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HOTEL FASBIONABLE. Installé dans in Belle Ferme de Mij-kaves. Près de Covington, Luc. L'hôtel est bâts sur des terrains élevés, cou verts de pins, de chênes et de magnellas, avec des attes pittoresques eur les bords du Bogue Falays L'endroit est l'un des pins sains et de-plues beant de la courtée. Puite artésies, étc. Chambres memblées des plus confortables et à neuf.

neur. Cuisine française. Une voiture de l'hôtel prend les voyageurs s ramène à la station de Covington. les ramène à la station de Covingten.

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La " ter avril....

Ter avril....

Philadelphia Dental Rooms Coin Canal & Bourbon, du dessue du R. E LEE HAI

## FOR COLD WEATHER. | out with seven gores. One band of fur

DAME FASHION COMPLACENTLY AWAITS ITS COMING,

ors—An Olive Green French Broadcloth Gown - Velvet - French Girdles - Nov Watets and Blomes.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.] That summer is gone and cold weather not far away is brought forcibly to mind when one sees the first for trimmed gown. I was looking regretfully at the ast of the exquisite lawns and other filmy stuffs which have made the summer girl the theme of many a poem and admiring group. These dainty thin stuffs now lie carelessly huddled on the bargain counter reduced to somethingor-another-nine cents. Hands roughen by toil now finger the delicate fabrics and toes them aside as "out," and then the scorners of organdies and their ilk turn to the winter display. Sic transit gloria mundi! The king is dead; long live the queen of fashion!

Now it is wool, silk and velves in place of the sheer mulis and muslins, and, given a few days to recover from the shock of sudden change, we shall



VELVET AND FUR TRIMMED GOWNS. soon be expressing our admiration of the warm and cozy winter girl, with her rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes. I think I have mentioned the different shaggy and woolly effects on the different standard and novelty goods. Today I found a very odd and new weave that is very rich and handsome. It is woven in two colors—a warm reddish brown the black over the surface and is thrown up in tiny black knobs, and these form small diamonds, with no brown show ing more than a line in width upon any part. The whole effect was one of rich but quiet elegance. There were other undertints—almond green, blue, red, etc.—but none had the same warfith of

tone as the brown.

While I think of it, I will mention that I see a great deal of brown, all with a warm orange or saffron tint. which is more comforting than the rather hard snuff browns seen last. Chestnut brown is brought out in eatins with great richness of quality. all the other standard mixtures, are seen in capes and other wraps, and also in the great doubled blanket shawls which will be so stylishly worn this winter. These are in small checks, in two tones or colors, or with a plain center and plaid border, or all large plaid in clan colors, though rarely the brightest. They are fine in texture, and when properly worn are extremely stylish. They are very valuable as a wrap for travel ers, as they are susceptible to so many

hanges.
Velvet in dresses is superb, and if poscess form is the best to display a fine figure, but even a princess could not be handsomer than one shown me today. The skirt was so cleverly sewed an made that no seam was visible, and it fitted smoothly over the hipe and hung in two deep folds in the back. All around the skirt, in low festpons, was a band of extra rich cream white satin sewed with jet beads in a slender but graceful pattern. The dress was a rich chestnut brown. The waist fitted closely lace above a rush green girdle. There was a border of the white satin and a flaring collar of the same. The collar was simply bound with valvet, while were unique. The upper position was of the satin, beaded, and the lower of the settle. A fancy lace cravet bow at the throat finished it. The whole costume was most closest. With this there was a Duchecs d'Uses hat of business and business of the property of the proper a Duchees d'Uses hat of brown velvet, with a frill of black silk mull and a real bird of paradise. All are not real that perch upon hats and bonnets, for



French art has imitated the priceles birds so closely that it needs an expert

to tell which is what. While it is rather early for furs in the general acceptance of the term, fur trimmings on different garments may be displayed after the 1st of October. saw an olive green French broadcloth dress trimmed with three bands of dyed beaver. The skirt was

was put as the bottom, another 12 inches above and a third 12 inches below the waist. All these completely encircled the skirt. The coreage was round, and at the waist line there were four and as the wast into the water was of the cloth slashed and lapped on the left side under a fancy head. The sleeves had three small puffs. The rest

