saturday reported to the War Office that he had received news from Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking, up to March 10, when the general health of the garrison and its spirits were good. The locally-made gun, searchlight, and ammunition were working well, the food was holding out well, and the paper currency which the British commander had issued was satisfactory.

Started for St. Helena.

Cape Town, April 2. — The first batch of Boer war prisoners started for St. Helena on Saturday.

Army orders were issued on Saturday declaring the abolition of the title "Free State Railways," and superceding this by the title "International Military Railways."

ROTHA TO SUCCEED JOUBERT.

British Advancing North and a Big Battle is Imminent.

Pretoria, March 30.—President Kruger said in public to-day that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant-General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant-General by Louis Botha.

An election for Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commandant-General Joubert will take place at an early date.

The British troops are advancing north of Bloemfontein and a big battle is imminent.

Did Not Answer Steyn's Call.

Bloemfontein, March 30.—A majority of the members of the Free State Volksraad refused to attend a conference which President Steyn called at Kroonstadt for April 2 to indorse a proposition for the continuance of the war.

BRITISH TROOPS CAN GO THROUGH.

Portuguese Government Ordered Officials at Delrocha That Effect.

London, April 2. — The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese Government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Volga Beiro, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government is in possession of railway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration tribunal."

WITH THE CANADIANS.

Complete List of Those Who Had Left by Hospital Ships for Netley—All Out of Danger.

Toronto, April 2. — The following cablegram was received by the Globe on Saturday from its special correspondent with the Royal Canadian Regiment:

Bloemfontein, March 30.—The Canadians are here still. The health of the regiment is generally good. The men who were left at Belmont when the advance began are being transferred to this place. Reports from the hospitals indicate that the wounded are making good progress and are all out of danger.

The following is a complete list of those who have left by hospital ships for Netley—

Feb. 27, by steamer Winnifredia—J. A. Mitchell, 48th Batt.; Pte. Hartwell.*

March 2, by City of Rome—H. S. Bingham, 35th Batt.; F. A. Kirkpatrick, 3rd R.C.A.; Pte. Macdonald, R.C.R.I.; M. Burgess, 93rd Batt.; T. A. E. Taylor, 63rd Batt.

March 5, by Moravian—Armorer-Sergt. A. J. Hoad; Corp. W. Wallace, R.C.R.I.; J. McLeod, 71st Batt.; R. W. Cox, 82nd.; S. H. J. Cairns, 2nd F.B.; W. E. Walker, 16th F.B.; A. Lockwood, 63th Batt.

March 10, by the Grook—Sergt. F. W. Utton, R.C.R.I. By Pembroke Castle — Adderton*; I. Day, 26th Batt.; A. E. Padon, 21st Batt.; J. F. Usher, Q.O.R.; C. P. Clarke, 43rd Batt.; J. Holland, 16th F.B.—Peters, R.C.R.I.

Frederick Hamilton.

*The name Hartwell does not appear on the official list. There is a Hartneth in the 93rd Battalion, and this may be the man. There is no Adderton on the list, but there is an Allison in the 90th Battalion, and as the cable gives Addderton as belonging to the Winnipegs, it is likely a mistake for Allison.

PERMENENT CORPS.

The Dominion's Regulars Are to Be Recruited Up to Full Free.

Ottawa, April 2.—It is understood that the permanent force in Canada is to be recruited up to its full strength at the various depots during the next few months. In its ptesent state, the force is away below its establishment, and is only a semblance of the organization which it is supposed to constitute. The outbreak of the South African war, and the subsequent despatch of contingents from Canada took away many of the best officers as well as members from the ranks of the permanent corps. The result has been that a few small companies scattered over the country, and each under strength, makes up the regiment at present. The companies will be recruited up and an endeavor made to once more place the corps on a stable basis.

Ottawa is Loyal.

