be Assumption of Wisdom with the mission of Deceiving Does Ret Always Deceive.

"A certain profession of dogstiem," says a great surgeon, in an s to medical students, reports American Medicine. "in concutial inthe treatment of the sick. The sickman will allow of no heatancy in the among aktion of disease. He blindly deds that the appearance of knowlcates shall be absolute, however shadwwy and unsubstantial may be the Basis of it." But is this good advice? It is, so far as the patient is concowned, usually true at the time of illman, but there are several other conesiderations which we believe make the advice to the physician the reverse of wise. In the first place there are the patient's relatives and friends. m in hospital practice and in priwate practice among the poor it is not firms that the physician succeeds in hombugging the friends by an asmed dogmatism without the reality at knowledge and conviction. Among Andelligent laymen, far more frequently than is supposed, one will and that any such shem cortainly is est once detected. Doctors make a great mistake when they think their descits really deceive. Then there is the patient who recovers. When he is will the real diagnosis, the changes of dogmatic opinion and medicines, the same thought over, and the doctor is mormed, not loved. This is, in fact, the origin of the famous naw concernling the wish of the devil to become a meak when he was sick, etc. Thirdly, comes the reaction on the dogmatist's character. One cannot dishonestly asse knowledge, and skill, and manhophecy without at last fooling him-melf, and then he enters upon a life of countinually descending tactlessness In which the fraud becomes propormately more evident to others as it omes more unconscious to self. The profession suffers, also, because to it is charged the ain of the tricky ductor. Slyness, assumed virtues and Amowiedge cunning-these do, in fact, merent true professional success. But the foolish sly ones will never find

MER WARNING BORE FRUIT.

"Enreful Rousewife Takeo Precaution Against Bachelor Carelessness with Funny Result.

A woman noted among her friends Tor her punctilious devotion to housewifely duties recently accompanied her hasband out of town on a short busimens trip. She keeps no servant, and The pleasant anticipations regarding the journey were somewhat marred by the thought that during her absence her immaculate little flat would be at Chemercy of a rollicking young brother and a bachelor friend. Particularly grave was her anxiety about her bathroom, which had of late been done over, relates the New York Herald.

After due consideration she hung n piece of old Turkish towelling on the kmob of the bathroom door with this Smacription:

This cloth is to be used for washmg out the tub after you bathe." Directly on returning home she made tour of inspection, only to find her metty little flat labelled as follows:

.Over the bed in the guest chamber: Life is what we make it. So is a bed.

Thease make this one." Above the stationary washstand in

the bathroom: "This bowl is not for drinking purposes. You wash in it." On a tag awinging from a nail brush: Beware! This is no tooth brush." ... Pinned on the bath gloves: "These

In glaring type above the tub: "This a bath-to be used with water." On a dish towel in the kitchen: "This

mre not outdoor wear."

Is no bath towel. Make no mistake "In its use."

Over the washtubs: "This is not a matent bed. Don't try to sleep here." From the entry gas jet, a tag: "Light The old man may need

Above the gas stove: "This is to cook "with."

The Proof Lacking. Mins Gabberton spoke of you the ather day in a manner that strikes me ses being akin to slander," said the fair min as she gazed at the clock and atsempted to suppress a yawn.

"Indeed!" exclaimed young Borem. What did she say?" "She said," replied the fair one, "that you were an easy-going sort of chap."

-Chicago Daily News.

Disantinfled. Maria-So you've left your place. Mave you? Nora-Oh, yes; I could never stay

"What's the matter?" "Oh, they are such awfully hard peo-

to get acquainted with!"-- Yonkers

Didn't Take a Thing. Mrs. Green - But is the girl honest? Can she be trusted? Mrs. Brown-You need not be in the

Brast alarmed. She is perfectly honest. All the time she was with me I never hnew her to take a thing-not even my milvice as to how things should be done. Stray Stories.

Developed a Vegative. Rita-Why is Mr. Kodak so glum

Booking? Nita-He and Eleanor have just come out of the dark room, where he and evidently developed a negative.-Princeton Tiger.

A Formula. Clarence-I'm going to ask old Jones Sor his daughter's hand; what's a good

way to begin? Algy - Oh! Spring a few other jokes can him first and see how he takes -Puck.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Pinery for Feminine Pollowers of the Parkious for the Season New On.

