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NOVEMBER 1996. A l'avort la présente publication n'aura flou que le DIMANCHE.

Liste de publication.

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Martin, Désiré.

N. B.—Afin d'eviter des retards dans la trans mission des documents, j'invite les personne qui ont à soumettre à mon viss des soice établi, en Louisiane, en debors sie la ville de la Nou velle-Oriéans, à les faire certifier, préalable ment, par M. le socrétaire d'Etat de l'État de la Louisiane. Lo Gérant, J. THIEBAUD.



Le SUCRE DIABÉTIQUE Dépôt à la AOLYPILE-ORLEAGS J.-L. LYONS & C

Vente en gros .

PERQUI, Bordesex

THE MATCHMAKERS.

WOMEN'S PASSION FOR THE DAN GEROUS PASTIME.

ness and Perseverance-Where Woe Fol lows Woo....People to Whom Marries Is an Ideal.



commonly thinks, sex. But his opinion sweeping. A great many women are the many more are not in the least so addicted. The sex is not made up of matchmakers, who must, in instice, be counted as individuals, though of extraordinary number. All women are not match-makers, but it might, with very slight exaggeration, be said that all match-

makers are women One sees or hears occasionally of men who continually-and on general principles apparently—advocate marriage for bachelors to backelors in season and out of season. They are exceptional and to be found, on investigation, to be personally interested. Celibate themelves, and thought on this account to be unbiased, it is usually discovered ere long that they have in the background one or more nieces or wards to be disposed of. And, when disposed of, no more is likely to be heard from the same source of the wonderful advantages of matrimony and of the duty of every man

Not so with women of the true matchmaking order. They commend connubiality on instinct and would under any circumstances. Matchmaking is with them a passion, a possession, a constitu-tional weakness. Whether successful in heir schemes or not, whether their endeavors bring weal or woe, they go on cured of nor can they abate their atrons proclivity. Nothing will or can discourage them. Once a matchmaker, always a matchmaker while life lasts, while strength holds out. Some matchmakers by profession have never made a match. They are not, as a rule, the matchmaking mothers of nubile daughters. They might naturally be expected to be trying, in an amateur way, to matchmakers we have in mind are professional and persevering to a degree not possible to a mere mother. They embark in the enterprise whenever and wherever there is an opportunity, and if an opportunity be lacking they will make one. The very name of an engagement arouses their intense attention, makes them all ears, stimulates their energies, fertilizes their hopes. They have labored so hard in the past to bring about engagements, often when there was not the slightest seeming chance of creating them, that the simple

that they detect one hovering over ever couple not legally bound together. Some of them might be said to be al ost monomaniaes in their everlasting. inexhaustible determination and activ ity to promote marriage. They might the Society (if there were any such society) For the Perpetuation of the Human Race. There is no need of such a his name is in every daily paper for society. Nature is fully sufficient for the purpose. Matchmakers do not care for the race or for anything, indeed, half | bride who should have been attends to so much as for their specialty, in which him herself with a horsewhip. When they are absorbed, to which they are he has money, he is sometimes sued for consecrated. As soon as a match has breach of promise, and the case always been made and consummated they grow goes against him. His idiotic letters are indifferent to it. It passes from their They fly to fresh fields for the of as a monster of depravity. exercise of their special tactics and plan of procedure. Their sole concern is the number of matches they have induced. What their consequence may be gives bride failed to come to time on her wedthem no anxiety. They cease to think of them. They resemble the young women of a past decade or two whose sexual vanity made them vividly remember all the conjugal proposals they had received without considering the qual-

mention of the word receives a long train

of sympathetic thought and whels their

peculiar appetite anew. They are deeply

versed in the contemporaneous social

history of engagements and imagine

ity of the proposers. Matchmakers are generally not young -at least not very young. It may be that, in their youth, they are, as most men believe, too much occupied in getting husbands for themselves to think of getting husbands for their friends. usually wives and mothers and their daughters, if they have any, are married and settled before they enter the lists. Spinsters and widows of uncertain age, which means of an age so certain that they can have almost no marital prospects or even marital hopes, are conspicuous among the steadily peristing sisterbood.