The hat to wear with this was of brown felt with bronze roses and three empire The girdle is becoming very popular shapes and fancies. It is very becoming to slender figures. The Louis XVI corsages, coats and basques are still in fa-vor. The sleeves are tight in most cases, with jockeys, frills or some sort of ex-transons matter set on to blind the eyes. House gowns will have trains, varying only by the wearer's tests. Nearly all bodices have points in front, and many have the corselet, but this is such an extreme fancy it cannot gain a foothold here. Double skirts are often seen, and about seven out of every ten dresses have some sort of foot trimming. White oloth sewed with fine soutache used as bands is one of the most striking as well

as elegant trimmings possible to imagipe. A very elaborate corsage to a tan cloth gown had a five folded girdle with a maiss vest above. This girdle and the puffs on the shoulders were of rush green faille. There was a short Eton jacket of the green, with the lapels faced with green satin. There was a figaro of olive green velvet, and the two jack-ets were bordered with gold braid. A terra cotta wool armure had the front out away to show a tucked vest of tan fatin, and the whole was ornamented with gilt buttons and embroidery. A French blue corsage in nun's veiling had the front it shirred taffets, with two frills of white lace arranged like bretelles. The sleeves had scanty little puffs at the top, with white lace where they joined the sleeves. The tendency ore to have mur waists and basques and to ornament them in the most lavish manner than to have the delightful French waists, but both they and the blouse will have their votaries. A dainty design in a foulard had both waist and skirt laid in full box plaits all around. The sleeves were made in the same way. A frilled lace yoke and pointed lace girdle finished the pretty

## THE NEW WOMAN, or

HENRIETTE ROUBSEAU.

She Builds Her Kingdom of Heaven I Her Earth Life.

Most people have queer ideas of heaven. They think that we shall die and suddenly change into beautiful, dazzling angels, instantly becoming sweet tempered and pure and gentle and perfect, as well as be entirely happy forever thereafter. Such a transformation would be no more possible than for a tiger to be suddenly transformed into a We shall never reach the kingdom of heaven, though we die a thousand times, till we grow into it. What would the average woman, with her weakness of will, her petty treacheries, her little falsehoods, her sneering at and criticis ing of her friends behind their backs, her bad temper, her envy of other women herself, her revenge for little slights and great ones, her cherished grudges, her giving down to years of gloom and despondency and her whining over disappointments, do in heaven? Angels alone make a heaven, and until a woman something of an angel in her earth life she can by no possibility associate with anyhow? It is merely the slipping off of same as we were before, with all our and that is exactly how we shall be nshered into the hereafter. Therefore let us begin and perfect ourselves here. It is the only way to enter heaven after we are dead. Let us first of all clear our minds of every evil thought and passion. Let us learn to control our temper perfectly. Let us ousy, malice or pride. It will take years to do this, but it will furnish us an improving occupation all the year velvet, with narrow chatelaine cuffs of spring of all old age and decrepitude given to her. Look at her and take warning. Let it be the task of your life to fit yourselves here for the kingdom of heaven. Be gentle and sincere and kindly. So shall you really inaugurate the kingdom of heaven on earth.

There is nothing more delightful or more reasonable than to see mother chaperoning their daughters on bioyck parties. The mother who cannot ride a wheel does not know how much fun both she and her daughters miss.

ers in the political campaign than there ever were before. Mary Elizabeth Least is actually the great gun of her party oratorically. Helen Varick Boswell is regularly employed to organize and in-struct women's Republican clubs. Mrs. struct women's Republican clubs. Mrs. Elisabeth Sheldon Montgomery is speaking brilliantly in the New England es, while Margaret Ingels, a young girl, is one of the champions of the ocratic party in Kentucky. There

Li Hung Chang thinks bicycling for women is immodest. All people with Chinese minds think the same.