Royal ermine garments and trimmings, higher in price and more attractive than ever in shape and effect, are in demand for the coming season, reports the New York Post. Iridescent taffetas are in several novel styles, one being the glace taffeta lance. The combinations among the new shot materials are exceedingly rich and effective, and the lance

figure is either of a color contrast-

ing with the groundwork or else it

is a deeper shade of the same color. Among the silks recently opened are iridescent taffetas brocaded with Marie Antoinette or Dolly Varden figures, delicate gray silks with dainty garlands of violets and roses, black moires with a center in each width resembling passementerie scrolls, white moire brocaded with tes roses and foliage, and French silks in vivid colorings, whose designs are toned by a film-like overweaving which gives them a pretty

chine effect. The tendency towards the use of gimp, galloon and passementeric applique effects in various widths is becoming more and more prevalent. These trimmings range from a quarter of an inch to eight or ten inches in width, and some of the wider designs for panel ends or skirt borders are in mural or Vandyke patterns. Other and lighter weaves show Marquise or Escurial devices in silk embroidery and chiffon on net, a tiny raised cord showing on each design. These are in open effects, the material on which they are applied throwing out the pattern in bold relief. These last mentioned garnitures cost from 70 cents to \$4,50 a yard.

Silk embroidered vests, and larger Louis XIV. waistcoats are introduced in the satin, velvet, cloth and other handsome wraps and costumes of the fall and winter. Brocade in Persian, Pompadour and other effects is, however, quite as effective and much less expensive for the purpose, and remnants of the richest brocade, with good color combinations, can be purchased for these vests at any of the Importing houses of the city. Few things wear better or give greater satisfaction than a really handsome brocade, as gowns and other garments made of this material, worn in days long past and with fiber and pattern still unimpaired, can prove. Brocades are of good width, and a yard and five-eighths will make a waistenat and undersleeves.

The long fawn-colored and pale tan kid gloves which lent themselves so well to all sorts and conditions of street costumes and evening toilettes as well, harmonizing so agreeably with every tint and tone of gown, are now, rivated by an invoice of very conspicuous shades and colorsgreen, red. blue, violet, orange, yellow and garnet for day wear, with reproductions in paler tints of these dyes for evening uses. Most of the buttons are large and showy, and the silk machine stitching in striking contrast to the color of the glove. The suede elbow glove for evening wear can either correspond in color with that of the gown, or it may match the shade of the dress trimming, While the former is deemed the most fashionable, the latter seems to be the better liked.

THE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

One of Her First Lessons Should Be the Importance of Neatness in Dress.

"It takes considerably more time and trouble to send a girl out from home looking neat and attractive than it does to make a boy look as well. A boy has the advantage in the comparative simplicity of his clothing and personal appointments. His hair by a few strokes of the brush can be made presentable in a moment, while a girl's must be combed free of snarls, brushed, braided, curled or "done up" becomingly, all of which takes time if it is done properly, says the Amer-

Then a little fault in a girl's toilette is more apparent and glaring than in a boy's. His colors are somber and he has no ruffles or furbelows, and if a button is off his coat or he has a hole in his coat sleeve very few persons motice it. But if a girl's ruffle is ripped off, her placket gaps, her plume out of curl, it is detected afar off and probably commented upon.

So it behooves a girl, while she is still a child, to learn the importance of neatness. It is a little trouble, to be sure, but a girl who is not clean and neatly dressed is a sloven, and no one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty and her eyes bright, but if her clothing is in any way untidy, her hair touzly, her teeth unsightly and her finger-nails tipped with jet, she will assuredly find herself passed by, both socially and industrially, in favor of the girl who is plain but neat, trim and well-attended to personally.

Take the trouble to be neat at all times and you have learned one of the most important secrets of success in

Ornuge Tarts.

Fill tart shells with nice puff paste and bake. When cold, fill with orange marmalade or jelly. The following filling may be made: To the wellbeaten yolks of three eggs add one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of finelysifted bread crumbs. Beat thoroughly, add the juice and fine pulp of two oranges, beat again and add the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth and half a cup of milk. If this filling is used bake it in the shells .- American Queen.

THE MONTHS OF DEATH.

March and April Are Pixed for Adulm, July and August for Children.