When young, unwedded women join the ranks, they are forbidden by deli-cacy, by self esteem, from commending marriage in a general way lest they be suspected of pleading their own cause. Therefore they feel compelled to praise extravagantly the nice girls in their sopial circle and to intimate what excel lent wives they will make. They do not say "would." for that would hint at a possibility unfulfilled. They enumerate Louise's, Helen s, Clara's, Margaret's charms so eloquently and paint con-nublal joys and compensations so eleverly and at the same time so adroitly as to impress the men to whom they talk more favorably with the talker than with the objects talked about. And the with the objects failed about. And the frequent—shall we say the anticipated?—result is that the man proposes to the eulogizer, not to any one of the eulogized. She is surprised, of course—wemen are very apt to be surprised at proposals, whatever agency they may have had in insuring them—and asks time— it has been so sudden—to consider it properly. It is superfluous to say that the time is accorded and that the nup-

Whether the matchmakers be girls, wives, spinsters, widows, they receinfile each other in seal, carnestness and unflagging perseverance. For the most part wholly disinterested, they are carried away by conjugal fascination. They do incalculable mischief, they are guilty indirectly of various domestic tragedies, mental and spiritual at least, but they appear to be entirely unconscious that they incur any responsibility.

They may know in detail that som of the matches of their making have turned out disastrously. One couple has been divorced after leading a bat and dog life for years; the wife of another has bloped, leaving behind two children and a mass of the most disgraceful scan-dal; the husband of a third has been driven to suicide by household dishar-monies. Does such a list of horrors abate their wild enthusiasm for arranging new unions? Not a whit! If they think of the horrors at all, they hold themselves innocent and ascribe the horrors to the chances of life, to connubial uncertain-It hever seems to occur to then that the lack of temperamental adapts tion of the men and women they have mated had had aught to do with their matrimonial woed. If those men and women had not, so to speak, been taken in hand, if they had been permitted to settle their own affairs in their own way, they might have found suitable partners elsewhere and been compara-tively contented. If they had found hone, they would not have been connu bially wretched at least.

Sometimes a matchmaker may herself have had an incongruous marriage, and one or two of her daughters also. This should be enough surely to deter her from seeking deliberately to bring about new alliances, should prompt her to avoid, so far as she may, further nup tial risks. But it has no effect whatever. She may believe the ill luck of herself and her family cannot be repeated. At any rate, she continues her career with undiminished hope and ardor. Marriage is to`her always an ideal. Nothing car restrain a matchmaker from making matches but the interposition of her funeral.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

À CURIOUS FACT.

Why There Are Missing Grooms, but

Never Missing Brides. It occurs occasionally that wedding guesta are called together. a breakfast prepared, a clergyman ready with his book, a bell of orange blossoms suspend ed in the drawing room, the hall banked up with roses, the bride arrayed in a dress in which there is no flaw, the bridesmaids looking like twin resebuds the mamma armed with a pocket handkerchief handsome enough to soak with tears even on such an occasion, paper provided with a check of value neatly folded in a white kid pocket book adorned with the bride's initials in silver, grandpa and grandma brought in fron the country to give their blessings and anything else they please, the announce ment sent in for next morning's paper and a description of the ladies' costu written up by the reporter—all things ready, in fact, but the bridegroom, who

to the horror of all, fails to appear. We all know that he is the most unimportant of persons if he does "arrive himself" properly-merely something is regulation costume to marry a bride but let him be missing and he sudden ly becomes the one man in the world.

In the south the bride's male relatives instantly put their hats on over sight, while the rest of the citizens follow to see it done properly. Up north or booted by a father. Occasionally the read in court, and he is publicly spoken

It has often occurred to me as singular that never yet in the history of mankind, as far as I have heard, has any ding day; a performance of this sort is not on record.

And yet I assure you the hearts of most brides quail as the moment arrives when they must give up their liberty and premise to obey for the rest of their lives, and the disposition to run away and hide somewhere is stronger than any man could be made to believe. A girl could do it with impunity too. Next of kin would not shoot her. "his ma" would rejoice, also his sisters, and, though she were an heiress, to take the case to court would result in unlimited ridicule and 5 cents damages for the plaintiff. Why, then, does 'she' never do it, while "he" braves everything at times to escape his fate?

My dears, it is the wedding dress. To waste that splendid costume, to refuse to wear upon the only possible occasion that confection of white satin, lace, pearls, chiffon-heaven knows whatthat cost so much and is so becoming, is impossible.

Woman might fly from her bride wedding dress-she often has done that -never the day before. MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Do college girls marry? It is nobody's

business whether they do or not.

SUCCESS OF A BRILLIANT YOUNG BEAUTY FROM LOUISIANA WILDS.

