MAKING YOURSELF WELCOME

The Bould to Exercised by the Quest in City or Country Home

There is great art in impressing pourself favorably upon your host or bootess, whether a guest in a city of a country house. If you possess a tender conscience toward your hostess, show it by never taking any liberties in her house with her belonging her sevents or her children, advises a

bousehold exchange. To become a welcome guest you must be keenly observant of family habits and little preferences. Come down very promptly to meals, and because you have owllah fendencies, don't make the household amother its yawns while it heroically attempts to entertain you. Never displace a chair, book or lamp without carefully replacing it just where you found it.

Don't leave your sewing, crochet work, novel or tennis racquet lying about, as I knew one nice, careless girl to do in a house where the hostess was particularly tidy. Miss Blank eventually left her bag of golf clubs near a doorway, where the host stumbled over them in the dark and burt his knee severely. Her balls of wool lay in sofa corners half the time, or in a tangled mass on the parlor floor, and she appropriated to her own use a big. deep chair in the chimney corner that was the special property, pride and solace of the host's elderly rheumatic

She meant no harm, of course, but her careless disregard of the particularities of others rendered her peculiarly unwelcome to her hostess and all the family in which she visited. They were as glad to see her go as was another hostess who invited a young man friend of her husband to stop over the week-end in her dainty little home. He was a good fellow at heart, but the guestroom he occupied for two days was a wreck when he left it. He had tied the fresh muslin window curtains finto hard knots in order to gain more light upon his shaving glass; he had tropped hot cigar ashes on the embroidered bureau cover and burned two big holes therein. Trying to move shout the room in the dark he overturned a vase of flowers and ruined a pretty rug, and he coully scratched bis matches on the wall. Finally, he dragged a dainty chintz-covered chair cut upon the guestroom balcony and there all night in the rain

NEW NOTIONS IN VEILS.

Careful Combination of Colors Now Being Worn-Hand-Embroidered Chiffon.

The veil is a very important adjunct of dress. Properly worn, it adds much to the tollette, and carelessly assumed It is enough to ruin the handsomest seffect. In hot weather; when the hair refuses to stay in trim order, the draped vett is a boon. That it is so regarded is evident from the number that appear in the shopping district in the morning. and driving on the avenue and in the park in the afternoon. The handsomest draped veil is of fine quality chiffon with a hemstitched hem or a ribbon border. save the New York Post With this is worn a face veil of dotted net. This kangs straight and loose to the collar

.The greatest care should be observed in making these combinations. All stades and colors are permissible in the draped veils, but brown, blue, dark green and black are favorites. Many combre veils are seen, shading from white or cream to colors. Several effertive combinations in veils were seen recently. A brown net face veil with tig chenille dots and a ribbon border. was accompanied by a large draped veil of champagne colored chiffon, with a hemstitched hem. This veil fell to the walst in the back

A blue chiffon veil with a deep ribbon border was worn with a white chenille dotted face yeil. Black and green, blue and black are good combinations the face veil being very transparent black, with dots black, white or a colormatching the draped veil. Pastel tints are seen, especially in mauve and lilactenes, and many handsome lace vells are used for drapories. Chantilly in black and Lierre in white are good laces for this purpose.

A new color is called oignon brule, burnt onion. It is much prettier than its name being an exquisite pinky brown which combines most happily with dark brown In chiffon veiling over a brown hat the new color is de-

Some of the expensive chiffon veilings are hand-embroidered in dots and figures in shaded colors. These are always made veils, but the hemstitched and ribbon borders come by the yard and are very satisfactory

Peppers Stuffed with Rice. Out the tops from green peppers and

remove the seeds, taking care not to to them on the fingers any more than passible they have an unpleasant fastion of burning badly, throw the teppers into boiling water and cook them for ten minutes take them out and dry set them upright in a baking 18h and fill their with horled rive pur a few of butter about the size of a Stenory nut on top of the t. e in ea b one ay on the tops of the peppers whose have been pur aside to serve ; # revers and set the dish in the open for the primates that the propers and if contents may be heated through and he hatter melted Good Livera-

Semething to Be Thankful For. Lad: Caller I am sorry to hear that year l'asband has failed Mrs Taket-*&* } !! must be-

Mrs. Takereasy (sobbing) - Yes . 's freshire but thrightening visibly) 1121 RINI DESS INV HEW CONTINUE CATOR bone just before the crash!-New

HOTEL WAS ROOMY ENOUGH

Unique Experience of & Kaness Han Who Took In the St. Louis Fair.