"Death months" are March and April for adults and July and August for shildren under five years of age, nocording to the statistics of the twelfth census. The mortality is greatest for both males and females during these periods, says a Washington report.

The "health months" for both adults and children are October and November, when mortality is at a minimum. Vital statistics show in practically every instance the greatest mortality among the males, evidence, the scientists assert, that the males are becoming weaker physically and more susceptible to disease and death, while the females are growing stronger and are constitutionally better equipped

to battle for life. In the children's class, known techmically as the group "under five years of age," the largest percentage of deaths per 100,000 of population was in July, when the figures show male 675.9, females 570.5, and in August males 583.7, females 518.5, and was lowest in October, males 380.6, females 809.4, and November, males 334.9, females 290.3.

Between 5 and 59 years the rates for both males and females were highest in March, males, 100.8; females, 87.7, and in April, males, 98.4; females, 85.6, and were lowest in June, males, 79.4, females 63.4, and in September, 73.5; females, 61.9.

All the figures show March to be the most fatal month in the year. .

Suicide is most prevalent during April, May, August and January. The proportion of suicides has been greatest during the first decade on the Pacific coast, where the deaths were 15.4 per 1,000 of population, with the South Atlantic coast, including New York. ranking fourth, with a percentage of 0.7. In states where suicides were recorded by the registration method the death rate from this cause was the highest in Maine, 10.8; New York, 10.6; Connecticut, 10.5, and lowest in Michigan, New Jersey, and Rhode Island,

with 9.1 each. The total number of deaths reported as due to suicide in the United States during the census year was 5,498, of which 4.313 were males and 1,185 were females. The proportion of deaths from this cause in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 5.5, while in 1890 is was but 4.5.

Shooting was by far the most popular method of ending life, with poisoning and drowning in the order named. The percentage of suicides was highest among those whose mothers were born in France, with Germany and Russia-Poland second and third. The death rate from suicide of those whose mothers were born in the United States was much lower than in other countries.

Suicide is on the increase, especially among the married males. The death rate of married males, from 15 to 44 years of age, was greater than in the unmarried males. After 45 years of e the rate was much greater among the unmarried males. In females, unmarried, between 5 and 64 years of age, the rate of death from suicide was greater than those of married or widowed.

· Males between the ages of 35 and 39 years were in the majority of those who committed suicide during the census year of 1900, while among women the greatest number who killed themselves were between 20 and 24 years old. Suicide is decreasing among the younger generation. In cities April and May are the months selected by a greater percentage of the persons to kill themselves, while in the rural districts May and July are generally

A FROLICSOME PHEASANT.

Funny Antics of a Game Bird Which Had Become Very Fond of Its Keeper.

One season the keeper made a petof a young cock, which became so completely tamed that even after taking up his abode in the cover he would, at the familiar call, cautiously emerge. compare the general appearance of the man with the voice, and, being satisfied as to his identity, walk quickly toward him, ready for the usual frolic, says "Animals in British Parks," by Annie H. Knight, in Century. The keeper would imitate that peculiar whirring sound of the hird and make a sidewise lunge; at the same time the young pheasant would raise his wings and dart forward and backward before his advancing and retreating opponent and, watching his chance, dive at the keeper's hat and knock it upon the ground, then, turning swiftly, make for the cover, his vanishing figure presenting a ridiculous appearance of inward and stifled laughter.

This same cock, which was rather remarkable for the unusual expanse of white around his neck, afforded the keeper much amusement one day in a conversation with the cowman, who wanted to know if all that white was "natural." "No," Taylor replied, taking advantage of the other's ignorance; "I catch him every Saturday night and change his collar." "There." exclaimed the exultant comman. "I told my wife it couldn't grow that

way!" With many others, this interesting bird came to his death in a most unfortunate manner. At the sound of an approaching moving machine he took refuge in the erstwhile profecting length of the grass, and was cut and mangled in the knives.

An Institution Repudiated. "Do you believe in ghosts?"

"No. suh." answered Mr. "Rastus Pinkley. "I doesn' b'lieve in 'em. Ef f could hab my way I'd do away wif 'em entirely."-Washington Star.

PALMIST KNEWHER BUSINESS

And Laid the Would-Be Authorese! Fate Open to Mer au Plain

The girl in black hesitated. The aign was a very inviting one, and then she wanted to know-ob, several things.

