# AFTER MANY DAYS.

Bread Cast Upon the Waters Returns at Opportune Time.

Mer. and Mrs. Joseph Green Show Minduess to Wanderer and Years Afterward He Remembers Them in His Will,

Food and shelter given to a hungry, meless wanderer 16 years ago has just borne fruit in a substantial legacy Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Green of Mount Mocumb, N. Y. One cold, cheerless maght in the fall of 1885 a scantily clad. penniless young man stopped at the Green farmhouse and asked for food and shelter. His refined manners and the story of his repeated misfortunes which he related convinced the farmer and his wife that he was a worthy object of charity, and they heartily welcomed him to the hospitality of their

He was supplied with a bountiful supper and a warm bed for the night, and the next morning informed that he meed be in no hurry to take his departure owing to his feeble condition. The young man, who gave his name as Jared Rogers, remained at the farmhouse for several days, and when he book leave of his benefactors had been fixed out with a suit of clothes and seeveral days' rations. As he bade Mr. wand Mrs. Green good-by he said:

 "I expect to have some money of my own before I die if industry and econmany will produce it. Then I will endeavor to reward you."

During the 16 years which have in-Mervened Mr. and Mrs. Green heard mothing from the young stranger and had forgotten the incident entirely, when a letter reached them from an attorney in the far west a week ago informing them that by the will of one Jared Rogers, who died recently, they had been remembered to the extent of \$5,000. The letter stated also that Rogers had accumulated a large property during the last ten years of his life, principally in the mining region.

While Rogers had been accumulating This property adversity had been the lot of Mr. and Mrs. Green, and the competence which they possessed 16 years ago had nearly all been swept away by several fires and unfortunate business ventures.

## TO INVESTIGATE MOSOUITOES.

Mew Jersey Entomologist Wants \$10,000 to Be Used for That Parpose.

Prof. T. B. Smith, the state entomolegist of New Jersey, declares his intention of urging in the legislature of New Jersey the passage of a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the investigation and eventual extermination of the New Jersey mosquito. Senator Lee, of At-Eantic county, will be asked to father The bill, and Prof. Smith expects that all the representatives of Monmouth, \*Ocean, Union, Essex and Atlantic counties will support the measure.

The members from Sussex, Hun don. Warren and Morris counties, it is expected, will fight any legislation thending to reflect upon the Jersey mosmarko, on the ground that the real seinging specien is an attraction in in-. Band counties and beneficial to the Theumatic natives Ex-Assemblyman "Eighter, of Morris, who fought valiant-By all efforts to legislate against the New Jersey mosquito a few years ago, declared that he did so because the bite of the mosquito had proved to be a sure cure for rheumatism. Prof. Smith, who has been making a study of the mosquito and its habits, says exientists are hazy regarding the question of whether the mosquito is wholly - Injurious to mankind or beneficial. He seeks an appropriation for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the doings and the prospects of wiping The mosquito from Jersey soil, if nec-

# STILL A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Concern at New York City Proposes to Send Out Bootblacks by Appointment.

The latest development of this age -st specialties is an enterprise at New York city that proposes to send round "bootblacks regularly from house to "house, as chimney sweepers were sent an olden times. According to the cirenlar: "We will send a responsible boy to your house at any day or hour convenient to you, to look after your shoes, to clean, shine, or polish and put in new shoestrings when necesmary. Our boys are not paid in coin by our patrons, but by coupons which : zre sold direct from our offices to our scubscribers in books of 10, 20 and 40 conpons. An ideal, if somewhat belat-: 🗪 Christmas present would be a book of 20 to 40 coupons, good for 20 to 40 sabines or polishes. Give us an opportunity to belp you and your friends al-"ways to appear at your best."

In another place the circular sets forth that "our boys are carefully schosen. They will call regularly and at any hour or place designated to **ælea**n your shoes."

## Making Nibilists in Russia,

In Russia no meetings of private citimens for any purpose are permitted. . The privilege of holding meetings is granted only to chartered corporamions or associations. All crowds, exment in places of amusement or wor-agremises can be hired for the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit from the police.

## Expensive Chords,

\* It will be a serious matter, says the Chicago Tribune, if that southern railway should be called upon to make good any damage to Mmc. Nordica's Mocal organs.