"The clerk turned me upside down and shook me," says an Abilene man, in recounting his experiences at the inside inn at the St. Louis fair, relates the Kansas City Journal "Then he counted what fell out of my pockets. told me to recision and handed me a blue ticket for a bellboy.

You have money enough for four days,' said be; 'go to the cashier and

"My room was No 5415, three blocks away from the public square, and a mile south of the buffet. When I got my receipt and my belibuy I sat down and waited an hour for a street car, but they told me there wasn't a line in the whole place-not even a back line. I had to walk all the way to my roomwore out two beliboys on the way, but there were plenty more. There are more beliboys than there are guests in the inn. They use 'em for change. When you give a clerk five dollars for your room he hands you back two dollars and a beliboy.

"My room was a little far away for meals, but I made it nicely. I started for supper at nine a. m. and stopped for lunch on the way with a friend I knew in room 2507. But a friend of mine who lived in room 7649 was up against it. He got two days behind with his meals living out in the country at the rear end of the hotel. Finally he found that he was nearer Moberly. Mo. than he was to the dining-room, so he walked over to Moberly every

morning. "I wanted the clerk to come out and play a game of billiards with me one morning, and he said he would as soon as he had 1,114 new guests taken care of. But when he got through with them, there were 1:119 more waiting, so we had to give it up. He didn't remember me the next morning until I told him my name. I wonder why that

NOTES FOR HOUSEWIFE.

Ornamental Bits That Are Now in Vogue for Home Adornment

To make a room appear larger than it really is, use wall paper without any pattern, says the Brooklyn Eagle

In apartments where hot running water is not available a new hot water jugis apt to be regarded as a boon. It is warranted to keep water hot for at least two hours and is manufactured in several sizes. The secret of the heat retaining property of the jug is to be found in an inner casing, separate from the actual jug, the space between the two being filled with a feit or flannel jacket, on the principle of the Chinese teapor or a well-known case used by sportsmen for luncheon

in contrast to the massive furniture which is in pronounced demand for some rooms are the fancy odd pieces in light finished Louis Quinze style.

Cushion covers for use aboard a yacht are practical and effective, made of dealm in tan, brown, blue or crimson, and embroidered with heavy cotton, cream or white

Oriental screens or teakwood are re-Hered by applications of ivory. In wall papers there are some strik-

ing imitations in Japanese leather Moire effects are very desirable in wall coverings and colonial stripes are

much in favor. A convenience appreciated by folk whose varation days are spent in cottages not equipped with the latest in cooking apparatus is the folding chafing dish. The legs and all the et ceteras can be packed inside the chafing dish, which takes up little room in a trunk.

In cut glassware mignonette is a favorite pattern and is seen to special advantage on the broad surface of an ice

The old-fashioned grandfather's chair is back again on the fashionable list. It is of poli-hed, dark toned wood, with seat and back of leather fastened with brass-headed nails, and the high, straight back and wide arms are in exact imitation of the old-time article.

When His Head Swelled. As illustrative of the exhibarating effects of liquor, Alderman Hammond Odell tells the story of a switchman who took a drink and felt that he

ought to be a section boss. He took another, and said: "I ought to be a division superintendent." He took two or three more and felt that he ought to be general manager of the ratiroad. Then he took two or three more, and thought he ought to be president of the road

In a few minutes the fast express was approaching. The switchman raised aboft his red lamp and brought the train to a standstill What's the trouble?" inquired the

conductor

The switchman slowly pulled out his watch and said: "You are two minutes late. Don't let this happen again."-N. Y Times.

Rice and Date Pudding.

A dish children are fond of is a rice and date pudding . Wash, stone and chop that fines a pound of dates, butter a pudding dish, putting in a layer of boiled rice, and over it a layer of dates. Continue till the dish is full. having a nice layer top. Bear two eggs, adding to them two cups of milk, two leasp was of granulated sugar and little. salt. Pour it over the rice and date mixture and bake 25 minutes. Serve cold with cream. - Buston Galbe.

Cauliflower Fritters Divide the flowerets of cold boiled cauliflower and arrange in a salad dish on the inside leaves of head lettuce. Pour on the flowerers a mayonnaise ireasing made with vinegar instead of lemon juice. Serve the saind very cold. -Washington Star

BETTER THAN FLOGGING.