For she was a girt who wrote and wrote-and wrote. Mostly she got little printed alips: "The editors regret," etc. This time she was almost sure, and here was the sign, "Mme. Blank, scientific palmist. Futures foretold."

Besides, there was Harry, and hewell, he had sworn that proposal No. s was to be the limit. Im her own mind she had quite decided that if this last-this bright put storyfailed, she would give up all hope of the literary career that she had planned for herself, though, to tell the truth, it was a case of "I like candy, but candy doesn't like me." Fame absolutely refused to respond to her wooing-and then there was Harry.

He was so very nice and someway, he always sold his stuff. Then, too, proposal No. 5 was due to-might, and be her story enthusiastically received or cruelly returned she could not know until to-morrow.

"I'll do it," she said. "I'll go in and listen to the woman and abidie by what she says." So she rang the bell and waited. The door was opened by a sweet-faced woman. "Your palm read? Certainly; step

right in." "Ah! you have a very fortunate hand indeed. You will marry very shortly. Excuse the question, but

have you your wedding day met?" "On, no, indeed," said the girl; "I may never marry at all."

"It's very funny," murmured the palmist, who by some strange fortune appeared to know her business. "I could have sworn that they were to be married this very day. Whem the lene

"Dear me," remonstrated the girl, "can t you see something else in my hand? Do you see anything about, ch-sbout writing, you know?" "Oh, yes," said Mme. Blank, looking

at the hand contemplatively. "Yea, I should say that you wrote a wery fain "Gracious, I don't mean that! I

mean writing stories!" "The man you marry will write for a living, if that's what you mean. You will be very happy, and your husband famous. Now, look at the-"

"Excuse me," haughtily said the girl, as she swept the hand away. "I've an appointment that I entirely forgot. How much? Fifty cents? thank you; good-day." "Horrid old thing!" she murmured.

when she reached the street; then, in surprise, she exclaimed: Harry, where did you come from? You look particularly happy."

"I am." he returned. "I have been offered the editorship of one of the best magazines in New York. Congratulate me, won't you, dear?" And, say. No. 5 is not due until to-night, but I must catch the nine o'clock ex-.press. Say yes, and come with me, won't you, little girl? Ah, do, clear?"

"But, Harry, the answer to my story hasn't come, and, besides, who could get ready to go by that train?" She was weakening, says the New York Times. You see, he really was going, and-oh, well, what was the

use of denying it-she did love him and New York was a lovely place. "Yes, I'll do it, Harry. Only give me time to do my hair and put my hat on

straight." 'And the story-" Never mind; they'll probably reject it."

And they did. FASHIONABLE FINERY.

Pretty Triffes That Go to Finish Off and Complete the Senson's Costumes.

Picot edge ribbon has made it s anpearance once more and is receiving particular recognition from the mile Quaint and handsome filigree but-

tons of antique silver adorn the new

fur coats, noticeably those of Siberian squirrel, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Dahllas have attained to preeminence as garniture for handsome

hats are appearing in gray and nasturtium colorings as well as the natural tints. Opal pearls, shaped like the fa-

miliar baroque, but gleaming with opalescent coloring, are among the button novelties. They are inexpensive and exceedingly decorative. . Buttons are a feature in trimmings

and any sum ranging from two cents to \$50 each may be expended unponthese ornamental accessories. Oxfords, basket cloth, Panama

cloth, fleece-lined pique and famey woven cotton materials of all kands are used for the white wash waists that still retain supremacy and im all probability will be worn all winter. The penchant for green has

brought jade prominently to the front. An exquisite necklace that represents one of the newest productions is formed of links of silver or dull gold fashioned in art nouveau style. In the center of each Hinks in a bead of jade.

Okra Gumbo. Cut up one chicken, sprinkle with flour; then add one onion and a quart of okra, both chopped fine. Fry the chicken, pour on three quarts boiling water, one pint chopped tomatoes and pepper and salt to tamte. Boil three hours and serve with rice. The chicken, oken and onion should be fried in the reskel in which the 'soup is made, and in porcélain or nin lined, as iron discolors okra.-N. Y.

STUCK TO HIS LINES.

eedles Nearly Lest Mis Grip Seyeral Times, But Managed to Mang On to the End.