How She Achieved Success In Journalism Literature and Matrimony-Now She Practices Landscape Gardening on Long Island For Fun. [Copyright, 1895, by the Author.] When the P. and O. steamer landed

at Bombay one midwinter day some seven years ago, there stood silent and alone, quite away from the happy groups of friends and companions on deck of the vessel, a figure so girlish and attractive, yet withal so pathetic in its solitariness, that a lady and gentleman who had just come aboard observed it with far more than usual interest. The gentleman was the governor general of Australia, Lord Brougham, and the lady his wife, Lady Brougham: The latter & sweet simple true hearted

English woman, soon approached the solitary figure which stood wrapped in its traveling cloak, a picture of forlorn homesickness too plain to be mistaken. Lady Brougham, in the sweet, cheery way which characterizes everything she does, waived all ceremony and cordially invited the young stranger to make one of Lord Brougham's party at table. And Lady Brougham never had cause to regret that breach of formal etiquette, for to the young American, Elizabeth Bisland, journalist, editor and author, that charming daughter of Great Britain owes many happy days that she has since passed in the latter's company both in literary and social London and When Lady Brougham met Miss Bis-

land at Bombay, the young woman was on her way around the world on her fanous tour for The Cosmopolitan Magazine—a trip which it is interesting to know she made quite against her will, her conception of the plan at that time being that it was bizarre in the extreme. Miss Bisland's trip was made simulta-

in domestic care that she had never an hour for the tuition of her daughter, and so the latter read and studied and wrote by herself. And when she was 18 years old the New Orleans Times-Der ocrat began buying her romances, which she published over a man's signature that of G. V. R. Dane-and before she was 20 the editor of that paper made her his literary editor, a position which she continued to fill with honor until several years later, when she decided to try her fortune in New York. The money that brought her here was borrowed, and the first year of her sojourn in New York was replete with struggles and sacrifices. Her tastes were always conservative. She refused absolutely to do reporting, preferring to employ her literary type, even though its sale was more precarious. Her best work in New York was done for The Sunday Sun, trol of the woman's page of the New York World, wrote the weekly New York letter for the Brooklyn Eagle, which is considered a difficult task secured the book department of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, became a member of the editorial council of that put lieation, together with such men as Boy eson and others of that ilk, and so of and on until, presto, the brilliant young beauty from the wilds of Mississippi Miss Bisland is a strikingly bandsome brunette-became an assured literary success, with more work than she could live in good style and to furnish substantial assistance to the dear ones at home. She imported several brother and sisters from the sugar plantation, provided for them at the outset, and ultimately started them in successful fatigable worker and a money maker. Few women employed in New York journalism have earned as much mone

Several years ago Miss Bisland may



MRS. ELIZABETH BISLAND WETMORE.

refined, cultivated people who numbered in their visiting lists half the prominent authors, poets, painters and journalists in England.

The outgrowth of Miss Bisland's visit

to London the next year as Lady Brougham's guest was her collaboration with Rhoda Broughton in the production of And besides her not a novel, "A Widower Indeed," brought out by a well known English publisher. The series of articles in The Cosmopoli-tan Magazine which followed her trip round the world will be well remem bered by the readers of that magazine the work having a peculiar charm of i own, not the least of which was a clear s and conciseness—a certain prac tical strain—which other writers Miss Bisland's writings in The North attention. Several plays that are to be brought out this winter show marks of her maturer genius. She is a poetess o good ability, her verses, many of then anonymous, having traveled far and wide and being as familiar in many lo calities as household words.

When it is known that Elizabeth Bis land never had a day's schooling after she was 13 years old and no other tui tion save that she gave herself; that she was reared on a sugar plantation in the remote interior of Mississippi; that she came to New York friendless and alone and without money and became a member of The Cosmopolitan Magazine's ed itorial staff in less than two years from the day she first made her way into Printing House square—one marvels as such accomplishments, which read mor like fairy tales than reality. Surely there was little in the meager, out of the world life the Bislands led to inspire a young girl with literary ambi-tion. Even the mail came but twice a week, and there was absolutely no in

tual life in the vicinity.

Miss Bisland's mother was a culture

neously with that of Nellie Bly for the ried Mr. C. W. Wetmore, a New York neously with that of Nellie Bly for the ried Mr. C. W. Wessiand, a state of New York World, and it is probable she lawyer, since which she has exchanged changed her mind long since about the shifting glories of a literary career yet. The manner in which they are public highway in pursuance of any law-throught in to the arm size marks build beginness or pleasure any hour of the ed in placing her in the very atmosphere purely domestic existence. It is in the where she most desired to be—that of latter direction that her chief taste and had three deep folds which brought inclination lie, and there is no more famous housekeeper on Long Island-Mr. Wetmore owns a country house at Oyster Bay - than this same famons young traveler who looked the epitom of homesickness that winter day sever

And besides ber notable housekeeping she has taught herself landscape garden ing in so practical a way that if occa sion required she could write a valuable book on the soils of Long Island at very short notice.