Water Gulo Prover More Effentingen Controlling Prisoners in Oregon Penitentiary.

The cold-water cure has recently been adopted at the Oregon state penitentiary with apparently satisfactory results For all practical purposes flogging has been abandoned. No rule has been established prohibiting flogging, and if & case should be presented to which all other punishment failed the lash might be resorted to, but this is a contingency not deemed probable. The cold-water cure has been found effective in some very obstinate cases, says the Portland Oregonian.

The cold-water remedy consists of stripping the prisoner to the skin and turning upon him a stream of cold water from an ordinary garden hose The infliction of the punishment is not se brutal as flogging, it leaves no scars por permanent injuries, and the punbament ends the moment the water is lurned off. A prisoner who has been subjected to the punishment once wants ao more of it, though he may be smiling within a few moments aftor the ordeal is over. Gov. Chambermin and the prison authorities are highly pleased ever the result of the axperiments, for they have been deprove of abolishing the whip.

Only one prisoner had been flogged furing this administration. That man sas a trusty and had run away, and spon being captured was given the senalty atways imposed in such cases ap to that time. Since then two prismers have been punished with the told-water remody One of them was a big, burly negro. When he came to he prison be was assigned to work in the shops, but refused to obey orders He asserted that he didn't have to work, and wouldn't work. He was aken to the bathroom, stripped, and stood in a corner. The first spurt of water from the hose brought out a shrick that was evidence of the ef-'ectiveness of the remedy. After trying for half a minute to dodge the stream of cold water, the man gave up and began to beg and make promises. The punishment ended, he went to work, and has given no further trou-

The other prisoner subjected to the water cure was a white man. For several months he had been giving trouble and seemed to find enjoyment in disobeying rules, even when he

gained nothing by it. Small penalties did no good, and he was finally warned that another offense would bring severe consequences. A few days later he deliberately violated an important regulation and was sent to the bathroom. He began to beg before the water struck him, and before a pailful of water had been used he was completely subdued. Before he had dressed again he was laughing over the punishment, but his subsequent conduct has proved that he doesn't intend receiving a second dose of water cure

tentiary who bear flogging scars that they will carry to their graves. It is but fair to say that the scars were not received during this administration. Some of the men thus punished are still unconquered, and are perhaps more victous and more desperate because of the method of infileting pain Many a prisoner has sworn that if he ever gets an opportunity he will take the life of the officer who laid the lash across his back. Flogging was degrading both to the prisoner, and the man who imposed the punishment. The prisoner was stripped and bound and flogged until, in many instances, the blood flowed down his back. Not so with the water cure. The prisoners are not bound nor cut and bruised The cold-water cure leaves the offending prisoner with a cleaner body and apparently a more peaceful mind

SENSE OF SMELL WEAKENED

The Progress of Civilization Seems to Have Made the Olfactory Less Sensitive.

Some one recently remarked that we were losing the sense of smell. In the Boer war it was noticed that we had not the keen eyesight of the hunter and the savage. The primitive physical qualities must needs go with civilization, but as regards the sense of smell, smoking, no doubt, is partly answerable for this, says the London Graphic. The frequent odor of tobacco kills the other scents and the sense of smell needs cultivation.

The ancient Romans paid homage to It at their feasts; the odorous fountains, the wreaths of roses that crowned the guests, the showers of fragrant petals that were wafted down -all these made for the sense of smell-The smell needs as much pandering as the palate

A keen nose is almost as great an enloyment as a clear eye. The odor of the red rose, when inhaled from its calyx and pressed against the face: is said to be a cure for headache. Verhens is good for the nerves, the aromade scents of the pine forest are invigorating, the smell of the damp earth after a shower is delicious, the dying strawberry leaves in the border on an autumn day have a sweetness that those who love it can never forget

As Explained. Trate Customer I thought you said that parrot I bought of you last week

was an educated bird Dealer -- So I did sir "But Le can't speak a word!" "Of course hut. He was educated in a

deaf and dumb asylum." Chicago Daily The Acme of Distress.

ing than to see another fellow making love to a girl? Harry To see another fellow making love to your girl .-- Town Topics.

George-- What can be more sicken-

ITS NOISE GIVES WARNING.

Wat to Automobile to be Perfectie Silent It Would Be More Dangerous.