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The president of the Neighborhood Improvement association had dropped in at the meeting of the Political Purity league and had taken a back seat, hoping, perhaps, to escape the notice of the chairman, but the hope was destined to disappointment. He was discovered and compelled to take a seat on the platform, writes C. W. Taylor, in the Chicago Tribune.

"Don't sak me to make a speech," he pleaded, in a whisper, as he was dragged down the sisle by the chairman. "I haven't the ghost of an idea in my head to-night."

"That will be all right," he was assured. "Just a word if you feel like it, and if you don't feel like it you needn't say anything."

But after a speech or two had been made, and the hunger of the audience for oratory found to be apparently unappeased, the presiding officer areas and said: "We have with us this evening, for-

tunately-providentially, I may almost say-a gentleman of whom you have all heard. His work as the president of an organization kindred in some respects to ours is familiar to all of you. Neighborhood reformmaterial reform—goes hand in hand with political reform. The one complements and supports the other. We need a basis of material reformneighborhood reform—on which to build the superstructure of political reform. We are fortunate indeed in this opportunity of listening to one who is working with such magnificent success in the field of labor which, as I may say, adjoins ours, and we shall treasure his advice, which he knows so well how to give. Gentlemen of the league, I have great pleasure in introducing President Proodles, of the Neighborhood Improvement association, who will now address you."

Amid the loud clapping of hands Mr. Proodles arose, with a ghastly smile on his face.

"Mr. President," he said, "and gentlemen of the Political Purity league, not having prepared myself to make a speech this evening and not being expected to be called upon to .-- to make a speech, in fact, I find myselfer-unprepared. Your president, im fact, almost promised me I should not be called upon to say anything. But--here he brought his hands together in front of him, finger to finger, in the shape of a pointed arch, and assumed a severe expression of countenance-"as your president has well said, your organization"-accent on the gan-"and the one to which I have the honor to be president are kindred organizations, perhaps I cannot do better than to point out some of the lines along which we are working."

The speaker took a drink of water

and proceeded: "What we want, Mr. President and gentlemen, is reform. I say reform. We are working along the lines of reform in the Neighborhood Improvement association. We meet together and we-we work along those lines, as I said before. In working along thoselines we have to take into consideration what we want to do. That is the first thing. Now, what do we want? We want reform, as I said before, and I may say, for your encouragement, that in working along these lines we work together, gentlemen. We work together. You can't accomplish anything alone-along these lines, unless you work together. That is the first thing. We have got to have unity. gentlemen, unity of purpose, unity of action, unity of-of whatever we have got to do along these lines. I say we have got to have unity. What is reform? What is political purity? It is something we have got to have, gentlemen. Take the old fable of the bundle of sticks. That shows what can bé accomplished, gentlemen, when you work together. And I want to say right here that nothing is ever accomplished in this world along the lines of real reform unless we work together. If we try to work sep-

arately what do we accomplish? Nothing! Absolutely nothing!" Vigorous applause at this point enabled the speaker to collect himself for the next onslaught.

"And so I say, gentlemen," he procreded, with increasing emphasis, "that it should be an encouragement to us when we find ourselves animated. by the same spirit and working along the lines of reform, as I said before, whether it be in the neighborhood matters or in purifying the politics of this great country of ours, cemented together, gentlemen, by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers!

"Now, géntlemen, I did not expect to address you when I came in, as I said before, and as there are several eloquent gentlemen to follow me. I will yield the floor, but before I take my seat I want to leave this thought with you, that whatever we do along the lines of improvement or purifying the politics of this magnificent country of ours we cannot fail, gentlemen, we cannot come short of success, in each and every effort along these lines if we work together. I thank you, gentlemen."

And the applause of the audience was loud, profonged and enthusiastic.

Modern Society. Bingo-I'm going to bring my wife

around to call on you to-night. Winterby-That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let her wear her new sealskin cloak. I don't want my wife to see it just now.

Bingo (grimly)-Why, that's what we are coming for .- Tit-Bits.

Discriminate When Complimenting. Some "compliments" are insulting. -Atchison Globe.

HOUSEHOLD DOCTORING.

Divers Suggestions and Remedies for the Treatment of Scalds and Burne.

