GROWTH OF INCINERATION.

wace of a Name Has Brought the Method of Disposing of the Dead Into Favor.

There acems to be a steady if small gain in the popularity of cremation as a method of disposing of the remains of the dead, if the figures of the Dremation Society of England furnish a criterion. Ita last annual report shows 301 cremations at Woking, in the swieinity of London, as against 240 in 2000. The entire sanity of cremation as a common sense method of doing as necessary thing is bound to commend 36 sooner or later to the balance of power in the court of public opinion. Oties and towns in all civilized counaries will as a rule steadily grow in size. and steadily increase in number, and the problems of pure water and pure sk will become urgent enough to give a certain repelling quality by and by to the thought of putting the remains of loved ones underground, where they will decay and assist to injuring the health of the living, says the New York

We think it absurd that native pub-Me opinion in India should ever have frequired that a widow burn herself on the funeral pile of her husband, but we are not without our own absurdities in the line of sacrificing the living to the memory of the dead. The subturban cemetery itself is often as truly one of them as the baring of one's head during the committal service at the grave on a cold day is another. Every one cannot afford to buy time-proof metallic caskets, or to bury the dead in comented vaults of rock sepulchres, and consequently wooden caskets deposited in earth-bound graves will be the bodily destiny of most of us for some years to come. But there is nothabsurd in believing that when pub-Me opinion reverses itself and compels the abandonment of sepulture in earth. cremation will come to the front as simpler and less expensive than the metal casket and the stone tomb.

At present the conservative way of Booking at it is partially influenced by the name "cremation" itself, which literally means burning. In this sense it tis a misnomer, for the body cremated is not burned, but merely reduced to makes by the action of dry air. "Incineration" would be a better term. And we venture to say that there is no more suservative opposition to incinerasion now than there would be to the present ordinary method of burial if Incineration were the general custom and if some one were to propose that Abe dead be put in wood coffins and Bowered to more or less crowded subderranean strata in auburban cemeter-Sec. If we have come to contemplate The present process of physical disso-Sution after death with indifference "there is nothing that we cannot get wed to by and by.

INDIAN GIRLS' RICH DRESSES.

Contumes of the Most Wealthy City Belies.

Indian women in Greenland dress more expensively than the richest twomen in New York or Paris, says * the New York World.

Frequently the wardrobe of a semisavage Ingoit girl on the east coast consists of furs which would sell any day on Broadway for \$10,000. Grundeman, the explorer, tells of one Greenland belle who wore a dress of sealskin, with a hood of that rarest of furs, the silver fox.

There was an elaborate fringe of wolverine tails, while the garment was fined with the fur of young sea

The average value of the dresses worn by Indian women on the Columhis and Fraser rivers is \$750.

Graul saw a Dyak girl with a goldwen corset. It consists of 40 solid gold rings, the smallest about the waist. the others increasing gradually in size over bust and hips. The corset represented the value of the girl's dowry and made her the most popular bella -of the tribe.

Nootka women spend from six to eleven years in the weaving of a sleeve-Bess mantle of cypress fiber to be worn ≠on state occasions.

Chilluck women have acquired the art of weaving fabrics from the furof animals. The process is extremely tedious, and if paid for in gold the price of one dress would be enor-T MOUIS.

Sadong girls frequently ornament their dresses with 35 to 50 pounds of gold and silver.

A feather cloak manufactured by an Indian woman far in the interior of Brazil sold recently in London for .\$5,000. Nicaraguan natives frequentway weave their clothing of pitka, or silk grass, the most valuable textile - abric in the world.

Sazacione Bogs.

The dogs in central Borneo, it seems, when wishing to cross a river. have considerable difficulty in doing so, owing to the fact that alligators and them very toothsome morsels. .They, therefore, collect on the banks and make a terrific noise by barking and yelping as loudly as they can. The alligators are attracted to the spot by the moise and the dogs, as soon as they see that their bait is successful, set off up the bank at top rspeed and cross higher up. A Borneo taraveler states that he has watched this maneuver times without number.N. Y. Times.

Served Him Right. Mrs. Grant Mrs. Tower's dis--wharged her milkman, Mrs. Turner You don't mean it!