The opinion is commonly expressed that a decided improvement in motor vehicles would be gained if the noise of the motor could be reduced or suppressed altogether. The enormous number of small explosions which take place to the sugine of the motor car of bicycle create a noise which is undoubtedl) at all times offensive to the ear, hut which is far worse when the chauffeur or rider is not a master of his engine, for then the explosions are often irregular. Rhythm makes even the noise of a motor less disagreeable to the ear than an ill-timed succession of reports, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It is debatable, however, whether, after all, it would be desirable to reduce the present loudly palpitating machine to an absolutely noiseless vehicle. The noise of the engine in the present motor gives ample warning of its approach on the road, a warning which, considering the comparatively high speed oftentimes attained by the car, might be sounded by the horn too fate. It is common on the highways to find coachmen who are driving restive horses on the alert long before the car comes up to them, warned by the distant sound of the regular beating of the engines

A motor car proceeding, say, at 20 miles an hour in perfect silence would almost be certain to be a source of terror and disaster. Even in the case of the ordinary bicycle there is danger in its stience of action and when the noiseless rubber tires first came upon the scene a continuously jingiing bell accompanied them. In the same way other rubber-tired vehicles carry a simflar signal, although the clatter of the horses' hoofs upon the road conveys some sort of warning. It is doubtfu! whether a bell continuously ringing on a motor car or bicycle can ever be as effective or timely a warning as the penetrating beat of the motor engine.

The shricking whistle of an express train is often too late to enable danger to be avoided and it is appailing to think what would happen if an express were designed which could travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour without the slightest warning noise being given by its wheels rotating or by its intermittent escape of steam. The same holds good for motor vehicles, and though as It is they add to the dangers of locomotion on roads these dangers would be con-

the perpetual and penetrating beat of the engine THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

siderably accentuated if it were not for

Indulgent, as a Bule, and Gives Little Heed to the Outlay of the Household.

An American young man does not, as a rule, look forward to marriage nor prepare for it by saving any considerable portion of his ante-nuptial income When he marries it is usually on short inotice, and because he has been very desperately in love with some one and cannot find if in his heart to wait until cold caution declares the venture advisable. Even when an engagement is a long one he usually squanders so much on gifts and entertainments for his fiancee that there is only a very moderate amount to begin housekeeping Thus before his marriage the young American of the middle class begins to give evidence of what is to be his chief natural characteristic as-a husbandhis unfailing, unselfish, and almost improvident generosity, says the Chicago Inter ()cean

The middle class husband in America rarely interferes with the affairs of the bousehold. He hardly knows the cost of staple articles of food. As a rule he does not make his wife a regular a lowance either for household or personal expenses, but gives het as much as he can spare, freely but with a lack of system that is not conducive to the best outlay of their income

The young American husband is also very indulgent to his wife's fondness for fine clothes. He would far rather have an extravagant wife than a dowdy one, and although he grumbles occasionally at a millinery bill, in reality he glories in the resplendent appear-

ance of his wife in her fine feathers. The American hushand is rare who does not concede his wife's right to expend a much larger sum with her dressmaker than he does with his tailor. Indeed, he often leaves his tailor altogether and cheerfully repairs to the ready-made clothing house, in order that his wife may have more money for extravagant finery.

Measuring Sunshine.

Sunshine is so rare in England that the government takes great care to measure it. The official summing up for 1903 as regards sunshine shows that all districts in the British Isles, with one exception, fell short of the average. The exception was England northwest, including Manchester, that curiously had an excess of 57 sunny hours. In Scotland north, west and east the deficit was 81 hours, 48 hours and 123 hours. England northeast and east were short by 107 hours and 139 hours, while in England south and southwest the deficit was 68 hours and 115 hours. The Midlands were behind by 98 hours. In Ireland north and south the shortage was 81 hours and 113 hours. Commonly the islands in the English channel have a large share of sunshine, but last year they went short by 135 sunny hours .--N Y. Herald

Tough Eggs.

Mrs. Newliwed I really must complain of those eggs you sold me on Wednesday. They were awful Farmer-Why, they were perfectly

fresh, ma'am. Mrs. Newliwed. They may have been fresh, but they were frightfully tough, I made an omelette of them for my husband, and they were so tough he couldn't eat them .- Philadelphia Press. JAPAN'S SILENT SOLDIERS.