# FASTER STEAMSHIPS.

New Line to Cut the Time Across the Atlantic Ocean.

This Is Expected to Be Accomplished by the Substitution of the Turbine Engine-Will Benefit Trade and Travel.

To clip from 24 to 36 hours from the record time for crossing the Atlantic is the promise of the New York & European Steamship company, & new transatlantic steamship line, which offers assurance of a speedy fulfillment of its pledge, says the New York Tribune. This company, which has already applied for pier privileges in New York city and formulated the larger part of its plans. expects by the substitution of the turbine engine for that now in use to secure a constant speed of 30 knots an hour in its new boats. Such a speed will mean that passengers can be carried from this country to Europe in a little more than four days. The success that has attended the use of the turbine engine in Europe, and especially the remarkable speed that has been secured thereby, has naturally raised the question as to its adaptability for transatlantic steamers. In New York city a strong company has been organized and plans have been pretty well completed for this new line. To cut off a day in the time of crossing the Atlantic will mean to bring enormous profits to the steamship company which succeeds in doing it. Fast mails, not only of this country but those which are beginning to pass through from Australia and the far east, will naturally fall to the steamship company that can handle them quickest. Delivered at Queenstown, these mails could, according to the plans of the New York & European company, be carried in three days and seven hours, a reduction of two days from the present time. Of the importance and value of the turbine engine Prof. R. H. Thurston recently spoke at length before the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

## CLAIM HOME OF CARNEGIE.

The Heirs of a Georgia Planter Sue for the Possession of a \$2,000,-000 Island.

Andrew Carnegie will be made a party to a suit for property valued at \$2,000,000 which will be brought against the wife of his brother by heirs of Robert Stafford, the Sea Island cotton king. Papers in the action have just been prepared. The suit will be to secure the title to Cumberland island, off the coast of Georgia, which Mr. Carnegie and his sister-in-law have made a beautiful park and midsea home. In the papers on file in the case it is alleged that Robert Stafford bought the island now in dispute in 1848. He had \$300 at that time and went to the island alone to raise cotton. He was successful and in the second year of his work there married Elizabeth Barnaby, who was employed by a Georgia planter, and, though her ancestors were white she had been sold into slavery. It is the descendants of this woman and Robert Stafford who are now contending for the \$2,-

## NEW GUN SHIELDS A SUCCESS.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles Much Pleased with Test at Bethlehem, Pa.

The Bethlehem Steel company's new gun shields were tested the other day at the proving grounds near Bethlehem, Pa., in the presence of Gen. Miles and officers of the bureau of ordnance and fortifications of the war department. The shields were subjected to severe tests and scored a splendid success.

Gen. Miles said that the company's own designed shields are an improvement on all others. There were two shields of Kruppized armor, three inches thick, and they were fired on by three-inch guns half a dozen times without effect. A five-inch gun, however, sent a 50-pound projectite clear through one.

The experiment test was conducted hy Lieut. Meigs, the company's ordnauce expert. Gen. Miles expressed the hope that the government will adopt the new shields.

Yachtsman Weds Girl He Rescued. At the parochial residence of St. John's Roman Catholic church in Stamford, Conn., Arthur M. Bradley and Miss Terese M. Smith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, were married. Mr. Bradley is one of the best-known vachtsmen of that place. Mr. Bradley is wealthy and Miss Smith was not. He is a Protestant, she a Catholic. She has spent a great deal of time on the water. She came to be a fine sailor. Last fall Miss Smith ventured out alone in a lark boat. The wind was heavy and the boat was knocked down by a treacherous gust. Her position was one of peril. Mr. Bradley went to her rescue. The acquaintance ripened into a love match,

London Apen Are Duped, Considerable flutter was created in London by the announcement that King Edward had appeared in a frock coat with deep, turned-up velvet cuffs. Hundreds of fashionable men immediately rushed to their tailors and ordered similar garments, in spite of their extraordinary novelty. Consternation now prevails, as it is learned that what the king wore was a frock overcoat, on which velvet cuffs are

## DIAMONDS IN MONTANA.

Immense Field of the Precious Stones Believed to Have Been Located in That State.

The discovery of an immense dismond field in the northeastern part of Fergus county, Mont., has caused excitement among the prospectors of Spotted Horse and Maiden.