The fund for erecting a monument in honor of the Ottawa soldiers who have fallen in South Africa now amounts to $720, the "Comfort Fund," to provide extras for the Ottawa company totals $390, and the Canadian Patriotic Fund reached $22,256.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c., in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, April 3.—The receipts today were forty carloads. Prices are unchanged, but steady, and there is a better tone to the market.

There was a fair clearance to-day.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs, the top price is 6c; light and fat hogs are bringing up to 5 1-2c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$ 4.25	$5.00
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75	4.25
Butcher, medium to good.	3.25	3.50
Butcher, inferior.	2.75	3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	4.25	5.50
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	2.75
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.75	6.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.25	5.50
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.25	5.50
Sows.	3.00	3.25
Stags.	2.00	2.25

Toronto, April 3.—Wheat— Western markets were about the same to-day. Local prices of Ontario were rather easier. Manitobas unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 65c, asked west; 63 1-2c; asked east; goose wheat, 70c, low freights, to New York, spring, east, 65c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 80c, North Bay; and 81 to 81 1-2c, g.i.t.

Flour—Quiet, owing to dullness of export demand, following the rise in ocean freights. Outside millers offer straight rollers, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at $2.60 per bbl., and export agents bid $2.55. Special brands, in wood, for local account, sell from $2.85 to $3, according to brand.

Mill'eed—Very scarce. Bran is quoted at $16 to $16.50; and shorts at $17 to $17.50, at the mill-door through Western Ontario.

Corn — Strong. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted at 45, track, Toronto, and mixed, at 44 1-2c; Canadian corn scarce and firm.

Peas—Firm. Car lots, 60c, north and west; and 61c east.

Barley—Tone firm. Car lots, No. 2, middle freight, 42 1-2c; and east, at 43c; No. 1 is quoted at 43 1-2 to 44c, outside.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, 52c, west, and 53c, east.

Oats—Firm; on active buying for local account. White oats, north and west, 28 to 28 1-2c; middle freights, 28 1-2 to 29c; and east, 29 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Offerings light. Car lots outside are quoted at 51 to 52c.

Buffalo, April 3.—Spring wheat—No. 1, hard, spot, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 79 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1-8c.

Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1-2c; mixed, 73c; No. 1 white, 72 1-2c.

Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 42 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 42c; No. 2 corn, 42 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 41 3-4c.

Oats — Dull; No. 2 white, 29 3-4 to 30c; No. 3 white, 29 to 29 1-4c; No. 4 white, 28 3-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c.

Rye—No. 2 nominally 63 to 64c.

Chicago, April 3.—Flaxseed closed: North-West and South-West, cash, and May, $1.65; September, $1.16 1-2; October, $1.14.

Detroit, April 3.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1-4c; No. 2 red, 72 1-4c; May, cash, 73 1-2; July, 71 5-8.

Minneapolis, April 3.—Wheat —In store, No. 1 Northern, March, 65c; May, 61 3-4c; July, 66 1-4c; September, 65 1-4c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-4c; Flour —First patents, $3.60; second do, $3.50; first clears, $2.75; second do, $2.10.

Duluth, April 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67 3-4c; May, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66 1-4c; May, 68 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 66 1-4c; May, 67 1-4c; July, 68 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 60 1-2c. Oats—23 1-2c to 24c. Corn—66 1-4c.

Paspebiac, Que., has several cases of smallpox.

John Mackintosh, M.P., for Sherbrooke, died at the hospital in Montreal, is improving.

GREAT BRITISH VICTORY.

Tucker and French Drive Boers From Kopjes Near Brandfort.

London, March 30.—The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of War:—

"Bloemfontain, March 30, 2.25 p.m.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front, and their hostile action towards the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karhee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort.

"The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh, Gen. Tucker's, Division, assisted by the Fifirst and Third Cavalry Brigades, under Gen. French, and Le Gallais regiment of mounted infantry.

"The enemy retreated to Brandfort, and our troops now hold the kopjes.

