DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

# PREVAILING SUN SPOTS.

### SOME INTERESTING SIDE LIGHTS ON THE PHENOMENA.

HE four weeks including from the middle of September to the addition of Colober have full-will always produce the note A, and

middle of October, have furnished an exhibition of sunspots rarely exceeded either for the great proportions of the disturbance, or the enormous activities involved. As mentioned

"News" a few days ago, the spot was announced from the U. S. naval observatory, just as it appeared on the western edge of the sun. At this observation the central portions of the spot appeared like a great notch cut out of the edge of the sun, showing it to be a vast depression in the photosphere, and at that time measured 110,000 miles long and about 50,000 miles wide. The writer first saw it on Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, or about two days later. On the same afternoon measurements were taken, and an accurate drawing made, which is presented with this article. The measurements disthis article. The measurements dis-closed a length of 104.009 miles with varying width. That a few hours may exhibit vast changes is shown by the drawing made the following morning, or 14 hours later, when the vast area at the bottom of the picture which on Wednes-day showed a sort of plece meal disrup-tion of the solar surface, by Thursday morning had developed into large and build developed into large and well-defined spots.

#### STUPENDOUS DISTANCES.

It is difficult to get a clear concep-tion of these solar forces until one has gained a mental conception of the real dimensions and distances involved at e solar surface, that is removed near-98 millions of miles from the earth. e sun's real diameter is \$66,000 miles. and it would require the most powerful of telescopes to reveal a body 200 miles in diameter. Its weight is two octillions of about 750 times as great as all the is about 750 times as great as all the known bodies of the solar system com-bined. Its attractive power over the earth is equal to 10,000 pounds for each square inch on the entire sunward sur-face of the earth. A pound on the earth would weigh 27½ pounds on the sun, and a projectile from our highest pow-ered gun would fall to the sun a few feas from the muzzle.

feet from the muzzle. These are elements resulting from gravity acting upon mass alone, but we shall find upon examination of these eruptive spots and prominence phenomemptive spin and reactions many times more intense, for they reveal chemical and molecular forces so far exceeding anything we can produce in our labo-ratories, or under the feebler terrestri-al ronditions, that the mind may scarcely grasp them. And yet where we find solutions to these problems, they are seen in the chemical and physical reac-tions of the familiar things around us. notes of the infinite unings about the rather than in the vast masses of the solar system, which really are but ag-gregations of the molecular forces which we daily perform in our laboratories when we dissociate water into hydrogen and oygen by the familiar electrolysis, or recombine them by the inductive energy of a single spark; or when we transform the motion of a deam engine into the intense light and seem engine into the internse light and heat of the electric arc; or as we see when the feeble light from a star so far removed that it has taken thousands of years to reach us, has still the power to tear down the molecule of silver salt and reduce out the pure silver, as in our familiar photography. Molecular our familiar photography. Molecular motion is at the bottom of it all, and the instrument used in the determination of molecular motion that is beyond ich of our chemical laboratories, is called a spectroscope.

will always produce the note A, and a C string the note C. A molecule of hydrogen, or iron, or silver, also has a certain rate of vibration, and it can produce no other. All vibratory motion, whether of sound or light, when entering a dense from a rare medium, is turned from its normal unth in efficit accordance with

normal path in strict accordance with its pitch, and the more rapid its vi-bration, the more it is changed from its normal path. A glass prism is such a denser medium as compared with air, or "space," and by admitting the light through a narrow slit, and so arranging by optical means that the light after it by optical means that the light after it passes through the slit shall fall upon the prism as a parallel pencil, a great number of images of the slit will be ranged along a screen, each defined from the other by the pitch of the vibration at which a given molecule or atom is moving, and the eye can dis-tinguish them with the same certainty that the car may distinguish the mus-ical notes A or C or any other. The molecule of hydrogen, whether from the sun, or a star, or from burning hy-drogen in the chemist's laboratory al-ways falls into exactly the same place in the "spectrum," or screen, and so on through every element of matter known to chemists, and the spectroscope re-veals these elements whenever they are hot enough to emit light, no matter

H. C. Williams of Salt Lake in an article specially written for the "News" gives the reason for their regular appearance—Some theories in explanation assume a relationship between good and bad crop periods, wet and droughty cycles and the periodic recurrence of panics-What scientists have discovered.