When the report reached the former place that Tiffany, the New York jeweler, had pronounced the gems of the first water, a party of prospectors started for the Blood Creek country, where the find was made, to locate ground in what was proved to be a genuine diamond field.

Several weeks ago Cliff Doe and another prospector visited the Blood Creek country on a hunting trip, and while there Doe picked up a number of bright pebbles. Attracted by their unsual character, Doe forwarded the stones to the jewelry establishment in New York. A few days ago he received an answer stating that the gems were diamonds of the finest grade.

Blood creek is a small stream in the northeastern part of the county, located in a wild and broken country. A diamond was found in this part of the country about 25 years ago by William Grandall. The genuineness of the find is not in the least doubted at Lewiston.

### AMERICAN MUSEUM ENRICHED

Gift of \$20,000 Enables It to Buy Largest Collection of Butterflee in This Country.

Through the gift of \$20,000 by Dean Hoffman, the Arerican museum of natural history. New York city, will receive the latrest collection of butterflies and moths in this country. This addition will make the museum's collection one of the largest in the world.

Since the death of Dr. Herman Streicker many representatives of museums have visited his former home in Reading, Pa., and strong efforts have been made to obtain his collection for their respective institutions. The heirs, however, said no reduction would be made from the original valuation placed upon the collection by Dr. Streicker, which was \$20,000. Morris K. Jesup, president of the museum in New York city, has received a letter from Dean Hoffman, authorizing him to buy the collection for that sum. The arrival of the Streicker material will increase the museum collection by fully 100,000 specimens, among which are several hundred "types"—that is, specimens originally new to science and from which the first description of the species is made. The museum will receive also the Streicker library.

## JAP STUDENTS' BAGGAGE.

Strange Assortment of Parcels Heralds Prospective Students' Arrival at Chicago University.

A huge trunk tied with rope, two old valises, a box of books and some miscellaneous bundles were left in the doorway of Haskell hall at the University of Chicago the other day with directions that they should be taken care of by President Harper.

For two hours the students picked their way carefully through the pieces of baggage and wondered if a new mummy for the museum had left its luggage outside. The articles all bore the name of Shigera Mohara, but Dr. Harper had gone to Morgan Park. The owner proved to be a Japanese youth who could not speak English. He came and sat with his baggage about the middle of the forenoon and smilingly awaited the advances of the faculty.

Efforts to find out the plans of the Jap were unavailing until Prof. Eri B. Hurlbert, dean of the divinity school, with the aid of some 'sign talk, found that the newcomer intended to attend college. A Japanese student named Osutha was sent for and with his assistance the young man was taken care of and his baggage transferred to North hall.

Cost Their Weight in Gold. An ingenious arithmetician, writing in the London Speaker, makes the following calculation in comparing the weight in flesh of the Boers and the cost in gold of the war: Assuming that the Boer army proper contained originally about 22,870 men, averaging in weight 154 pounds, and accepting the estimate of Mr. Lloyd George, the pro-Boer member of parliament, that the war will eventually cost England some \$2,000,000,000, he makes the discovery that the whole of the Transvaal army might have been weighed out in the scales and barely equal the weight in gold which will be required before they are all led into death of captivity.

France Has Voting Machine. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, of France, in his visit to Toulon, evinced interest in an invention of the chief. navaleonstructor of the arsenal there -a voting machine, looking somewhat like a cash register, and said to possess every advantage, guarnteeing secrecy, preventing repeating, and enablingilliterate persons to vote easily. It does away with all writing and scratching. Five tickets, each having 26 names, may be voted simultaneously, straight or mixed. The results, counted automatically, immediately appear on the dials at the back of the

machine. Sign of Progressive Age. The Michigan peach crop has already been ruined by the fost. The age is geting faster and faster, exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald. Presently the peach crop will be getting ruined two or three years in advance.

# SHOWLARGEGROWTH

Churches of the Country Add Many to Their Enrollment.

The Increase During 1901 Was 2.67 Per Cent., or Greater Than the Cain in Population, Which Was 2.18 Per Cent.