"Our casualties were:—Killed—Captain Going, Scottish Borderers. Wounded—Captains Sellar, Loard, Peebles, Curgenven, and Edwards; Lieutenants Coulson and French and about 100 rank and file."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Taylor learned from Mr. Mulock that the Government was not aware that Mr. Ganvreau, M. P., for Temiscouata, was franking the circulars of a Montreal publication to all parts of Canada and the United States. On such communications sent to the United States the Ottawa post-office officials, under the postal union law, had to fix the postage stamp of the country of origin, which is Canada in this case.

Mr. Guillet was told by Mr. Fielding that the bill to renew bank charters would be introduced in ample time to afford all parties interested full opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Fielding that the amount of royalty collected in the Yukon for the last fiscal year was $889,943, and for the first half of the present fiscal year $292,206. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is the exclusive financial agent of the Government in the Yukon as regards the collection of royalties. The arrangement was not for a stated time, but could be terminated at six months' notice by either side. Compensation to be paid to the bank at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, but so far the bank had not received anything for its services. Parliament would be asked to vote a sum of money to the bank when the supplementary estimates were under consideration.

Sir Adolphe Caron was told that, as Col. Steele holds an Imperial commission and Col. Otter a Canadian one, Col. Steele will rank as senior officer in South Africa, although Colonel Steele was junior to Colonel Otter in the Canadian service. The Minister admitted that officers of the Imperial army of comparatively junior rank, as in the case of Major Stone and others, are placed over the heads of Canadian permanent corps officers of greater experience and ability. This was done by authority of the Queen's regulations. It was not the intention at present to amend the Militia Act to put permanent corps officers on a similar footing to Imperial army officers. It would be better to wait until the Queen's regulations and the Imperial Army Act had been revised.

Mr. Douglas ascertained that the original land grant to the Great Northwest Central Railway Company lapsed with the exception of the fifty miles already earned.

Mr. Osler was told by Dr. Borden that the 16,68 Snider rifles are unsuited for the rural corps; 860,571 rounds of Snider ammunition are now on hand, but no more is being made.

Mr. Osler was informed by Mr. Fisher that no specific provision has yet been made for the erection of a suitable Canadian Government building in connection with the 1900 Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The Government has received an invitation, but no plans or arrangements have yet been made.

Mr. Foster was told by Mr. Sutherland that companies incorporated in any or all of the provinces of Canada can hold or have transferred to them mining claims in the Yukon, provided they hold a free miner's certificate.

Mr. Fielding announced, in answer to Mr. Robertson, that the Government had considered the advisability of introducing life insurance annuities as adopted by the Post-office Department of Great Britain, but it is hardly probable that legislation on the subject will be submitted this session.

Mr. Monk learned from Mr. Fielding that the total amount expended to date by the Government in procuring the provincial electoral lists from the different provinces of Canada has been $9,829.46. The total expenditure incurred to date by the Government in printing the said lists has been $17,274.43.

Mr. Sproule was told by Mr. Mulock that the Government has no means of any city or town post-office which is conducted without the practical assistance of a postmaster, although there were some cases in which the amount of assistance given by the postmaster varied.

Mr. Prior was told by Dr. Borden that the Government has no means of knowing how many militiamen or how many civilians have offered their services as volunteers to South Africa, no record having been kept of such offers.

Mr. Sutherland stated, in answer to Mr. Davin, that the Government will lay on the table copies of the agreement between the Government, the Canadian Pacific railway, and the town site trustees of the various town sites along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Richardson, enquired whether, under the terms of the contract between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway, the clause relating to the exemption of the company's land grant from taxation applied to lands granted in the Province of Manitoba, or only to land granted in the North-West Territories?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, read the clause in the contract, but declined to express any opinion as to its legal interpretation

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Blair that three contracts, existent on July 1st, 1896, on the St. Lawrence canal system, were either suspended or cancelled and replaced by new contracts. All of these three were on the Soulanges canal, and were not for any specified amount of work, but for dredging at so much per cubic yard.