ting the light is receding rapidly from us, that fewer vibrations will enter the eye in a second, than if it were stationeye in a second, than if it were station-ary; and if it be coming towards us that more vibrations will be per-ceived in the same time, because we not only perceive all the vibrations it had at the stationary point, but the additional vibrations it might accur-late in the second of time we have as-sumed, because light, as well as sound, requires time for its transmission Therefore, if an object containing hy-drogen be projected from the sun to-wards the earth at a high velocity, more hydrogen vibrations reach the

earth at a given instant, its pitch will be raised, and the hydrogen line will be displaced in the direction of a higher these elements whenever they are hot enough to emit light, no matter from whence they come. But the spectroscope does more than this. It is clear that if the body emit-

of a distant star, or of a body of in-candescent material from the sun as it is hurled outwards in the spot and prominence explosions we are consider-"brushes" shown were above 5,000 miles long and from 500 to, 1,000 miles wide, and that in crossing a spot perhaps 20,-000 miles in diameter only a very few minutes is often observed, that the real sense of the tremendous nature of the catastrophe is secured. This chromos-phere matter is usually intensely bright on the edge of the penumbra immediate-ly adjacent to the spot, as if the par-tially cooled falling matter were brought into high incandescence again by intense heat from below. These brilliant "rims" are characteristic of every well developed sun spot. prominence explosions we are consider-

#### HOW SPOTS ARE FORMED.

The sun is entirely a gaseous body, for its temperature is enormously above the critical point of any known ele-ment. Its specific gravity is 1½ times that of water, which indicates also that these gases are subject to inconceivable tension, or pressure. A sun spot usual-by begins with an explosion of tremen-duous power and embracing thousands ly begins with an explosion of tremen-duous power, and embracing thousands of square miles, where masses of met-alic vapors, as iron, calcium, sodium, nickel and many others, are ejected with initial velocities as high as 500 miles a second, and to heights ranging from 100,000 to 300,000 miles. In fact, a few have been measured with velocities greater than the sung rotential which greater than the sun's potential, which, from mathematical reasons, must have been thrown far into space, producing comets and meteor clouds, either to wander into other systems or to revolve around the sun in very long elipses. The ejection of such enormous quan-titles of solar matter would naturally produce a partial vacuum in the region where it occurred, and most, or all of the ejected gaseous matter, when it would reach very high altitudes above would reach very high altitudes above the solar surface, more in contact with the cold of space, would condense and fall back upon the surface, not far from where it was ejected, and it is the generally received opinion among phy-sicists, that the spot is caused by mat-ter falling, and the dense products of eruption settling down into the photo-sphere, creating the sense of darkness more through contrast with the daz-zling brilliancy of the surrounding so-lar surface, and absorption by the cooler medium of rays similar to those they would emit at a higher temperathey would emit at a higher tempera-ture, than because such matter is positively opaque.

stratified into several layers of unequal density. The first, or outside layer, density. The first, or outside layer, consists largely of burning hydrogen, which may be seen as a brilliant red, flaming mass at a time of solar eclipse, or at any time with a suitable spec-troscope. This is called the chromo-sphere, and on this layer are nearly al-ways present vast bodies of luminous hydrogen, resembling our terrestrial clouds but offen extending unwards ac clouds, but often extending upwards as high as 100,000 miles and over many thousand square miles of area. While thousand square miles of area. While these clouds often exhibit forces of great explosive energy they are much less violent than the metallic cruptions described above

described above. Just below the chromosphere jies what is called the photosphere, which constitutes the brilliant surface that furnishes the light we commonly assothe naval observatory, as when first seen it was on the extreme castern edge, and was well developed. Besides, the appearance of a spot of such mag-nitude is preceded by great commotion in the abromethers developed distribution. The explosive metallic prominences, chromosphere and disturbance of the faculae.

STREAMERS OF LIGHT.