Charactions of a Woman It Whole House Two Detachments Were Billeted.

My friend, Baroness 8 --- dined with me to-night. In commenting on the day's doings, she said that 15 soldiers and three officers were quartered at her house on Tuesday, and 18 soldlers and four officers on Thursday, says a Tokio

Without regard to rank or circumstances the government decrees that on a given date certain houses shall receive troops coming from the country in excess of the number the barracks can accommodate. This week it was the baroness' turn thus to supply lodgings A furious storm swept over Tokio on

Thursday, and knowing that the soldiers had a long march from Chiba, across the bay, the baroness gave them up when they did not arrive at sunset. It was long after midnight when the weary detachment reached her house They came attently. Only the crunch-

ing of the gravel under the foot of man or beast was audible The four officers dismounted noiselessly and prostrated themselves before the

hostess thanking her in true Japanese fashion for so graciously receiving the humble party The library and smoking room had been turned over to them, futons were spread on the floor of the cool versada, while the men were quartered equally

well on the servants' side of the house. and the horses champed at their bits when led to the private stables-a luxury unknown for many a day to the poor The cooks and servants had supper ready for all, it being the custom to feed these visiting soldiers from the private larder rather than on the government

ration. They expressed immense satisfaction over the generous supply of beer and eigareties and were much awed by their surroundings Bath tickets were then furnished, and after gaining permission from the offirers to leave the premises, they sought

the nearest batchouse in true Japanese fashion and after their bath quietly crept back for a few hours' sleep All the next day they went about as silently as the deaf and dumb, and in stocking feet, lest their course shoes should man the floors-never trespass-

ing in the smallest way, but gazing won-

deringly on city sights - they were county boys and especially on the lovely flowers in Baron S--- s famous garden No matter how interested they were, they religiously avoided looking in the direction where the family might be assembled, and but for the evidence of sight the baroness would not have known

of their presence. They had never seen a foreign house and when she took them through it they whispered solemnly together paused ong before the pictures and ornaments in the drawing-room, walked apologetically on the soft rugs and when their eyes beheld a fin# picture of their emperor with one accord they prostrated themselves before him

Night fell again. In the gray morning light my friend saw these soldiers go forth as silently as they came

MOON BLINDNESS IN HORSE

Peculiar Affection That Is Quite Common Among the Animals of Kentucky.

This disease is more common here in Kentucky than any place I know of. there is an unusually targe number of blind horses to be seen on the streets of this city, writes a correspondent of the Kentucky Farmer and Breeder Some writers attribute it to the glimate the soil, feeding, fifthy, badly ventilated stables and heredity. The latter. I think, is the true cause of so much blindness among horse here Like produces like If you brend from a spavined mare, the larger part of her offspring will be spavined. It is the same with ringinger; and if you breed from a mare blind from periodic opthaimia hearly all her progens will be affected in the same way. It is therefore, important not to like such for breeding purposes If all breeders would adhere to this the disease would soon be stamped out. This course has been followed in other places, and a large decrease of the number of blind horses has been the result

In buying young horses, the purchaser should endeavor to ascertain if either the sire or the dam has been afflicted with blindness; if so he should be careful as I have known many well-bred horses very much reduced in value by developing symptoms of opthalmia. It is well known there is no cure for it, and such horses are continually changing bands until they become blind

Symptoms: The man is weak and watery with a free discharge of aqueous fluid, which runs down the cheeks; the owner may think some foreign substance. has lodged in the eye: in three or four days it clears up and is apparently all right, but in four or six weeks it occurs again. In this way it will recur again. and again, until total loss of sight ensues. It is these occurrences which stamp it as a clear case of periodic opthalmia, and certain blindness is the re-

Ignorant School Children. In a class in a Manchester school not

one of the children knew what a bee was. This statement was made at Norwith the other day at the conference of the Museums association by Mr. Pritchard, of Boston, America. The ignorance in his own town was even greater Statistics showed that 77 per cent, of the school children there had never seen a crow, 57 per cent, had never beheld a frog. 20 per cent, had not seen a butterfly, 91 per cent. did not know an elm tree, 78 per cent, did not know what season of the year it was, and 50 per cent could not say what butter was made of. -London Tit-Bits.

EILIPINO RELICIOUS DRAMA

The Moro-Moro Play Has Pallen Into Disuse Excepting on Smaller Islands.