Mr. Monk was informed that the Grand Trunk railway has not made any claim upon the Government by reason of the improvement of the terminal facilities afforded the Intercolonial railway at Montreal, or for any other causes arising from the contract between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk railway in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal.

Sir Louis Davies told Mr. Prior that the attention of the Government has been called to the numerous wrecks that have occurred upon the coast of British Columbia during the last three years. He added that it is not the intention of the Government to have a thorough survey of the coast made by competent hydrographical engineers, at least not in the immediate present, because the hydrographic work on that coast has hitherto been done mostly by the Imperial authorities, although the Canadian Government has done something towards finding and marking the position of rocks on the charts. To provide a proper vessel for the service would cost $120,000, and to maintain it would cost $30,000 a year.

Mr. Desbenes asked a long question regarding the deficits of the late Dominion Government and their railway and other subsidies for a period of several years. The question was allowed to stand at the request of the Government.

Mr. Morin asked what number of immigrants was brought from Europe to Canada, at the expense of the Government in the years 1897-98-99.

Mr. Sutherland replied that the Government had not acted upon a policy of assisted immigration, and that there was no expense for this purpose except what had arisen in a general way for the administration of the department.

AGAINST LONG SPEECHES.

Mr. Charlton moved that the practice of delivering speeches of great length in the Canadian House of Commons has introduced a discursive style of speaking that is destructive of pertinent debate upon public questions, is a waste of valuable time, unnecessarily increases the length of sessions of Parliament, is in marked contrast to the practice with regard to debate that prevails in the British House of Commons, and tends to repel the people of Canada from a careful and intelligent consideration of the proceedings of Parliament; that it is desirable that rules be adopted limiting, under certain conditions, the length of speeches, and regulating the general conduct of debate in that regard; that a special committee should be formed to consider the questions of Parliamentary debate, length of speeches, general conduct of debate, and proper methods for securing greater promptitude in the despatch of business so far as may be consistent with the Parliamentary rights of the minority, and the general interests of the public, and report its recommendations to this House.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

First Fatality in the Ranks of the Second Contingent.

A despatch from Cape Twon, March 29, says:—The first death has occurred in the ranks of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Yesterday Trooper Ramsay, of the first troop, Winnipeg, died at the hospital here from inflammation. He was well known and liked and his death is greatly regretted.

We are still in doubt as to our ultimate destination, but hope to leave for the front shortly. The general health of the contingent is excellent, and the spirit of the men all that could be desired.

Ottawa bricklayers and masons have offered to contribute the labour to build a soldier's monument, there

The Home

MOURNING THE SEASONS.

Blossoms, meet to mourn the dead,
On each season's grave are spread;
Lilies white and roses red
O'er dead spring are canopied;
Roses in their latest bloom
Blazen golden Summer's tomb;
Stealthy showers of petals fall
At still Autumn's funeral;
But the darlings of the year
Strew rude Winter's sepulchre.
Scarce a flower doth Winter own;
Of four seasons he alone
Scarce a bud does to him take—
Barren for the future's sake,
Well content to none possess;
And sweet violets—faithfulness—
And white snowdrops—innocence—
Are in death his recompense;
And these darlings of the year
Strew rude Winter's sepulchre.

SOUPS.

Now is the time when 'hot soup' is a very welcome dish, and a little forethought and care in making and serving makes it a valuable addition to the mid-day or evening meal.