Higher than the chromosphere, and apparently free from the solar surface, lies a nebulous atmosphere, that ex-tends outwards in great streamers of light similar in appearance to those shown in good displays of the aurora borealis. Often, as during a total cellpse, these streamers are seen ex-tend outwards 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of miles, and from some spectroscopio researches, their influence may be felt far beyond the range of visibility. A peculiar spectrum line, which corres-ponded with no known terrestrial ele-ment, is always a characteristic of the aurora borealis. Spectroscopists named this unknown metal coronum, and only Higher than the chromosphere, and Aurora borealls. Spectroscopists named this unknown metal coronum, and only recently traces of it have been found. in the earth's atmosphere, to which, by the way, it has often been thought some of the coronal matter occasionally extended. It has been a matter of re-cent observation, that the coronal extended. It has been a matter of re-cent observation that the coronal streamers are always just above the explosive metallic prominences, and are a part of the explosive phenomena that produces the sun spots, and it is highly probable from mathematical considerations alone, that some of the solar matter in a state of extreme chemical disassocia. tion and extreme chemical disassocia-tion and extreme electrical tension is carried out far enough to come within the earth's influence. AGAIN DUE NEXT WEEK.

While the run rotates on its axis in a period of about 27 days, all parts of its surface do not rotate with the same ve-locity, different zones of lattitude rotate at different times, the equatorial regions making a revolution sconer than the high latitudes by nearly two days. But the exact rotation period is difficult to determine, as would be in-ferred from the ever-shifting nature of the solar material. The scote which the solar material. The spots, which

the sun spots and the larger coronal streamers, are confined to two zones,ex-

The exposite metallic prominences, the sum spots and the larger coronal streamers, are confined to two zones, ex-tending from about latitude 10 degrees north and south of the solar equator, and soldom extend to latitudes higher than 45, and usually not beyond 25. Lat-tudes 20 to 20 present the maximum spots of solar energy, and none of the above phenomena have been observed near the poles. This distribution is an-addiced of the solar energy scens to be an attribute of the polar regions of every scens to be an attribute of the solar activity correspond with the extension of the entire solar activity correspond with the extension of the planes of the whole. The entire solar energy scens to be an attribute of the solar activity correspond with the extension of the planes of the voltes of all the estimated and foods and the planes of the orbits of all the solar equator will approximately mouth of the solar equator will approximately mouth of the solar equator show and is clear from the solar energy along this plane. That there is nostly along this plane. That there is nostly along this plane, the solar from the is ensure the advertise is nowed is clear from the onservation of matter and energy. What this may be is as yet very chester although reconditions, open the most is electric bars, and radio-active and radio-active and radio-active and radio-active is to food the is the solar food the the solar from the solar from the solar from the solar from the solar interesting of problems. Their crucial whether and college is to the is the solar is the active is the discussion is beyond the space of the whole. The dements must receive is the discussion is beyond the space is the disc

23

of chemical physics.

#### Dicting Invites Disease.

To cure Dyspepsia or indigestion it is no longer necessary to live on milk and toast. Starvation produces such weak-ness that the whole system becomes an easy prey to disease. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach and diges-tive organs to digest and assimilate all of the wholesome food that one enables tive organs to digest and assimilate all of the wholesome food that one cares to eat, and is a never failing cure for indigestion, Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Rodol digests what you eat-makes the stomach sweet. Sold by all druggists.

#### THE BLACKSMITH'S WARNING.

Aty.-Gen. Knox was visiting his new farm at Valley Forge, Pa. An old rest-dent of the quaint eld village was show-ing him the sights-the ruined mills, the Washington beadquarters, the old cannon balls, the secret passage. Finally the vil-lager led Mr. Knox down to the old ford. He pointed out a huge stone, and he said.

He pointed out a huge stone, and he said. "This stone, sir, marks the old ford. In the old days the people indged the river's height by it. They did not venture to cross when it was submerged. We have a story about a blacksmith of the past to the offect that he once painted on the stone a warning to strangers. His warn-ing ran like his, sir: "Take notice: When this stone is out of sight, it is unsafe to ford the river."

Chamberiain's Cough Remedy. No one who is acquainted with its ood qualities can be surprised at the



APPEAR REGULARLY. While it is quite rare that spots are totally absent, they have regular peri-ods of appearance and subsidence that

range from maxima to minima in about 11½ years. No satisfactory explanation has yet been made of the cause of this

periodicity, although many theories have been advanced. Some of these

have assumed a relationship between good and bad crop periods, wet and drouthy periods, and even the periodic



MOLECULAR ENERGY.