"Was his milk poor? "Not that I have heard. He in-

esisted upon being paid, or he would & liver no more milk "

"O, well, that being the case, Mrs. Wower did just right,"--Boston Era uncript.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

In the Very Young and the Aged It la Often a Most Serious Malady.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the membrane lining the air tubes in the lungs. It may be acute or chronic, and may vary through all degrees of severity, from an unpleasant, although quite trivial, complaint to a rapidly fatal illness, says Youth's Companion. The gravity of acute bronchitis depends a great deal upon the age of the sufferer. In the very young and the aged it is often a most serious malady, while in those of middle life it is seldom dangerous unless neglect-

ed, and so allowed to become chronic. The most frequent cause of bronchitis is "catching cold," that is, a general or local chilling of the surface of the body. The cold usually starts in the nose and throat and "works down," or the trouble may begin at once with cough and pain in the chest. Acute bronchitis occurs also as an accompaniment of measles and other diseases, and sometimes is produced by the inhalation of dust or irritant vapors.

The most prominent symptom of an acute "cold on the chest" is cough. This is caused by the secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is accompanied by more or less expectoration. It may be very incessant, occurring in repeated paroxysms, but is always temporarily relieved by the appearance of phlegm.

Pain in the chest is another frequent symptom. This is felt behind the breast-bone in the center of the chest, extending sometimes 'ward one or both sides. It may be sharp at first, but is generally dull and of a compressive character, as if some great hand

were squeezing the lungs. The secretion is at first sticky and difficult to dislodge, but later becomes more fluid, yellower, and is easily expelled. At the beginning, in severe cases, there may be some fever preceded by chilly sensations, but this

does not last very long. Acute bronchitis, like a cold in the head, will often cure itself if the patient will stay in a well-ventilated room with an equable temperature, and restrict his diet for a day or two, taking plenty of cool water to wash out the system, the only medicine need-

ed being perhaps a mild laxative. If the cough is so painful as to call for special treatment, among the best of domestic remedies is the old-fashioned flavseed tea. A mustard plaster not so strong as to blister) on the chest is also of service at the be-

ginning of a severe attack. If the cough persists, or the secretion becomes profuse, in spite of domestic remedies, more strictly medicinal treatment will be called for. In the case of the very young or very old no temporizing is safe, and the physician should be summoned at the

NOT AS EXPECTED.

The Borrowed Example of Juvenile Gentility Was Not Equal to the Occasion. -

"Mrs. Blank has no children of her own, and that may account for the mistake she made," said the fond father, according to the Detroit Free Press. "She is always doing something out of the ordinary, and her latest idea was inviting a number of street arabs to her house to spend the day. Then she came over to bor-

row our young hopeful. "'He is such a perfect little gentleman,' said she, 'that I want him there to set a good example for the rest of the boys who never had any training and are apt to be rude and rough simply because they do not know any better. Now, if you will let me have your little boy I am quite sure that he will have a wholesome effect on the other

hovs. "This pleased my wife and she consented, and although I had serious doubts about the success of the plan, I said nothing.

"Late in the afternoon Mrs. Blank returned our heir and left him on the front porch without comment. Come to think of it, I believe I should have done the same thing, for our olive branch was not a pleasing looking object. Both of his eyes were blacked, his nose bloody and out of shape, and his clothes nearly torn from him. "Well, son, said I, looking him

"'Had three fights, pop, and got licked every time, he announced. 'Mrs. Blank says that I am a little devil; but Swipsey says I will be a little brick when I learn how to uppercut. I asked Mrs. Blank when she was going to give another party, and she said when the moon turned into a friedcake. She seemed mad about something, so I didn't ask her any more

Arrowroot Custard,

This is an excellent custard for a child or for an invalid with delicate digestive powers. Mix three heaped tablespoonfuls of the best Brazilian arrowroot with two cups of boiling milk. Stir it over the fire carefully three or four minutes, take it up, season it with salt (a mere pinch) and beat in an egg and sugar to taste. Cook the custard in a double boiler for ten minutes and pour it in a mould to cool.—N. Y. Trib-

Corn Croquettes, Mix together one pint of grated corn, one pint of stale bread crumbs, one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour and seasoning to taste: make into small croquettes, roll in grated breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat .-- Peopie's Home Journal.