Soup is not only very nourishing, but when served before the heartier meal acts as a warmer of and gentle stimulant to the digestive apparatus. Some housekeepers think it a great trouble to make and serve soups; but this is a mistake. A little time, a soup kettle, something to put in it, and considerable judgment is all that is necessary. If it is your busy day, and you haven't time to prepare "much of a meal" then 'make a delicious, nourishing soup, which will be a "dinner in itself." Being a housekeeper who "plans ahead" you already have a quart or more of good soup stock in the house, made possibly after this receipt:

Soup Stock.—To four pounds of lean beef, the inferior parts are quite as good for this purpose, put four quarts of cold water, soft is best, wash the meat and put it in the water without salt; let it come slowly to boiling point, skim well before the agitation of the water has broken the scum, add a little salt and a dash of cold water, to assist the scum to rise, skim again, set back and let it boil gently on one side or in one place, and not all over, "the pot should smile, not laugh," for six or eight hours, until the meat is in rags, rapid boiling hardens the fiber of the meat and the savory flavor escapes with the steam, add a little pepper, strain into a stone jar, let it cool, and remove all the grease. This stock will keep for several days in cold weather, and from it can be made many kinds of soup.

While the above makes a good stock an excellent soup is the result of cooking scraps of left-over meats, bones, etc., from beef, veal, mutton, game, fowl of all kinds, all the uncooked bones and scraps otherwise unused, everything being available save only mutton fat. To such savings add a beef or veal bone, or both, one or two ox-tails, a piece of beef or mutton from the neck, the juicest part of the animal, a bit of lean ham, the toughest parts of fowl; any one or more or all in combination give their distinctive results in varying degrees of strength and excellence. See to it that all are thoroughly cleaned, before boiling, for butchers' blocks, hands, etc., are open to criticism.

Bean and Split-Pea Soup.—For your hearty soup soak a pint of beans or split peas over night, and cook to a mush in the morning; rub through a strainer, or put through a potato ricer, and thin to proper consistency with stock. If it seems too thick, add a little flour, season with pepper and salt and a little thyme, if it is liked.

Vegetable Soup.—Or, chop fine three potatoes, one onion, one carrot, turnip and one tomato, with a little parsley or summer savory. Cook until done and add to three pints of soup stock. Or take vegetables as above without stock: Three onions, three carrots, three turnips, one small cabbage, one pint tomatoes; chop all the vegetables except the tomatoes very fine, have ready in a porcelain kettle three quarts boiling water, put in all except cabbage and tomatoes, and simmer for half an hour, then add the chopped cabbage and tomatoes, the tomatoes previously stewed, also a bunch of sweet herbs. Let soup boil for twenty minutes, strain through sieve, pressing all the vegetables through. Take two tablespoons of best butter and one of flour and beat to a cream. Now pepper and salt soup to taste, and add a teaspoon of white sugar, a half cup of sweet cream if you have it and last stir in the butter and flour; let it boil up and it is ready for the table.

If soup is to be the "first course" only, then make it clear and light and serve only a small portion, and in soup stock you have them, for not coffee cups will answer very well.

The following soups are easily made and are delicious:

Cream of Celery Soup.—Boil twelve stalks of celery cut in small pieces, in three pints of water for half an hour. Add half an onion and two blades of mace, and pass through a sieve. Mix one tablespoonful of flour and a heaping tablespoonful of butter; add to the soup, with a pint of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. A cupful of cream added just before serving makes a great improvement.

Cream of Corn Soup.—To each quart of corn, cut from the cob, or canned corn, add three pints of water. Boil until tender, and then add two ounces of butter that has been well mixed with one tablespoonful of flour. Boil for fifteen minutes now; season to taste, and just before serving, add a heaping cupful of whipped cream.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—Add to a pint of water ten medium-sized or one quart of canned tomatoes, a teaspoonful of sugar, three or four whole cloves, a slice of onion and a little parsley, and boil fifteen or twenty minutes. Add a small teaspoonful of soda, and in a few moments strain. Thicken one quart of milk with a large tablespoonful of cornstarch, stirring and boiling for ten minutes. Add to this a little salt, a sprinkling of cayenne pepper, a heaping tablespoonful of butter and the mixture of tomatoes, allowing the whole to become thoroughly heated through, but not to boil.

Potato Soup.—Boil and mash in two quarts of water four large potatoes, a small onion, two stalks of celery, and a sprig of parsley. When done pass through a sieve. Return to the fire, season with salt, pepper and two generous tablespoonfuls of butter, rubbed into a dessertspoonful of flour.