As so much of modern scientific discussion is referred to these interpretations of molecular energy, it is neces-sary for the proper conception of phenomena that the ordinary reader should understand them clearly. A molecule or atom always moves at a certain rate, or vibrates at a certain velocity and this velocity is velocity and this velocity is termed the pitch or note. Each string has its own pitch, and can



plicated and interactive nature of the movements of the planets taken all together, it is clear the evolution of a periodic law from them will be a work of centuries, that is, assuming that they bave any perceptible influence at all. But one thing is certain. The ap-pearance of a sun spot produces nearly instantaneous disturbance of our elec-trical and magnetic equilibrium, usually followed by severe storms. It is noteworthy in this connection to men-tion the stormy period of September and October in relation to the appear-ance of the present spot, at least over the North American continent; for the spot probably had been in existence several days before it was observed at

afford the only data for measuring the rotation period, have proper motions of their own. Often they have an individ-ual rotation, and when a large spot breaks in two, the two parts often repel each other. It is only by observing a large number of spots that an approxi-mately close period of solar rotation can be established. The present great spot, was first observed at the naval observa-tory or or the as it was appearing on tory exactly as it was appearing on the western limb, and the writer got his last glimpse of it on the morning of October 17, as it was just disappearing over the eastern limb. About Nov. 1, if the spot does not dissolve meantime, it will be again visible on the eastern limb

surprised at the Chamberlain's popularity of Chamberlain's Remedy. It not only cures colda great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds, and grip effectually and permanenty, but prevents these diseases from re-sulting in pneumonia. It is also a cer-tain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no oplum or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all of these facts are taken into considera-tion it is not superising that people in great tion it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, es-teem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take any other after having once used it. For sale by all druggists.

## SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM. How Dowie is Viewed by New Yorkers-Orrin Johnson

As a Star-Miss Emma Lucy Gates Returns to New York-Alice Neilsen's European Success.

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Special Correspondence.

New York, Oct. 19,-Dowie has artived. He came in Friday on eight special trains and one special flyer. Zion is established for two weeks, in the center of Madison Square garden. New York in the past has faintly guessed at its great wickedness, but never fully awakened to the fact that It was beyond reclamation until the advent of this second Elijah and his hosts, who have come as the prophet declares to "shake up the empire city as Paul shook up Athens." Needless to say these "dying millions" are brac-ing for the shake, and are crowding every available space within 100 feet of the square, to hear his "peace be with you," and help swell the tithing fund of this greatest of modern religlous crusaders. The first service was held on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 10 a. m., them out from the crowds surrounding





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FLORA M. LUTZ, Buffalo, New York.

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annuunnuunnunnunnunnunnunnunnun | Madison square. They look as if they had come to conquer, and incidentally carry back with them to their Illinois home, a few of the ducats New York is supposed to be so well supplied with. week from today, may tell quite different story.

At last Tuesday night's meeting of Mutual Improvement association, i in Hawthorne hatl, on One Hunheld dred and Twenty-fifth street, President dred and Twenty-fifth street, President Woods selected as his first counselor, Elder Joseph S. Welch, who has been laboring for some time with President W. N. Stevenson, in the city of Brook-lyn. For his second counselor he chose Dr. John Sharp. Both these young men's names met with the hearty

approval of every one present, and af-ter the few words spoken by the nomiter the few words spoken by the nomi-nees in their acceptance of the posi-tions, it was decided that wisdom had certainly guided our president's selec-tion. Miss Phyllis Thatcher, by re-quest, played a violin golo, accompanied by Miss Gladys Spencer on the piano, both beautifully rendered, and Mrs. Lu-ella Ferrin Sharp sang Chaminade's "Summer" most delightfully; her voice is wonderfully improved since she was last heard here, her summer vacation last heard here, her summer vacation giving her the rest that she needed, after a long winter's study. The meet-ing was adjourned until Friday, Oct. 39, when lessons from the Manual and a miscellaneous program will be given, after which the meetings will be continued every two weeks.

President T. I. Richardson, of the New York conference, with headquar-ters at Albany, has been in Gotham for a few days on business and pleasure combined. He reports his conference in excellent working order, with a marked increase of interest in the meet-ings. He will visit Philadelphia and Connecticut before returning to Albany, having many relatives in Connecticut, he will devote a short time to them in

a missionary way and gather some gen-cological information. Last Wednesday Elder N. S. Timp-son left the city to meet his wife in Baltimore; she had come east with President McQuarrie as far as Pitts-President McQuarrie as far as Pitts-burg, then traveling alone on to Bal-timore, where she had friends. Mr. and Mrs. Timpson will go over the ground of Elder Timpson's labors, and Washington and Philadelphia will be included in the circuit, after which they will return to New York, until Elder Timpson is released from his mission-ary labors. The branch in New York is wishing that he was at the beginning instead of the and of his mission. The change he has worked in the musical portion of the community is astonishing. El-ders who came out with the idea they could not sing are now developing voices that Prof. Stephens will be claiming: his energy and enthusiasm are inspiring to everyone, and though only here a few weeks he has made his influence felt for good everywhere.