When a child burns its finger, a way to give it immediate ease is to plunge the burnt limb (if the burn is only surface one) into a hasin of cold water. By this means the air is kept out and the finger greatly soothed, for the water seems to withdraw the heat and stay the rapid inflammation, cays

American Queen. An old-fushioned remedy used to be to hold the burnt finger close to the fire with a view to drawing out fire by fire. Never was a more foolish ours than this, which greatly increases pain, delays healing, makes the injury worse than at first. This so-called cure has not quite died out yet; one hears of it from well-messing, but oldfashioned, people still.

If a child scalds its mouth badly by drinking tea or coffee too hot, or even sucking at the kettle spout as shikiren. will sometimes, for is the cure. The child must be given small pieces of ice to suck as long as the pain lasts. Of course, if the injury is very serious, and such swelling ensues in the delionte membranes as might threaten choking, the doctor must be sent for. But in ordinary cases ico will allay pain and inflammation, or, falling ice, cold water continually changed in the mouth.

Cold water with ice in it is the thing to use when an accidental burn from acids or alkalies is encountered. Mitric acid gets split at times, or even vitriol may. A limb burnt with seids must be plunged in cold water and kept there, so that the water may dilute the traces of the acid in the skin. as much as possible. When acid burning causes injury, the water should be rendered alkuline by adding sode to counteract the acid.

if a splash of caustic potash, or caustic soda, or sharp-stinging quicklime, has caused the burning, vinegar should be poured into the cooling water to counteract the action of these agenta by its acidity. Lemon juice will also be useful, failing vinegar, when alkaline burns are received.

To put vinegar in the water that rever as acid burn will aggravate the evil by intensifying the acid; likewise to put sods, potash, or magnesia into the water which ought to soothe an alhaline injury only aggravates the mis-

A surface burn which only scorehes the outer skin, shriveling it, causes much pain, but not injuring the under tissues, is a first degree burn. No blister forms under the skin of a burn. of this sort, which the water treatment should cure entirely. A rub with ? olive oil for a couple of days will namelly send every trace of it away.

VOGUE FOR WHITE.

Beautiful Designs in Wraps and Gowse for Late Pall and Winter Wear.

The fancy for ivory and oyster white cloth dresses and wraps continues unabated and strikingly beautiful are the designs evolved by the fashionable modistes for patrons who have the satisfaction of knowing that only those with heavy purses can afford to indulge in the luxury of white gowns and wraps for late fall and winter wear, reports a fashion authority.

Exceedingly effective was a costume of white cloth seen recently with deep sailor cape collar and stole ends of Russian sable. The coat was three-quarter length, tight fitting at the back and lined with moire in opalescent coloring. The skirt was finished with two frills embroidered with velvet purple grapes, the same decoration appearing also on the wide cuffs of the coat.

A three-quarter wrap for theater wear of white cloth with dolman shaped sleeves was relieved by stitching in gold threads and turn over collar of black and gold embroidery. A searf of Alencon lace, gold buttons and knot and ends of black velvet. ribbon gave an additional finish and completed the effective ensemble. Mink bands and grape embroidery embellished another evening wrap of white cloth that was distinguished by a V-shaped yoke of violet panne and fastenings of silken cords and

For evening wear a beautiful frock of ivory crepe de chine was set off with frills of lace sprinkled with velvet petals and draped over chiffon. Black velvet tiger lilies were appliqued on the lace bolero and phasementerie to match headed each flounce. The corsage draped with tulle was outlined with broad bands of ivory panne, which formed bretelles over the shoulders.

Orange Marmainde.

Wash the oranges, peel them, disearding the white inner skin and squeeze out the pulp carefully, removing every seed. Let the peels stand in cold salt water over night; in the morning drain, rinse and boil in clear water, until tender. Skim them out and when cold cut in fine shreds and add to the juice. Weigh, and for each pound allow a pound of granulated sugar (more if the fruit was very sour); boil gently for 20 minutes, stirring often to prevent sticking. Pour into jars and when cold seal and store in a cool, dry place.-American Queen.

A Packing Hint.

In folding delicate summer gowns for packing in the trunks, if tisaue paper is crumpled and laid in the crease of the skirt in a rather large bunch, that part of the frock will be much less liable to become wrinkled in transit.-N. Y. Post.

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