Mankind and the Lover. "All mankind loves a lover" is an old saying. But as a matter of fact, all mankind makes fun of a lover-Atchison Globe.

IN THE REALM OF FASHION.

Fresh Items of Fominine Finery That Make Up the Latest Costumes.

With light gowns the latest fancy for wraps is a long scarf of mousseline de soie, either plain or in fancy design. This is usually tied in a large, soft bow just over the bust, and the ends fall to the hem of the skirt, says a fashion exchange.

In these days of fluffy neck fixings, sashes and scarf ends, no woman need be at a loss for a smart toilette. For if she has only one gown, and that a simple pompadour silk, a black canvas or a tobacco brown laine-sll popular materials of the hour, a bunchy gaudy collet of tulle intermingled with artificial flowers, poppies, roses or violets, will make the plain frock outshine Solomon and his glory.

For a muslin gown it would be difficult to find a prettier model than one made of creamy muslin, with design of tiny mauve pansies. The corsage was in narrow, horizontal tucks alternating with inch-wide Cluny insertion. The full sleeves were similarly tucked and inserted and were gathered at the wrist into bands of the Cluny lace. A mauve taffeta waistband was fastened with two large silver buttons, and the neck was cut square, just showing the throat. The skirt had three six-inch flounces, headed by a narrow gauging and bordered with Cluny lace. Above

each was an insertion of Cluny. Bands of embroidered velvet, cloth, silk or satin are used to edge boleros, walking jackets, the hems of skirts and open-fronted princess frocks, and these strappings in nun's veiling, cashmere, foulard, French batiste, organdie and linen lawn will be seen on summer gowns. The bands will be cut from the edges of the plain fabric

which they border. The very latest novelty in corsets for bathing purposes is made of perforated rubber mysteriously stiffened so that it answers all the requirements

of a genuine corset. Both black and white silk tassels are among the novel features of dress trimming, and we see them arranged in pairs down either side of the front of the bodice on a black and white fortard. Their uses, no doubt, will mul-

tiply later on. Washable petticoats are the leaders. They are made with closely-fitting tops and much befrilled with simple or elaborate trimming of lace and Hamburg edging. Dimity, lawn and nainsook are alike favoed. Except in foulard or pongee the silk petticoat has disappeared for the time being.

BY A PRINTER'S ERROR.

the "Bull" of a Type Closed & Theater and Ruined the Manager.

It very often happens that the imtelligent and soft-eyed compositor flirts with the stilly hours of the night "when the land is in sleep and dream, love," and the next morning he goes to work seeing "as through a glass darkly," and in prime condition to "bull up" the fairest copy that ever came into a printing office, says the

New Orleans Star. An error committed by one of these accomplished nocturnal nightingales while setting up an advertisement might have resulted in a terrible tragedy the other day at Newport News, Va. Alfred Ranos, a vaudeville star, who was featured as the great attraction of the week's bill at the Buckroe Beach theater, refused to appear and delight an expectant audience, and, after making a fruitless search for the manager of the theater with a monkey-wrench, left town. Ranos, it seems, went from Baltimore to Newport News under a contract to play a week at a salary of \$90. His strong suit is to do a comedy act in which he is assisted by a troup of per-

forming bulldogs. When the manager of the theater gave the usual copy to the show printer for the three-sheet bills advertising the week's show, the announcement included the following: "See Al Ranos and his troupe of acrobatic bull terriers." The soft eyes of the intelligent compositor were still shedding some of the beer of the night before, and the announcement appeared on the bills in this way: "See Al Ranos. the acrobatic bull terrier." When the manager discovered the error the bills had been posted all over the city, and as Ranos was an Irishman who did not like to be called a terrier, acrobatic or any other kind, the manager eloped with himself across Hampton Roads, and his friends are trying to discover his hiding place and assure him that Ranos-who is known off the stage as Rafferty-and his performing bull terriers have shaken the dust of Virginia. In the meantime the Buckroe Beach theater is in a state of suspended animation and the printer has a shirt wrapped up and is otherwise prepared to take the foot route north the moment he hears that the theater manager has returned.