Elder John Richard Stone of Contville, who arrived this week, will labor in the Brooklyn conference for the present.

The "Little Princess," which has | The "Little Princess," which has made such a decided hit, with Millie James in the title role, is now playing in the New Jersey cities. Miss Leona Pratt, sister of Vlola Pratt Gillett, is still playing second to Miss James. There is talk of her having a new play this season, and of Miss Pratt's assumthis season, and of Miss Pratt's assum-ing the character of the "Little Princess," which will mean a big step forward for the Salt Lake girl. She is a most capable little actress, and can

assume the childish looks and manners in juvenile characters, in a somewhat lesser degree than Miss James, but still very satisfactorily. She also has beauty--(a quality denied Miss James)---and talent of no ordinary stamp.

. . .

One of the best productions that New York has witnessed this season is "Heart's Courageous," now on at the Broadway, with our old Salt Lake fa-vorite, Orrin Johnson, in the leading role. If ever a play was built for an actor, and a part written for an in-dividual, Orrin Johnson was certainly in Hallie Rives' mind, when the gallant "Marquis de la Rouerle" was conceiv-ed. The support is excellent, at least, the male portion of it: the Mme. Byrd, done by Eleanor Carey, another well remembered actress by old Salt Lakers, is a bit of character work worthy of mention. Taken altogether, it is a charming play, and one that will charming play, and one that will make Johnson's name well known throughout the land. It is only after many ups and downs in the profession that at last he has been recognized as having within him the material for a star, and that he will reach the top is only a

question of a short time. The Umbria sailed into pier 53, at 8

o'clock Sunday morning, and the smil-ing faces of Miss Lucy Gates and J. Wesley Young were among the first to be seen near the gangplank. They were met by their aunt, Mrs. Easton, and by Hon. J. W. Young: as soon as the cus-tom formalities were overcome they left with their relatives for Mr. Young's flat. Miss Gates will remain all winter and continue her studies under Mme, Ashforth; her brother Cecil, and her cousin Irving Snow, will arrive from the west shortly, and both will study plano un-der the best teachers in the city. Miss Bertha Crawford, who was a pupil of the New York conservatory on Fifty eighth street east, and studied vocal under Mme. Ashforth's assistant, will Timpson is released front his mission. ary labors. The branch in New York is wishing that he was at the beginning instead of the end of his mission. The change he has worked in the musical portion making for the great Bouhy, and in a pupil of the great Bouhy, and is making fine progress in his vocal studies. Mme. Von Klenner, the teacher of Mrs. John Sharp (Luella Ferrin), and other Utah girls, was also a mem-ber of the "pension," so that Miss Gates' time in Paris, while she was not engaged in her studies, was most agree. ably spent. . . .

Mrs. Arvilla Clark and her mother,

Gates and Mr. Young left England. It is expected the Commonwealth will ar-rive in Boston today, Monday, Oct. 19, it being a nine-day boat. All three will come on to New York from Boston to visit and look around before going west, and possibly they will remain for the winter.

This week will see the departure of Mr. John J. Olsen, who has been a member of the "colony" for almost a year: he has made many friends, and many and spirited have been the dis-cussions he has held with those in-terested in hearing some truths re-garding his religion. Mr. Olsen has fought against odds here in his business, but his peeseverance and courage have won friends, and he will leave with the knowledge that he has put up a good fight.

At Sunday services three young missionaries from Cache valley were seen, all of whom are leaving on Wednesday. all of whom are leaving on Wednesday, the 21st, on the Commonwealth for Europe. Edmund Spencer, the grand-son of Mrs. Geo. W. Thatcher of Lo-gan, and Norman Stoddard, also of Logan, go to Germany. George Park-inson, the son of Dr. Wm. Parkinson, one of the leading physicians of Logan city, will labor in Great Britain. All three young men are bright and capable of filling good missions, and our best wishes go with them. wishes go with them.