And perhaps the most remarkable phase of this little story is that Mrs. Vetmore says if she were thrown or her own resources again she would. write the book I have just designated above or engage in the struggles of her former literary career? Not by any means. She would make practical out door use of her knowledge of landscape gardening, which she regards as one of the best professions open to women. JENNY HOPKINS SKIBOLD

An Economical Petticoat

An economical idea is being show this year in petticoats, one substantia foundation being made to do duty with several flounces that button on and unbutton, for washing purposes. Silk is less used than it was for undergarments, as it is found that, once washed, it rarely looks well; so the most extravagant dames and damsels, ever on the track of hovelties, are discarding it and return ing to the old fashioned but charming and durable linen or long cloth. Ther is great demand just now for Irish linen and linen has this advantage over both ble in its old age. - Philadelphia Times.

God's demands are always indorse by our own conscience.—Heubner. Pittsburg has a Chinese Young Men's

ONE WOMAN'S CAREER | woman, a poetest of good ability, but NEWHATS AND WRAPS

WIDE VARIETY OF SHAPE, MATERIAL AND COLOR

Grandmothers Fancies In New Millihery-Diversity of Wraps and Jacket

[Copyright, 1896; by the Author.] The new millinery continues to divide feminine attention, the other half being given to the elegant dress materials and wraps. Perhaps we should divide the attention by four, for hats, wraps, dresses and fars are all being placed on view with a rush and a rapidity that make one's head swim. She who wants a new garment this year has an unexampled choice in material and color, to say nothing of form or design. Everything is in style now, providing it looks now, though some of the wraps, hats and gowns suggest the garments our grandmothers were. But no one com-plains, for every one looks just a little prettier than her neighbor or her deares One thing is very noticeable, and that

is that there are few really swell gowns

that have no hats, turbans or toqu match. The turban, with its folded velvet brim, made of the same material, or at least color; of the costume, is the seal and stamp of royalty and proves the wearer to be a queen of fashion. Brown gowns have brown toques or turbans, with green velvet in the most suitable or harmonious shade twined about it closely and having very little other trimming. Whatever else there is is to accentuate the neat and close effect. Some ladies prefer hats, and for them there are shapes by the score of hard o soft felts in any color. Silk beaver is also one of the winter hats, and this is rough or smooth finish, as one prefers. There are high crowned, bell crowned, flat crowned and crownless hats. Then last are expected to have a fulled yelvet crown somewhat in the Tam O'Shanter shape. Plumes in natural colors, which are a dusty, brownish black and an ashy white, are duite novel. They will decorate the mottled felt flats very ap-propriately. These flat felts are gener. ally of pliable brim and in dark colors, like brown, blue and green, and also prune. There are dim mottlings of al sorts of light shades mostly running into yellows. The brims are left to fall over the brow in most cases, but in others they are lifted high on one side, that side often being lavishly trimmed with velvet flowers, plumes or chenille arrangements. There are wings and wings, quills and quills, weeping willow and paradise plumes and thousands of ostrich tips, not to mention the velvet, the ribbon, the lace and imitation jewels. A novelty in trimming on felt and beaver hats is a very full, double quilling of white silk mall bound on each edge with a narrow black velves milliner's roll. This must be done with a master hand, but when done it is beautiful. It is laid around the crown like a new sort of caterpillar. The alpine hats are in very great favor just now. They are worn plain or very much trimmed, according to taste. The bell crown, with its rolling brim, is generally liked, as it is really becoming, while trim and jaunty. Velvet bands, swings, plumes and fancy jeweled buckles are all seen on them. There are woven and braided chenille hats without end. They are rich. Magpie effects are much liked, plumes and speckled quills are in evil grateful acknowledgment to my Ameri

Wraps are legion. The transition shape of the sleeves makes it still an uncomfortable thing to wear a jacket of any kind. Therefore there are capes of all kinds, some being narrow and close, others having an immense sweep. They are not warm enough for safety around the lower part of the waist, but sensijackets are worn under the cape or under the waist. Naturally they are sleevethem out sharply to a point. In another, a short box coat, they were gathered into a space of three inches at the shoulder.