Black Current Marmalade.

For this take ripe black currants, and wash thoroughly, removing the stems; stew them very gently, bruising them at first a little in the preserving kettle, to let the juice run out; turn them about frequently, and in about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour they will be tender. About three parts of the juice should be poured off for jelly; the remainder is to be rubbed with the fruit through a sieve. Raving weighed the pulp, let it boil rapidly for about a quarter of an hour, or longer, according to the quantity; then add to every pound of pulp a half pound of powdered loaf sugar and stir it until it is entirely dissolved. Let the marmalade boil briskly for ten minutes, still stirring it frequently; pour it into small pans or pots, and when cold it ought to ent firm and solid .- Ladies' World,

MAN AND HIS DOCTOR. THE QUEEN OF VALOR.

Disease Cannot Always Be Defined, and Drugging Lacks in Certainty.

"The side man now always wants to know too much. He wants to know what is the matter with him when it is not possible to tell him; moreover, he will have an answer, and if not he thinks the doctor an ignoramus and calls in some one clae. On, if men would only think a little more! Any fool can give a name to a disease, if, as is too often the case, the letter satisfieth, lately said Dr. Goodheart before the British Medical association. But what if the name is wrong, and the name determines an important line of treatment? What if the letter killeth? The public will have the disease ticketed, even when there is no means of identification, and, having got a name for his complaint, the patient thinks the physic tumbles out of the same slot, and that between the two he will be cured offhand. There is no idea of doubtnone that the powers of medicine are limited in all sorts of ways, and that waiting for developments or subsidences is the only skillful course. Waiting is described as "Nothing is being done for me," and some one else is called in with a "Can't you do something?"

What is our position in regard to that real and intimate knowledge of the action of the liver, for example, which we require to enable us to treat its diseases? We still give our blue pill and podophyline, and so on, and speak with early innocence of "toucking" the liver, and so still perpetuate the idea that certain remedies go for the liver and increase its various secretions. I don't say this is all wrong, or that the remedies are not valuable in the conditions for which they are given, but all the positive experimental evidence that we possess I think goes to show that remedies are chiefly intestinal in their effect.

Coming then to drugs, why do we give them? To cure disease, you anawer at once, and think the question unnecessary. But wait a minute; drugs are given for several other reasons, some of which are far less free from criticism. Sometimes because the patient will not be happy till he gets them; sometimes to hide our ignorance, or to mark time while we watch and wait; and then we often give drugs as an experiment, in the hope that they may do good. All treatment by drugs is more or less of an experiment. That we cannot help. So long as one man differs from another it must be so. Many an ailment badly needs a remedy, and who knows but what in each new drug some human ill may find alleviation? What I would discountenance is the giving of drugs by rule of thumb.

ABANDONING THE PROBE.

New Counidered Not Only Superfluous But Frequently Dangerous. ·

Experience of surgeons in the war of the rebellion went a long way toward inducing the abandonment of the probe as a surgical instrument. The best surgeons abandoned it completely in wounds of the brain. They said that the probe made a new wound in the soft substance of the brain and caused a new shock; whereas, if the wound were properly drained and left to heal naturally, the bullet would become encysted and life be saved. Modern practice, if intelligent, has followed that course, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The war in South Africa has enforced the surgical lessons of the war of the rebellion and the Franco-Prussian war. The London Lancet says: "The South African war demonstrated the urgent importance of not exploring wounds on the field of battle, or indeed at any time, unless there is a distinct indication for it. It has shown that elaborate operations are not possible with the present arrangements, at least in field hospitals, neither are they needed in many injuries in which formerly they were considered absolutely necessary. The slighter injuries heat rapidly, simply, and, as a rule, aseptically, with almost a minimum of

treatment." Here is a distinct indication of reaction from the strong tendency to operate for very slight cause. In some rural communities this tendency to operate upon slight occasion is still strong, but it will die out. Vast improvement of the means of operation has naturally led to the rapid multiplication of operations. As surgery advances it will abandon the superfluous, and it would seem that the probe is about to pass as an instrument of general and frequent use.