Miss Glen Byrne is a most successful commercial traveler. Her specialty is women's ready made dresses. From city to city she travels, raking in orders for her employers, dollars for herself and golden opinions from all.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

MRS. E. K. HASKELL.

A question I am often asked is how it s that I, a woman, can earn \$10,000 fees when so many of my sex, who are highly educated and energetin, are not able to been a living and are being supported by others. People wonder if am not different from other women, if of the chatelaine sleeve was of velvet my temperament and mentality are not nnusual. I do not think so. For the information of these and others who may take an interest in the career of a woman who has made something of a success in life I will give some of the outlines of my beginnings. As a girl I had an ambition to acquire knowledge for its own sake. Dissatisfied with the education which I obtained in my country home, commenced the study of Greek while teaching a little country school up among the hills of New Hambshire. I fitted for college under great disadvan-girl who is about to begin earning her tages, but was able finally to enter Bates college at Lewiston, Me., in 1880. I paid my way through that institution, graduating with honor four years later,

with the degree of B. A.

However, the study and the work necessary to secure the funds to pay the expenses of the course had broken down my health, and I was ill with nervou prostration for nearly a year and a half Convinced that a knowledge of law would be of great service to one in attending to one's own business affairs, borrowed law books and read them at first with this end only in view. Gradually, however, I became more and more absorbed in the study, and having obtained catalogues from the great law schools l took a regular course of reading. My funds failed me about this time; and accepted a position as professor of their oric and elecution in an Iowa normal college. Three years later I came to Helena, where I continued to teach. In-

sistant Attorney General of Mon-ARTISTS' MODELS.

house-Hours of Work and Pay-Ballet

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.] Among the throngs of young workingwomen crowding the business sections of every large city there are alwave some who attract particular notice by the striking beauty of their figures and the perfect fit of their close fitting gowns. It is easy for the city denizen familiar with all types to pick them out as cloak models The large wholesale houses when

sold employ them.
"It must be easy," thinks the pretty

paid, fatiguing business with as many drawbacks as favorable conditions. garment can be seen to advantage, a almost all ready made clothes are a lit

and cost proportionately more.
A cloak model should be about 5 fee 6 at most, have broad shoulders which she carries well a bust of about 87 inches, a waist of about 28 and hips abou stead of a vacation, I spent my summer in a law office, and that decided me in be either too long waisted or short

YOUNG WOMEN AS GARMENT AND

gowns, jackets and fur garments are

pretty clothes." But it is not so easy. It is a well

A goddesslike creature of 5 feet 10, or a perfectly formed little beauty of the shepherdess type, can never be a cloak model no matter how arithmet ically correct her proportions may be A figure of medium size or a little over is required. On such a model a large tle larger than medium size. This al lows for alteration to a smaller figure while the styles required for women of amazonian build must be made to order



MRS. ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL

selecting my career. Resigning my po | waisted. Her hand must reach a little sition, I was soon able to pass my examination and was admitted to the bar. Out of her good salary of from \$15 to Here arose an obstacle, however, which \$18 per week she must wear gowns taxed my best efforts to surmount. Women were not allowed to practice, and I introduced and worked for a bill which after great opposition was passed, chestnut brown. The waist fitted closely across the back, without seam. The front was out away to allow a vest of profession and have earned large fees. 10. Sometimes a whole day is devote Whether I received the largest fee ever to one purchaser, a large buyer fro One was of \$10,000, and others were in during the inspection our cloak mode the form of mining property the value of has to try on dozens of garments, re doubtedly very valuable. In politics, may be inspected and do her best to while I have never sought office, I have received distinction. Four years ago I for attorney general, and it was three weeks after the election before it was known which candidate had been successful. My successful opponent appointed me his assistant, and I have held the office ever since. The general and I were married a little over a year ago. No such outcome of the matter was contemplated by either of us at the

time of my appointment, I am sure. This year I was elected a delegate to the Populist convention at St. Louis, being the first woman over so honored in Montana. I am also a member of the national committee. In answer to numerous requests for advice on the subject, I will say that I think that the vo cation of law is a good one for wome who are willing to work early and late in the interests of their clients, and who will give attention to details, no matter how unimportant they may seem to be A woman taking up the profession of law should have a logical and reasoning mind. She should have a good educatio and should have already learned the inthe entire mind force on the work in hand. She should also possess a good

share of sound common sense With these qualifications a woman should succeed in law as well as a man. but when we think of the great number of men who never attain success w must not be surprised if women, bright and clever though they may be, should also fail. ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL.