As a distinct class of literary endeavor, segregated from the writing and use of either songs of a lyric or epic type, and books of all classes, the Pilipino dinene-dates back to show the begins a sense ning of the seventeenth century, when the first natives were beginning to write their wonderful plays under the supervision of the friars who had done as much to conquer the "Molucca leiande" for Spain as the recognized soldiers. These ancient braves of faith and steel had not been in the islands a year, says the Los Angeles Herald, before they had analyzed and classified the character and traits of the Moluccans, or Pilfpinos, as they were later called, to such an extent that they began the use of the religious drams as the most striking and effective means of attracting them to the cross.

It was in the year 1564 that the king of Spain issued the royal warrant cotablishing a branch of the Augustinian order in the Philippines, and Logsaph took Padre Urdaneta and a few Brother missionaries with him when he sailed from Mexico for the conquest of the "Salands of gold and spice" A year or so after the little host artived im the archipelago, the narives were muse-Ming Ave Marine and Paters on their FOREster as the education of the natives progressed, and the first examples were almost entirely made up of striking scenes from the life of Christ, followed later by dramas dealing with the life of Mary and others of the Cath-

But some of the natives were not entirely satisfied to have the friars writeall the plays, they wanted to write and well as to play them It was not long. therefore, until ambitious Filipino students, urged on in their holy sent by the Spaniards, working in the monasteries under the watchful eyes of the monks themselves began to turn out dramas, which according to Gaspar de-San Agustin and Chirino and othera, were well written and skillfully comceived. Rendered into modern thought. and violent metodramas, crude and superficial in every respect and with

that mieans that the plays were gaildy small revience for sacred applieds fa.T. . PT .. In the period which followed the first religious drama, once it was well estab-Hehed as a permanent feature of the conversion of the islanders there came a rather lengthy interval when the plays were not so much written by the natives as translated and adapted from the original fatin by the priests themselves. After that though the dramaof religion had lost the first blush of its use and attractiveness, it was still much employed by both Spanish friars. and Filipino secular pricets but the second-of the historic-or really the third division of the drama, counting

in the prehistoric lyric poems and songs as the first class was the greatest and in many respects the most norable This middle period drams is known to the native as the Moro-Moro play and deals almost entirely with intereribal wars. Having been taught and given a chance he Spain to hard of what the outside world did and used rea mayarights univers with the fabric for their paredy Fillrone thought, speech and not n a currous and jumbled strain of foreign and outlandish ponsame. Lings, de es courts, princesses and villains were mixed up in a weled herer-podes with rajate gate harangot- and cabizas, while through all ranthe thread of the struggle Herwenn the Ciri-tian and infidel or Mehammedan,

it was impause of this religious slement than the patiens call these plays. Moro-More. The Mohammedans, or Mores, from Jobs and Mindanao established then selves in Luzon and the other islands early in the history of the latter compar from Homeologichaly and for some time it was a matter of armed discussion, whether Soun or the rajah of Bornes was to control the fertile archipelago.

fartfilm 4

Of the sections drama, the most interesting of all, it will be sufficient to cite brief examples Hindi Aco Patay which means "I am not dead," referring to the insurrection is the best : of them all from our viewpoint, and the writer knows many natives of different classes who think the same though they have reached the constusion by a very different process of reasoning. The story the play tells. is simple. The heroine is Karangalan, the wealth and dignity of the islands, who is betrothed against her will to Macanicam (ambitious), the American government, by her scheming and miserly brother. Palang-hinayan epittless). In the meantime, she has engaged herself to Tangulan (defense), the native who is loyal, or in other where, an insurrecto. Fangular and Macameani fighted duel, and the former is hard hit and carried away to dle while Macart ram gets ready to marry the girl wally filly. By a neries of (ageniess complications, the funeral procession of Tangulan is brought past Karangalan's house just before the wedding seremony. As the beer reaches the house. Tangulan, suppused to have died springs up armed. shouring "brudi aco patay" and the Americans for Maimbot Macamcam's father (covernment has roome to see his suo married to so desirable a partie. desist and decide, in the words of the Day, "to waif until another day !

Gratituda.

Mr Skinaging I hope, dear, that you will be happy, now that uncle has left. us a fortuge

Mrs. Skinalong "Yes, but don't you suppose we can break the will? He has left a thousand dollars to charity. -- Denre it Free Press.

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