Widely Scattered Triplets. An old soldier who had served his 21 years was discharged at Portsmouth. He went to the station with his wife and children and demanded three half fare tickets for his three youngest.

"How old are they?" asked the booking clerk suspiciously.

"Elivin years, all av them. They're thriplets," was the answer. "Fine youngsters," said the clerk, "where were they born?"

"Pathrick was born in Cairo, Bridget was born in Bombay and Mickey was born in Madras," was the proud reply. -London Tit-Bits.

Easier. "My dear, how can you object? He is a millionaire." "Yes; but, mamma, he has been

married before." "What of it? I should think you would rather marry a man who was honsebroke."--Judge.

During Performance of a Young Weman in a Bull-Ring in Paris.

A few weeks ago there appeared some alluring advertisements which were empecially attractive to those Parisimne who love excitement, and who had their appetite for such things tlickled by the races of the Rue Pergolese. The attraction this time was a woman. Donna Tancreda, who, made up to resemble a statue, was to await. motionless in the arens, the assault of the bull, and to conquer it by her immobility. At the last moment this performance, which was to have taken place at Enghion, was forbidden. It diid, however, take place in Roubaix. Here is an exact account of what happened, writes a Paris correspondent off the Bultimore American.

At a given signal from the president, the doors of the arena opened and a magnificent carriage appeared, all draped in red velvet fringed with gold. Im this carriage sat Senorita Mercedes del Barte, alias Donna Tancreda.

The "Queen of Valor" is dressed completely in white. Her face and her hair are powdered. The carriage stops just in front of the presiding party, and she gets out smiling and bowing and throws off her mantle, talking wiith the ushers while the attendants armange in the middle of the arena a pedestal of wood about two feet high. When all is ready the impresario addresses the public and begs them to observe the most rigorous silence during the performance. This is indispensable. Then Donna Tancreda mounts the pedestal, helped by the matadors. She crosses her arms and faces the door from which the bull willi emerge. The woman looks exactly like a marble statue. The arena is empty. All the ushers have disappeared behind the barriers and shelters. The deepest ellence reigns in the vast amphitheater. Half a minute passes thus. Then the door opens, and one sees in the shadow the enormous head of the bull Gitano. The spectators hardly breathe. Many of the women cover their eyes with their hamds. It is a terrible moment. The buill is a superbanimal, with a powerfull neck and long, straight horns. He railses his head, looks around, and at once bounds upon the white statue.

Ilt is with the greatest difficulty that one can restrain a cry of horror. one's sensations are too painful, and a long endurance of such emotion would be unbearable. Donna Tancreda is as rigid as marble. The least movement would be fatal to her.

The bull starts back, looks at his strange adversary, and then with a terrible bound rushes up to the pedestal. Anxiety is at its height. But once more the bull stops short without striking. He draws back a few feet, and, taking advantage of this. Donna Tancreda jumps down and rushes behind a screen, while the ushers draw off the built. The people breathe again. A long sigh escapes from all, and then thunders of applause are heard, and the "Oueen of Vallor" gets a tremendous ovation.

IDonna Tancreda, who was born in Paris, has appeared with success at Barcelona, Velentia, Castile, Madrid, Seville and for the first time in France at Roubaix.

HAY FEVER SUFFERERS.

Educated Persons Said to Be the Must Susceptible to the Distressing Affection.

... The only thing that serves to comfort a sufferer from the dread hav fever is the knowledge that persons of more than average intelligence are subject to the disagreeable complaint. This, physicians say, is remarkable and inexplicable, but true. In the late summer and early fall the strange disease begins to work its havoe, and its sufferers, who are able to afford it, take extended trips to the north out of the range of the germ or whatever it is that causes: all the trouble. But the one who suffers the most is the college professor, the teacher or professional mam who has had more than the ordinmry mental training, says the Cleweland Plain Dealer.

On what causes the complaint the doctors are not a unity. The belief is most prevalent that the disease is caused by the pollen of wild or cultivated plants. Roses and other garden flowers have been held reano naible, and so have new-mown hay and goldenrod. The majority of cases, however, have been attributed to a coarse, widely distributed weed, whose botanical name is ambrosia, but which is popularly known as rag weed. This is very abundant along roadsides and in fields and waste places in the latter part of summer. The air becomes laden with the pollen of this and other plants and the pollen causes a vexatious irritation of the mucous membrane when inhaled by those who are predisposed to the malady. English Speaking in Mexico.