which show her figure and are the

the only woman lawyer in Montana. I o'clock, assist in getting the stock in have been unusually successful in my order and be ready to see customers by 10. Sometimes a whole day is devoted some other section of the country, and which I cannot give, but which is un volve like a dummy so that all sides of her good carriage and her beauty of was nominated on the Populist ticket face, if she possesses this, as she fre

This never ceasing putting on an taking off, revolving and pacing are ex tremely monotonous-more monotonous even than the selling at a counter wher a thousand different faces come and go The salesroom offers no variety, and the remarks of the one or two customer have a wearying similarity as garmen after garment is criticised and dispose

Favorable points of the business ar the short hours, as many of these house have no work for the model after b o'clock during the week and frequently permit a more early departure on Sat urdays. The salary is large compared cupations. While the work has a same oss that is wearying it permits of rest ful intervals and generally a decent amount of time for lunch. Other drawbacks sometimes met with are the close contact with the buyers nec the sale of a cloak. It is nothing for a man to take a model by the arm, turn her around and pass his hand over the garment when on her to assure himself of the smoothness of the fit. All this can be done in a way to give no offense, but sometimes the "fresh" man, who crops up at intervals in every large comm nity, comes along and in some way turns the necessary familiarity into an insult.

However, the position of cloak model can be held successfully by any young

GOOD FIGURES ONLY. | not oversensitive nor on the qui vive for insult, who has a proper amount of independence and spirit visible in her personality, and who possesses a cool,

iscriminating brain. Too often the girl with a pretty figure and no money drifts to the stage and becomes a figurante in a big ballet. To any one who knows anything about the seamy side of footlight life she awakens pity—a poor, little moth, caught by glare and bound to have her wings singed. Temptations are met here under which the hardiest morals totter and hardships to undermine the most bound-

Rosina Vokes once gave sound advice to a stagestruck girl which may be

"You see me in the sunlight, you poor, little dear. I have a big parasol



A CLOAK MODEL AT WORK. over my head, and I am just about eave the stage to walk in the garden. How romantic! How fascinating! But remember—the sunlight is only limelight—there is no garden—instead as chinist who is pulling up ropes, and I bold my skirts well out of the dirt while waiting for the next cue to go

This gives a good idea of the two sides to stage life. Coryphees and figurantes all a-dazzle in spangled tights, weaving wreaths of roses and changing com fiame color to primrose under the rays fiting from a prismatic hued lamp, are good to look at and seem very happy. But go behind the scenes and see what the figurante must endure when the curtain is down. She is one of a legion, huddled in a narrow, stifling space, penned like sheep, or driven into wait ing lines by a manager who must be gruff it seems to be obeyed. Sometimes she is sworn at. She is a tired, perspiring, very human creature with rouge smeared over her foolish little face and black rings from grease paint under her tired mustin. The spangles which blazed like jewels are only tin. No bue thinks her omantic. If she faints she's charged for it, as if it were a luxury she had per-

The temptations of the stage life to the figurante seldem come from behind the scenes. It is all hard, unlovely business there; but if her face attracts some wonth in the audience who has more money than brains, or if she is drawn into unsavory intimacies with roues by some of her already sophisticated companions, the story which is always born in sunshine and ends in darkness is

The figurante receives a weekly salary of \$10. This does not apply to girls who dance or sing, but simply to those who are selected because of graceful figures to fill in a stage picture where