Statistics of the growth of the churches of the United States in 1901 and the order of denominational rank in 1890 and 1901 have been completed by Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, who was in charge of the religious statistics of the United States census of 1890. At the end of 1900 there were 27,-

360.810 members of all churches in the United States, according to Dr. Carroll's figures, and 28,090,637 at the end of 1901, a gain of 730,027, or 2.67 per cent., or greater than the gain in population, 2.18 per cent., the annual rate of increase in population from 1890 to 1900. The Catholics lead with a present membership of 9,158,741, a gain of 468,083. Dr. Carroll rates the increase in Roman Catholic membership as too high, and regards the figures as those of the growth of several years in a large proportion of the dioceses. The percentage of growth in the Protestant Episcopal church, 4 per cent., Dr. Carroll regards as large. It is, next to the Roman Catholic, the largest growth of the year, and was greatest in the eastern cities. The accessions to the Protestant Episcopal church were from Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and other denominations rather than from the nonchurch public.

The Disciples of Christ, whose membership is almost wholly in the middle west, has almost doubled its followers since 1890. Of Christians, Dr. Carroll says that he took his statisties from the mother church at Boston, while his figures are much less than some scientists claim. The statistician found 22 different kinds of Lutherans in the United States. The total Lutheran growth last year was 36,101, much of which was in the independent synods, that of Iowa alone being 21,000, while others lost heavily. Of his own body, the Methodists, he says that with a total membership of 2,762,691 the Methodists north increased but 16,500. Last year, however, many evangelical movements in which Methodists led were undertaken, and it has been claimed that 600,000 new members were brought in. It is Dr. Carroll's belief that there are 300,000 Mormons in or about Utah, and it is stated that 65,-000 converts were made last year by 1,400 missionaries in the east. A fact brought out by Dr. Carroll is the tenacity of religious bodies, no matter what the discouragement. There are 12 kinds of Presbyterians. In 1900 the twelfth kind had only one minister and a handful of members. Last year the minister died, but the handful of members are still faithful, and probably will remain so. They call themselves Reformed Presbyterians in the United States and Canada.

## BUFFALO BECOMING EXTINCT.

Steps Necessary to Preserve the American Bison in Yellowstone National Park.

According to reports received from the Yellowstone National park, the buffalo held within its confines is rapidly disappearing, and unless congress makes further provision threatens to become extinct. New blood must be introduced into the little herd of bison frequenting Geyserland. Last winter but 18 buffaloes remained in the Hayden valley of the former herd of 30. The specimens that now exist lack the strength of their former hardy predecessors and are barely able to withstand the rigors of the winter.

Elk are reported more numerous than any other animal in the park. There are at least 50,000 of them within the park limits. Antelope, too, are numerous, especially in the valley of the Gardiner river, where a band of 1,000 is sometimes seen.

It is urged that a fence be built across the Gardiner canyon, as the animals, having lost the greater part of their fear for man, wander across the park limits and become a prey of the hunters.

Boy Gives His All to Charity. Master Michelin, ten years old, the wealthy son of a shoe manufacturer of Paris, got as a Christmas gift a \$4,000 automobile made purposely for him on condition that he would spend the holiday week in distributing free shoes among the children of the tenement districts. Consequently the automobile started loaded several times daily. In five days 5,000 pairs of shoes had been given away. The shoe manufacturer thought that was enough, but the boy became so impressed with the unsuspected misery he had discovered in the course of his charity tour that he asked permission to sell his automobile in order to buy more shoes. The parents let him do so, in order that the child might have the satisfaction of personal charity and sacrifice.

A Possible Explanation. Mrs. Patrick Campbell says she finds that American ladies are the happiest in the world. Perhaps, suggests the Chicago Record-Herald, those with whom Mrs. Patrick has been associating have had unusual luck of late in keeping their cooks.

Hard to Break Away. In Boston they still have lectures! on Kipling. How those people do eling to a fad, exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald, when they have ouce given themselves up to it!

## LITTLE SAVINGS THAT COUNT.

How to Use Up the Odds and Pads and Left-Overs to the Best ... Advantage.