Keep in mind these things if you would strengthen your reputation as a soup maker: Never serve a greasy soup. Strain your soup and let it stand over night, when all the fat may be easily removed. If you are in a hurry for your soup, skim it well and then pass a blotting or wrapping paper over it to take up remaining particles.

If you want good seasonings, raise your own thyme, summer savory, marjoram, sage, chervil and tarragon. These will grow in the garden through the summer, and many of them, with care, can be raised in the house through the winter.

Be sure your crackers are crisp that you serve with the soup.

Always use cold water in making all soups.

Have a good soup kettle with a tight cover.

Serve all soups hot.

Many add croutons or noodles to their soup.

JELLIED MEAT.

A well-prepared dish of jellied meat, that will slice down firm and solid, makes an ideal dish for the cold relish at a luncheon party, but there are few housewives who seem to have the "knack" of giving it the right consistency and the proper flavor. Try the following recipe, and see if it doesn't "come out just right."

Take one large shank of beef, and one set of pig's feet, well scraped and soaked. Put them on to boil in separate vessels, using just enough water to cover the meat. Boil until the meat slips from the bones, lift the meat from the pot, draining it well, and lay it on dishes to cool; set the vessels with the liquor in which the pig's feet were boiled aside until the next day, or until cooled.

It is best to take the bones from the pig's feet while they are yet warm. Next morning skim the fat from the liquor of the pig's feet, which has now become a stiff jelly. Cut the meat of the feet and the beef shin into small pieces, leaving out all gristle and tough portions of the latter. Put in with the pig's foot jelly and melt all together.

When it comes to a boil, add pepper, salt, one-half a teaspoonful of ground cloves, and the same of allspice. Stir well, and pour into a mold, and when it is perfectly cold it can be turned out and cut into thin, firm slices.

Although this is looked upon as a rare delicacy for a luncheon dainty, there is no reason why it should not often appear on the family bill of fare. It is easily prepared, and when well cooked and spiced will keep for a long time, making a good stand-by for an "emergency" dinner or tea.

"DON'TS" FOR THE NURSERY.

Don't hang heavy curtains around baby's bed. The most that can be endured are light swiss draperies, and these should be laundered every week. Children need fresh air, especially when sleeping, and curtains prevent free circulation, while they collect dust.

Don't place the baby's crib in a position where the light will fall upon his eyes, nor the baby's bed.

Don't make the baby's bed on the floor. The air near the floor is always draughty.

Don't load a child with heavy clothing. His garments should be warm, but light.

Don't neglect to air the bed-clothing every day, and remember that a half hour's airing in the open air is equal to a whole morning's in a room.

Don't allow a child to sleep with an elder person, even its own mother. Its rest will be less disturbed and more beneficial alone.

PERFUMES FOR LINEN.

Take one ounce each of cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon and Tonquin beans, with four ounces of orris root. It should all be ground or crushed into powder, put into muslin bags and laid in the linen closet.

KEEPING CUT FLOWERS FRESH.

There are many ways to prolong the life of cut flowers. The simplest one and usually considered the best is to put the stems into polling water for two or three minutes, and then place the flowers in a vase of tipid water. A bit of stick charcoal in the vase will keep the flowers fresh for many days.

CLEAN WITH KEROSENE.

A hardwood or oiled floor may be thoroughly cleaned and made bright and glossy by washing it over with kerosene. Large drops of the kerosene do will evaporate.

Gray cloth and white all-over lace were combined for this lovely gown. The bodice is cut with full fronts of the cloth on either side of a deep yoke that runs down to the waist-line in the form of a narrow vest entirely covered with all-over lace. The back is in one piece and has its fulness pleated into the waist-line. The sleeves have a slight fulness at the shoulders and are cut to come well down over the hands. Smart bows of velvet ribbon fasten together the fronts of the gown. The skirt is cut with five gores and has a handsome scalloped tunic. The back is laid in the modish double box-pleat.