Another occupation requiring a beau that of artist's model. Studio life is so varied and depends so much upon the temperament of the artist as an individual that it is hard to describe it in a few peragraphs. There are some facts, how-ever, the same everywhere. A woman may be either tall, medium

or petite for this life, provided her figure is good of its style. She may be a "society" model and only pose in fash ionable gowns for artists who illustrate books and magazines, and in this case her figure may be faulty enough actually, provided she is graceful and wears

Perhaps she is renowned for some special beauty. A model will often sit for the shoulders alone, and I know of one whose perfect arm undraped from the shoulder has appeared in many canvases where she has had no acmaintance whatever with the rest of the figure. These "society" and draped models

receive about \$1.50 an hour. But some times a model who poses well becomes a secessary to an artist or soulptor that she appears in all his work and gets known s his "style"—as, for example, the Junolike type running through all of shown between starved and nourished the late Mr. Gibson's work. In instances like this an artist gives the model a generous salary, controls all per services and has her at his beck and all when he feels an inspiration. Only one out of every dozen models can or will pose for the nude. This re-

quires more beauty of figure than the ther styles of posing, and few women. except those who have been trained to life from childhood, successfully adopt it. In most cases the identity of e or two artists. These models reoeive \$8 and sometimes \$4 per bour, but fortable attitude, is most trying to the nerves and muscles. Some attitudes, M. like a body poise in the act of running, where the burden of the body is thrown comes populur. Grace, some artistic ment as to allow of teaching these sympathy and physical endurance are truths to youth, and so bringing about the sympathy and physical endurance are ment for women. KATE JORDAN. plane.

A HOME CONGRESS.

The Five Weeks' Study of Diet Seen to So far as it is possible to forecast future events, the home congress, to be opened in Cotillon hall, Boston, Oct. 5,

Two years ago Mrs. Ellen A. Rich-

ardson, widely known as an art repre-

s an assured success.

entative at both the Chicago and Atsuta expositions, and, besides an artist f repute an enthusiast on the subject of diet as essential to health, instituted the first course of dietary lectures. In the intervening time she has worked so industriously and to such good purpose that widespread enthusiam has been aroused and ardent coworkers have come forward by the score. In her own words: "More knowledge on the princi-ples of how to live, how to nourish, will decrease crime, poverty and incomplete human beings. When we think of the starved natures, born starved, and of the starved bodies, born starved, is there any wonder that asylums, hospitals and prisons deplete our treasuries? Some of the money put into primary and gram-mar high schools and college education diverted to elementary leasurs of how to feed and run our own engines would be well spent and would open a prospect of a balance to the credit of the governnent." And believing all this and more she has spared neither time nor strength.

Theurapeutics of diet, that science which teaches how far food may be made a cure, is far too little unders It is hoped that the congress in its influence upon the people will do much toward bringing about reform. In order to simplify and to classify the immense amount of matter, the allotted time of five weeks has been divided into one each for physical, mental, moral and esthetic development and the discussion of sociological problems.

From 10:80 until 12 each morning

valuable addresses on life and character development as influenced by food will be given by experts. At 3 o'clock each afternoon there will be competent addresses on the influence of cooking in food and the effect of various foods upon health, in place of the mere expo ition of recipes usual on such occasions At 7:45 each evening there will be

ecture, illustrated by stereopticon views.
While all of these will be of interest to thoughtful foil and, above all, to mothers and heads of families, it is probable that the afternoon lectures will be most absorbing. We are only now beginning to appreciate the influence of nonrishment upon all forms of develop ment, and the opportunity to hear the most advanced theories and to study actual facts is one to be hailed with en thusiasm. Whether or not the ultimate aim of the promoters of the congress, the teaching of the fundamental principles of food economy in the public schools, is ever reached, the fact of the discussion being held by men and women of fenewa is an important step. By means of a complete apparatus the process of digestion will be clearly shown why "one man's poison may be another man's food." Varying occupations and pursuits will be taken up and discussed

and the problem of how to meet the spe-cial demands of each discussed at length. To many if not to most people the various processes by which feed be comes bone, muscle, blood, are enigmas It is boned to make all such matters so clear and simple that all who hear will comprehend and that the seed so sows will bear abundant fruit. Prominent on the list of lecturers are Professor O. T. Atwater, Lia D. of

Wesleyan university, who is in charge of the government investigations in the laws of nutrition and the economy of the food of man; D. C. Gilman, L.L. D. president of Johns Hopkins university.