If you happen to have a cup or two of dressing left from a turkey, spareribs or weal, use it in stuffed peppers, which make a delicious cold weather dish. Cut the stem end from a pepper, remove all the seeds and pith from the inside and fill with the dressing. Set in a granite dish and coat each pepper with melted butter. Bake until brown and shriveled. Serve with potatoes as a meat course. If there is not enough dressing on hand to fill the peppers, mix with any tasty left-overs which may be in the refrigerator, such as celery, cold oysters small remains of ment or poultry, boiled chestnuts or hard-boiled eggs. Any of these ought to be chopped fine, then break them up in the dressing and mix lightly with a fork, saya Good Housekeep-

In large groceries and cracker factories it is possible to buy broken crackers at less than half the retail price. They may not be presentable enough to serve when company arrives, but they fill a large variety of uses, Half the bulk of them are half-crackers, slightly broken or misshapen. They may be picked out and when put in a pretty cracker jar are quite "allowable" at the family table. Save smaller pieces for chowders and puddings, then roll the remainder for cracker dust, which can be used in scalloped dishes, croquettes, forcemeat, fried oysters and dressings.

One of the most economical and tasty cuts of beef is the shoulder clod. It is solid meat, slightly mottled with fat. It is delicious as a pot roast or when cooked as beef a la mode. It provides a large amount of rich brown gravy and when cold cuts in sightly slices. Its last condition may be varied, as savory little stews, hash, minced on toast, or it can be made into croquettes. The shoulder clod cannot be classed perhaps as a cheap meat: it costs from 15 to 18 cents a pound, according to locality, but in the and it proves cheaper because every morsel of it is eatable and tender. As a rule it weighs from eight to ten pounds, and a butcher prefers to sell it in one piece.

If dried mackerel, salmon, halibut or codfish grows very dry, make a rather weak brine of salt and water and freshen the fish in it for 24 hours.

After cooking a tongue, save the water for soup stock. Boil it down, after taking out the meat, till only three pints are left. Use onion, coarse outside stalks of celery and a pinch of thyme for seasoning. Strain and serve with noodles or croutons.

## A SHORT FASHION CHAT.

What Well-Dressed Women Are Wearing Now and What They Will Wear.

As to the muffs-they are simply enormous-perfect "graphie" muffs of our great-great-grandmothers. The three-quarter-length coat.

which is really the new coat of the winter, is seen with many cloth suits and promises to be quite popular. Suits of corduray, which is an inex-

pensive and most durable material, are much liked, and very much worn, by young matrons and girls. These suits answer for all but extremely formal occasions, says Virginia Louis Ralston, in Ladies' Home Journal.

So many blouses and shirt waists are worn that the belt is an important adjunct-in fact, it is attention to just such little details that makes the well-dressed woman, combined with that excellent habit-neatness. Belts are worn in every imaginable

form-that is, as to the sorts and kinds of materials. But many of the new models show belts to match the trimmings of the gowns. In size they are either very narrow or very wide. Some fasten in the back, being laced together with ribbons through round loops of steel.

Just a few words as to hats, which were never prettier, with a simplicity of shape and coloring that is very restful and charming. The low, flat trimming is still the best, and the hats themselves are tilted a wee bit, but the tilt must not be too marked. All sorts of beavers and soft silky felts are worn. Of course, velvet is worn too, but only with one's best frock. Ostrich feathers are becoming luxuries nowadays, so they are kept more strictly for picture hats.

"Dont's" for Young Housekeepers. Don't put butter in your refrigerator

with the wrappings on. Don't use butter for frying purposes. It decomposes and is unwhole-

some. Don't keep custards in the cellar in an open vessel. They are liable to become poisonous. Don't pour boiling water over china

packed in a pan. It will crack by the sudden contraction and expansion. Don't moisten your food with the idea of saving your teeth. It spoils the teeth and you will soon lose them.

Don't use steel knives for cutting fish, oysters, sweetbreads or brains. The steel blackens and gives an unpleasant flavor. Don't put tablecloths and napkina that are fruit-stained into hot soapsuds; it sets or fixes the stains. Re-

acid, washing quickly in clear water.-Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in Ladies' Home Jour-The Effect.

move the stains first with dilute oxalic

Castleton-What's the matter with Clubberly's automobile? It seems a little wild.

Fittleton-He got caught in the country where there was no gasoline and had to use drug-store whisky.-Judge.

WOOD PULP IN NEWSPAPERS.

Material for Printed Sheets Transferred from the Forests to the Mills in the City.