This gave a graceful sweep, not too pro



Another had the sleeve plaited to the seam in ten folds, the deepest

ones being a little to the front. There is a great diversity in jackets. The favorite style for ordinary is one back. From two to four buttons are put on. The wide, flat collar is liked by per young man, I read, "The husband ome, but the majority have a close fit quite across the chest. The short box wives to become politicians." Gave Some have plaits in the back, some public of Mrs. Elizabeth Roby's gift of yokes and sprung bottoms, and others Wolf lake as a place for exercise and are only seamed. Moire collars and facings are seen on some. The Louis XVI coats are also shown, but they are all lawyer who "has allowed her to man-made of the richest possible material age the matter." Allowed! and are intended only for very grand oc-

casions, when bonnets are to be worn. The favorite basque for days not too cold is cut with very full fluted basque portion. A curious coat, for autumn especially, was made of black silk in e short box shaps. This was completely covered with black silk muslin in accordion plaits, sleeves and all. On made of loops of the plaiting, and at the beck there was a full ruche of it held by black satin ribbons.

The ribbons now on exhibition are superb in design, quality and coloring, without being so expensive as one might fear. There are velvet ribbons in shaded lines, one design holding several shade of green, another of brown, and so on. There are taffeta ribbons, magpie stripes, tartan and clan plaids and satin, with raised velvet flowers the whole length. Grosgrains and taffetas, are shown



sometimes filtin and sometimes with velvet edge. The colors are vivid and would be trying to one's nerves had we not been led up to it by degree The one gleam of comfort is that ther is scarcely a woolen stuff where black is not woven in it somewhere or somehow Sometimes it shows on the surface, and at others it is not seen, vet its chasten ing presence is manifested in the softe unite loose meshed weave grow more and more popular, though some are a coarse as horse blankets and about a scratchy.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Her Right to Walk Peaceably Alotin the In a recent trial in New York city a peliceman was charged with illegally arresting a woman standing alone on a street after midnight. It was proved she was waiting for a man who had left her a moment to put another woman, a mutual friend, aboard of a street car In giving his evidence in his own be half the policeman made this astounding statement, "A woman has no right to be alone on the street late at night. This, too; from a man belonging to a look for protection in danger! Are we living in Constantinople, pray, or iti the year 1300, when it was not safe for women to go away from home unattend-ed? Or, if this is the end of the nineteenth century, has woman's condition really been much bettered, after all, since Old Testament times? I take the matter home to myself. In the years of my life as a newspaper worker I have had occasion to be on the street at all hours of the night, from 10 o'clock till alone, wherever my work called me minding my own business. By way o can fellow countrymen I wish to say herewith that I have never been molest ed or impolitely treated. On the contrary. I have been kindly and courteous ly dealt with whenever it was necessary to ask any man a question. And now comes this antediluvian police animal and says no woman has a right to be alone on the street at night. If there are many who share his ideas, it is time women gave them, one and all, a lesson. It is time we showed all the world that women have as much right as men

a woman is, if she simply walks along a street quietly and respectably, she ha a perfect right to do so. We owe it to ourselves to protect our sex in this matter. If that policeman's verdict is allowed to go uncontradicted, nobody knows whose sister or daughter, obliged to be out late at night on an errand of mercy or necessity, may be dragged into a prison cell. Let mothers and respectable women read the riot act to police magistrates and policemen on this mat-It is odd, indeed it is, how old super-

stitions inhere unconsciously in minds the most liberal, even after they believe they have outgrown ancient errors. Of such nature is the antique idea that husbands are to "allow" and "permit" their wives to do this or that. It seems the hardest thing in life to educate common people to the idea that woman is an independent, individual entity, with opinions and actions of her own. For instance, the Woman's Republican association of New York state is an organization which has done brave campaign work on its own account. It has used its own methods and had its own separate headquarters. At a Republic an mass meeting held in Carnegie hali New York, the woman's association made a beautiful appearance and was with straight fronts and a tight fitting cheered with enthusiasm. Yet in a re port, written by an up to date newspa smiled and inwardly blessed the day around the neck, nearly all lapping they gave their consent to allow their coat is generally in fine covert cloth. their consent to allow! Another able with strapped seams, tailor finished. young newspaper man, in informing the pleasure for Chicago university students

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

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*Azoo Mississsippi Valley to. deurs d'arrivées et de départs pregant effet à partir du 4 ect. 1896.

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No 2 Limited Fact Mail (2006, 200 p.m. 3:20 p.m. 3:10 p.m. 3:10 p.m. 1:00 p.m. ham 2:45 a.m. 1:00 p.m. No 3 Limited Part de la N. Orléans. 3:20 p.m. Arrive à Meridian. 9:50 p.m. Part de Moridian. 10:00 p.m. 5 rrive à Birutingham 2:45 a m. Chars dortoirs same changement d'ici à Cine in nati et New York City, aussi des chars d'or toirs aan-changement d'ir à Louisville. Le tout aans changement et teus les jours.

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L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS,

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