A. C. True, Ph. D., director of the office of the experiment stations, United States department of agriculture; J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture; C. W Dabney, LL. D., assistant secretary of agriculture, and president of Tennessee miversity; William T. Harris, L.L. D., United States commissioner tion; Carroll D. Wright, chief of bureau of statistics, and F. Hamilton Cushing,

fessor Wiley, all of the Smithsonian institution. Washington. During the second week food as seans of mental development will be freely discussed and many interesting proofs of how the brain is nourishe will be adduced. Dr. Arthur MacDon ald, specialist in the United States board of education, will not only deliver his own lecture, but expound the truths learned from his marvelous instruments as well. By their aid the finer emotional forces of human nature can be accurately gauged and the difference

Professor Lester F. Ward, Dr. O. T.

Nason Hon G. Browne Goode at

brains as well as bodies. The third week moral developmen will be studied and there will be interesting reports from active workers as well as lectures. The effect of food upor crime and the relation of properly nour ished minds and bodies to decadent tendencies will open up much that is

The fourth week will be given over to the sesthetic side of life, and all the many phases of the subject will be ably models who pose for the nude is known presented by those recognized as authorouly to studio habitnes, and often only ities. The last and fifth week will have two subdivisions, each of three days. The first will be occupied by the Nathe opportunities for employment are tional Council of Women, of which small compared with what Europe of Mary Lowe Dickenson is president. small compared with what Europe of Mary Lowe Dickenson is president. fers. All posing, even in a seated, com-J. Farmer and Dr. Lewis S. James, A.

In establishing the home congres Mrs. Richardson had in mind all topics on one foot, becomes agony after a few; that pertain to home life. Regarding moments, and many rests are necessary. the food and nonrishment of the body The model who can hold a pose without as the foundation of mental, moral and the food and nourishment of the body a suggestion of movement and who re-quires the smallest amount of rest be- to so excite interest in higher development as to allow of teaching these sesary for the work. It affords more maturity fit to deal with more ad leisure than almost any other employ- vanced conditions of life in its highest

CHEMINS DE FER.



Péparte.
Express de la Califor

la Califormie No 20.9-15 a.m. No 19....6:45 p. m. Malle rappide du Texas et du Mexique No 18.8:35 p. m. No 17....6:55 a.m. Failiaman Esuffee Drawing Room Nicepets Nos 19 et 20 entre la Nouvelle Orlean, Los Angelos et San Francisco. Nos 17 et le entre la Nouvelle Orlean, Los Nouvelle Orleans, Los Angelos et San Antonio; San Antonio et la ville de Maxico.

TAZOO Mississsippi Valley co.

| Départs | Arrivés, | Memphis et points io | 620 p.m. | 10 30 a.m. | 70 kbshurg & Bateher. 8 10 a.m. | 530 p.m. | Baton Rouge Accom ...3:15 p.m. | 1 (100 a.m. Trains solides avec Char-Dortoirs Puliman de ia Nouvelle-Orléans a Vicksburg et de la Nouvelle-Orléans à Memuhis et

Tous les Trains Quotidiens. Le Buresu des Efficts, coin des rues St-Char-les et Commune.

A. H. HANSUN, Gen. Pass. Agt. W. A. EELLOND. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. 21 mas.



Trains Elégants-Vestibules Eclairés au Gaz.

No 6
Part de la N. Oriceans 3.20 p.m. 7.30 a.m.
Arrive à Meridian ... 9.50 p.m. 3.10 p.m.
Part de Meridian ... 10.00 p.m. 5.90 p.m.
Arrive à Dimingham 2.45 a.m. 1.90 p.m.
Arrive à Chattanonya 7.90 a.m. 4.25 a.m.
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