SCOURGE OF ALCOHOLISM.

COMMITS MORE RAVAGE THAN FAMINE, PLAGUE OR WAR.

French Scientist Present Facts and Figures to Show That Alcoholism is Increasing in His Country at an Alarming Rate—Normandy, He Says, Is Actually Being Depopulated by This Cause—Object Lessons for Us.

The scourge of alcoholism threatens the civilized world! Such is the astounding conclusion of a French scientist who has studied the history of Europe for the last half century. His own nation is consuming a extraordinary quantity of alcohol yearly. The very life of the French people is being sapped by the scourge, the scientist affirms. But not alone France, he says, but all Christendom is falling prey to the scourge, and he brings facts and figures to prove his case. Among the symptoms of the scourge he notes are an increase in the number of suicides, of the insane, and of criminals. These general signs of degeneration he notes, along with more alarming evidences, such as the decrease in the number of births and in the stature of adults in particular localities where alcoholism has attacked the people of whole sections.

"We shudder at the long list of the dead and wounded in South African battles," he says. "As we read the accounts of the ravages of famine, plague, cholera, we are shocked at the number of human beings taken untimely from earth. But to-day there is a scourge far more inimical to the nations of earth than war or pestilhol."

ALCOHOL'S EFFECT ON DUMB ANIMALS.

Dumb animals are quickly killed by ence. This scourge of modern society is one of the costs of the extreme civilization of our day. It does not kill its victims in battle array, nor does it do its work amid the long lines of mourners that stretch out their dark lines in cities ravaged by the plague, But though its action is not so noticeable it is all the more deadly. Silent, constant, it works on unceasingly. The evil gnaws at the body social like a cancer that works its way certainly and directly to the source of life itself. This scourge is none other than alcoholism."

FRANCE'S IMMENSE USE OF ALCOHOL.

France, says this Frenchman, is sorely afflicted with the scourge. In 1898, he points out, the French people consumed more than fifty-three million gallons of alcohol in the form of liquors, bitters and aperitives. This was an average of nine pints for each inhabitant of France — men, women and children. It is calculated that three-quarters of this alcohol is consumed by one-tenth of the inhabitants, so that one out of every ten Frenchmen drinks two hundred pints of brandy each year, or eleven ponies every day. In this estimate no account is taken of the alcohol contained in lighter liquors, such as wine, cider, beer, &c. If this be considered the average consumption of alcohol in all forms rises to twenty-eight pints of alcohol instead of nine. This tremendous consumption of alcohol has developed only within a few years, for in 1851 the consumption was but three pints per capita.

"What then is alcoholism?" this scientist asks. "Alcoholism is not drunkenness, nor does alcoholism result from a moderate use of ferment-and fifty gallons, but one-hundredth of a gramme injected into a guinea-ed beverages. In attempting to prove too much there is danger of proving nothing. The man who drinks a few glasses of wine, beer or cider with his dinner, the convalescent who uses wine as a tonic cannot be included among those subject to alcoholism Alcoholism, then, is the abuse of alcoholic alcohol. Forty-five grammes of alcohol injected into an eight pound rabbit will kill it at once. The German "oil of wine," added to some fermented beverages, kills a dog weighing twenty-two pounds, if injected only to the extent of one ounce. The "fine champagnes" are reinforced by acetic, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. Essence of cognac gives a delicious perfume to brandy, only one hundred or one hundred and fifty grammes being used for two hundred pig will kill it in ten minutes. Those liquors called aperitives require special mention. Vermouth and bitters, the writer says, are all made of the worst kind of alcohol, the taste of which is masked by still more harmful substances. Absinthe surpasses them all in its toxic violence. If we take two globes of goldfish and drop into one six drops of prussic acid and into the other six drops of essence of absinthe the fish in both globes will die, but those getting the absinthe will die first. Yet the vapor of prussic acid will kill a man. Within the last ten years the consumption of absinthe has increased to such an extent in France that five times as much alcohol is used for the manufacture of the "green serpent" as was used ten years ago.