The constant growth of knowledge of Huglish here is made evident by the new demand on the part of Mexican you th for books and periodicals in this language. One dealer in books and persodicals in English says that half his customers are Mexicans. They have learned the language with such a degree of thoroughness that they de-

mand English reading. How many people to whom English is a mother tonique buy Spanish books and periodicalsi? The native booksellers say they are very few .- Mexican Herald.

Bural Art Criticism. Impressionist Artist--I paint things

as I see them. Farmer Wayback (kindly)-Do ye,

naow! Don't ye think that mebbe some liver medicine would do ye good?--Somerville Journal.

OLD-TIME HUNTING MATCHES

Form of Shooting Contest That Was Once Popular with New Edmland Sportsmen,

Up to the time of the civil war, and for half a dozen years after it was one of the most popular forms of contests among sportsmen in New England was known as a hunting match. Since 1870 few, if any, of these events have taken place. Doubtless the main reason for this has been the scarcity of game, says the New York

There were several forms of hunting matches. Some occupied only a few hours while others continued a week or more and sometimes the match would be for the best results during the entire season. A match often meant a contest between twosportsmen for half a day. In such a case the contestants usually took opposite directions in their quest for game, meeting at a given place and time. He who had the smaller smount of game cither gave it to the winner

or paid for a treat. The hunting match affording the greatest satisfaction occupied about three days and had from 10 to 50 perticipants upon each side. There was a captain for each side and the secre was computed by means of tables agreed upon. One such table showing the number of points that various kinds of game would count was as follows:

Wild Cat | Crow | Leon | Kingfisher Woodwall Rabbit Red Squirrel Many of the hunters would start

out after coons the night before the match began in order to be upon the field early in the morning. If any infortunate raccion was captured before midnight it is very doubtful if he escaped being counted in justthe same. As each party was kept pretty well informed about the suceess of its opponents the interest was continuous.

In one match word came to one of

the two that an opponent had seeured a bear and two cubs. That counted 1,500 points and meant vietory for them unless something unusual was done at once. One bright fellow took a sack containing about two bushels of pumpkin seeds and went to a cleared lot where crows. were very plentiful. He scattered the seeds about and went away, to return quietly several hours later. As he expected the crown had enten enough to make them very weak, almost unable to fly half a rod, and many hewas able to secure with a stick alone. Many more he shot until he had 36 in all, which made for his side 3,600 points. This stroke of genius won the match for his side.

Frequently the edible game secured upon these occasions was distributed. among the poor in the neighborhood. The crowning event of a hunting match of this order was the banquet. The sportsmen were generally in a physical condition to appreciate a banquet. Oysters were then the greatest delicacy" these people could procure. Cider and cigars were other attractions, while the remainder of the banquets usually consisted of cold meats or such rare game 🗪 bear steak, wild duck or venison.

HOW A FOX WAS FOOLED.

Burled His Prey and Brought Asother Fox to Share in it But It Was Gone.

A gentleman who was out shooting one day came to a river upon which he saw six geese just out of range of his gun. Finding a log to sit on, he determined to wait until they should approach within range. He had not waited long when he saw a fox run down to the shore and stand looking at the geese with longing eyes, says an exchange.

At length the fox turned and went into the woods, coming out presently with a great bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then, keening the moss above the water. himself concealed, he floated among the goese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water and the for soon appeared on the shore, with the goose on his back.

hole made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole be cleared, placed in it the goose and covered it with great care,

He ascended the bank and found a

strewing leaves over it. The fox then left, and while he was away the hunter umburied the goose, closed the hole and resolved to wait the issue. In about half an hour the fox returned with another fox in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried and threwout the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for

some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his his friend.

During the battle the hunter shot them both.

It Baffed Him.

"This pool table," growled the luckless player, "must be built like a woman's dress. I haven't been abla to find a pocket in it for an hour."-Baltimore American.

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