Let us consider how news paper is made in one of the great mills of the Adirondack mountains, where the giant machines, rattling on day after day, never stopping, are scarcely able to supply the demand of a single New York newspaper. The timber, which is felled in the forests of the north in winter, is floated to the mill in the mountain streams by the spring freshets, and piled up in great heaps about the mill buildings, whose many roofs, chimneys and towers form a strange picture in the wilderness against the background of cloud-topped mountains, writes Frank Hix Fayant, in Suc-

By being fed to shricking saws, the spruce logs are cut into pieces that are no longer than a man's arm. "Barking" machines, which have disks of rapidly whirling radial knives, attack the wood, and tear off the bark. To prevent a waste of any part of the timber. an endless chain conveyor carries the bark to the boiler room, where it is fed to the fires. Another conveyor, like the trottoir roulant at Paris, carries the clean log to the grinding room, where a long line of three-horned monsters is waiting for them.

Flumes, beside which men are mera pygmies, bring the mountain torrents rushing down to the grinding-room, feeding the energy of forest cataracts to the great turbines. They have an enormous work to do. Within the iron cases of the three-horned monsters are grindstones of a special hardness, turned by the turbine. The "horns" are hydraulic presses, which force the logs under them against the stones. Thus the wood is ground to pulp, the stones eating away three feet of wood an hour. The engineer tells us that more than 10,000 "horse-power hours" of energy are needed to convert one cord of spruce into pulp, and that the mills use more power than a whole manufacturing city in New England. Gold water flows continuously on the grindstones to prevent the friction setting fire to the wood, and the mixture of ground wood and water which flows Tway from the grinders, as a pinkish, gruel-like fluid, runs over dams and through screens and drying machines. until, a thick mass, it is either put in: storage tanks, in buiks, or formed by machinery into thick sheets that can be rolled up like blankets. It is then ground wood pulp, ready for the paper machines.

The sulphite pulp is prepared in a different way. The logs, when they come from the barking machines, are ent lengthwise, by "splitters," and then ent crosswise, by "chippers," into pieces less than an inch thick. This thickness gives the length of the fiber. A "chipper" with its whirling knives eats, up, a hundred cords of wood in a day. By falling on another "moving sidewalk," the chips are carried away to be screened and then handpicked-to sort out dust and dirt - and then are carried to sulphite "digesters"-monster steel cylinders, with conical ends, standing upright in a row.

# CURIOUS CHIMNEYS.

Some Near London That Are Comstructed After Odd and Grewsome Patterns.

In the neighborhood of Stamford street, in the southeast of London, there is a chimney shaped after the likeness of a huge coffin. It is made up of dark colored bricks, and presents an appearance which is gloomy to the point of depression. This quaint erection, curiously enough, is well-nigh unnoticed by the inhabitants of the district, many of whom are quite unaware of its presence in their midst.

A small music hall in a southern city of France is decorated with a chimney shaped to resemble a man. The figure is attired in frock coat and silk hat while a huge metal tube, painted brown and representing & cigar, reposes in the lips of the queer apparatus. From this "cigar" the smoke issues in great black clouds, and so realistic is the whole contrivance when regarded from the street below that at first sight the spectator is led to believe that a fashionably attired gentleman is enjoying a weed on the theater roof.

Curious chimneys abound in all

quarters of the globe. Perhaps, however, one of the most peculiar chimneys in the world is that which is to be seen in a Roumanian township, and which is known by the name "Death Funnel." It represents a skeleton some 50 feet in height, and is built throughout of gun metal. The shaft is conveyed upward through the spine of the figure, and the smoke issues from the apex of the skull. Veritably, a ghastly chimney, and one would have imagined that the eccentric millionaire who thus adorned his roof top might have hit upon some less grewsome means of enhancing his reputation for extravagant whimsicality.

A Bug That Sleeps in a Lace Gown. Do you want to see a beautiful bug, tucked away for the winter? Go to the nearest sycamore tree and lift up a small piece of its bark from the trunk at about the height of your head from the ground. There lives the lace bug. active in summer, asleep in winter. This tiny creature is only about an eighth of an inch long, and to the naked eye seems simply white. But any ordinary magnifying glass will disclose its beauty. Two long sheets of lace down the back form its wings. Its neck insurrounded by an Elizabethan ruff of lace. It wears a lace cap on its head. If you admire lace gowns here is a real one, fresh from the hand of the Great Weaver .- Ladies Home Journal.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très "franche en Lazisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. L'Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels." I Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edities regulaisme. \$12.001 Rdition hebdomadaire \$3.00.