"Though alcohol is always a poison it may be harmless if taken in very small doses, but the terrible effects of its ravages is that they are not always apparent," the French scientist goes on to say. "It works silently, slowly, in such a way that a man may become alcoholic without ever having been warned by any of the phenomena of drunkenness. This is what is called chronic alcoholism. This man alcoholizes himself without knowing it. He is certain that he does not indulge to excess. He takes his aperitive morning and evening. At lunch and dinner he drinks as much as he feels like, ending each meal with a pony. In the afternoon and evening he takes two or three beers and a glass of brandy. Where is the harm? This man is no drunkard; he enjoys the respect of the community. But some fine day, suffering from insomnia and gastric troubles, he goes to consult his physician. The physician finds the cause of the trouble in a moment by various symptoms, and tells his astonished and indignant patient that he is alcoholized. This is the way it goes with thousands upon thousands of business men and laborers. Unconscious of their gradual ruin, they so change their organism that it becomes the easy prey of all diseases. Alcohol has undermined their constitutions so that at the least shock they fall to earth.

HOW ALCOHOL DESTROYS A MAN.

"Physicians tell us precisely how alcohol acts on the system. Almost the moment it is swallowed it makes its way through the veins of the stomach into the blood, which it darkens. Its action is immediate, for it has undergone no transformation. It passes away very slowly through the skin, lungs and kidneys, which are irritated by its passage. Once it has been introduced into the body it performs its deadly work. The digestive apparatus is the first point of attack. The stomach, whether bloated by beer drinking or shrunk by brandy drinking, soon becomes ulcerated, causing hemorrhages. Digestion becomes more difficult, for the gastric juices are diminished in quantity by the paralyzing of the glands.

"The liver becomes congested and swollen, heavy and painful. This is fatty degeneration of the liver. Sometimes the liver shrivels up and is covered with a hard, stony tissue. This is cirrhosis. The taste changes very early, leading to all kinds of aberrations. When an old absinthe drinker was put on a milk diet in the hospital he complained that the milk burned his throat. He managed to get some pure absinthe, which he swallowed, claiming that it refreshed and cooled his throat wonderfully. The circulatory system is no less affected. The arteries become hard and brittle. Accidents which would normally affect only the aged seriously strike down young alcoholized persons. The irritation of the lungs produces a dry cough, tending directly toward tuberculosis. The kidneys, worn out by the accumulation of alcohol, become inflammed, leading to Bright's disease or other kidney affection.

"The worst troubles resulting from alcohol's abuse are those of the nervous system, weakening of memory, nightmares, visions of impossible animals, hallucinations, general paralysis, insanity. Delirium tremens threatens every alcoholic patient. The finest intelligence is soon destroyed by this poison. Superior talents are drowned in the bottle."

THE RUIN OF NORMANDY.

Taking up the question of race degeneration, the French scientist states that alcoholism is depopulating Normandy.

"Normandy," he says, "shows the terrific effects of alcoholism more strikingly than any other place on the globe. Ruin and poverty rule in many districts. No more cider is to be found in the saloons; nothing but cheap brandy is called for. When a man goes to market he asks for four cents' worth of coffee and twenty cents' worth of brandy. When he has time and money he will drink twenty thirty cups of coffee, accompanied by mixed drinks without number. The women of Normandy drink even more than the men. The glibest, vegetable dealer and charcoal vender offer brandy as an inducement to lady customers. When the women go to work they take along flasks, which they fill and empty several times a day. To simplify the cooking they take a pint or so of brandy and put a few crumbs of bread in it, and call this soup. The children are not spared. Early they are taught to drink like men. They go to the saloons with their parents and drink brandy as the chief part of their food. The results are shocking. In the number of births and marriages and a tremendous increase in the mortality."

A STORY OF AFR