Miss Hattie Young, daughter of Col. Willard Young, who is now a student at Vassar College, came down Friday evening to spend a day or two with her parents. She reports her residence at the college, as most agreeable and congenial in every respect. Teachers and pupils are all of a high class, and she looks forward to her four years with the Vassar girls with anticipations of pleasure. Miss Blanche Thomas has been call-

Miss Blanche Thomas has been call-ing on her friends. She arrived a week ago, and will begin rehearsals soon. Mr. Stapleton, Kirke La Shelle's busi-ness manager, is in Boston, where he is trying to make the "Virginian" a go, as it has been handicapped somewhat, by some of the leading characters not qualifying for their different "roles. Miss "thomas mill anoth Wr. Stepleton" qualifying for their different 'roles. Miss Thomas will await Mr. Stapleton's return before making definite arrangements.

. . .

At Columbia College, Mr. J. M. Howell, son of Congressman Howell, is a pupil of the mining engineering de-

partment, where he will most likely remain for the next three or four years, There is probably no singer or actress in the profession who has made such startling progress as Alice Neilsen. Her departure from the comic opera-stage, to that of grand opera, reads like a fairy tale, but since her residence in Europe it has been one series of tri-umphs. In the drawing rooms of the nobility of England she has created furores, for it may be news to many of your readers but she has sung for England's king and queen, and for the Duchess of Manchester and Baron Rothschild. Her teacher Bevigtinini, who was Patti's impressario for 20 There is probably no singer or actress Mrs. Arvilla Clark and her mother. Fagiand's king and stars and Baron and Mr. Oscar Kirkbam of Lein salled on the Commonwealth from Elverpool Saturday, Oct. 10, the same day Miss who was Patti's impressario for 20 Event Mik Elscuit

years, has coached her in light operas, and she has sung in Italian at the Bellini theater in Naples, with such marked success that even Italian critics have risen and shouted "brava, bra-vissima," time and time again. She has signed with the Italian manager of San Carlo, Naples, to sing in that mammoth temple of art. She will also of San Carlo, Naples, to sing in that mammoth temple of art. She will also be heard in Milan at the La Scala the coming winter. On Nov. I she will make her first appearance in one of Massenet's operas, and the composer goes down to Naples to coach her in the part and to superintend the pro-duction. She was offered a single role to interpret next season at Covent Garden, London, but would not accept until she can sing in repertoire there. Miss Neilsen has everything in her Miss Neilsen has everything in her

LUNCH.

Fricassee of Dried Beef Baked Sweet Potatoes Stewed Fruit Tea

DINNER. Cream of Celery Soup Brolled Steak Mashed Potatoes Stewed Cabbage Lettuce Salad Wafers

Coffee

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit

Cream Grilled Tomatoes Coffee

favor, youth, good looks and the ability to act, which so many of our famous prima donnas seem to think not a recessary part of their education. Miss recessary part of their education. Miss Nellsen is a great favorite of Mme. Duse who has shown her every kind-ness and encouragement during her stay in Italy. It will be remembered that Miss Nellsen had a warm friend-ship for two Salt Lake girls, Miss Jen-nie Hawley and Mrs. Viola Fratt Gil-lett, who were both members of her company, and it was through Miss Nell-see that they gained so many friends see that they gained so many friends with the New York public. That she is an artist from her charming head to her dainty feet, there is no question, and that all America will yet be proud of her there seems little doubt.

JANET.



Flainel Cakes, To one quart of milk add flour enough to make a moderately thick hatter, a teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonful-of yeast of a quarter of a cake of com-pressed yeast. Cover and set aside in a cool place until morning. Then add two eggs, well beaten, and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Add two tablespoonful of melted butter. Add two tablespoonful of corn meal and a little sugar to make them brown alcely. Rencucks or Catmeal Cakes.

Bannocks or Oatmeal Caker, Bannocks or Oarmeal Cakes. To two cups of cold belied out meal add one pint half milk and half water, a teaspoonful of salt. Beat theroughly, then add ne-half cup wheat four. Stir well and bake in thin sheets. If they are inclined to stick to the griddle, add an-other sponful of flour. When properly prepared they are deliciously sweet and crisp, having an utty flavor, Good to eat both cold and hot.