Orona Between Horse and Zebra, Native of Africa, Croven to He & superior inimal.

German papers say the mule will probably be replaced in the twentieth century by a more efficient animal, as it has been demonstrated that the mule, the tross between horse and donkey, in inferior to the cross between horse and zebra, says Consul General Richand Guenther, in a report to the state department from Frankfort, reports the New York Times.

Formerly the opinion prevailed that the zebra was almost extinct. The opening up of Africa, particularly the eastern part, reveals these fine animals in targe numbers.

Compared with horses and cattle, they possess peculiar advantages, as they are immune against the very dangerous horse disease of Africa and also against · the 'deathly "tsetse" fly The question was therefore raised whether the zeura could not take the place of the mule commonly used in the tropics. The greatest credit with reference to the solution of this problem is due to Prof. Cossar Ewart, who has been trying since 1895 to produce crosses between horses and zebras, with a view to developing an animal superior in every respect to the

moule Three species of zebras still exist in Africa; the so-called "Grevy" zebra, on the high plateaus of Schoa? the common or mountain zebra, formerly found everywhere in South Afric, and the "Burchell" zebra, still frequently found.

Prof. Ewart produces crosses from mares of different breeds and zebra stallions of the Burchell kind. The offupring is called zebrula, and on account of its form and general bodily condition - especially the hardness of the hoofsis specially adapted for all transport work heretofore performed by mules. The zebrula is much livelier than the

mule and at least as intelligent. The Indian government has already experimented with zebrulas for transborting mountain artillery at Quetta.

In Germany much interest in this ani-

mal is manifested. The well-known Hagenbeck is experimenting in this diction, and intensity to introduce the setotal a interstituting and America. The zoological garden a: Berlin possesses some very fine specimens. The zebra estripes are often well preserved, whilethe undertone of the skin is generally that of the mother. A full-grown zero brula is 14 hands high and the girdle circomference about 160 centimeters (63-

The experiments so far have been so successful that it is predicted that the zebrula during the present century will completely supersede the mule.

WUMAN SWIMMER'S EXPLOIT.

Makes Large Wager That the Will Swim to Europe and Gets the Money.

One of the best of women swimmers at one of the eastern seashore resorts this year was a well-known vaudeville actress, handsome and brown, besides possessing the quality of nerve that is ... so necessary to success. About a month ago she won one of the queerest wagerever made, says an eastern exchange. She was down at Bensonhurst with a mitraterer innerfor - introduction to the extent and a few many and the her appearance on the boach in her bathing dress and she said to a well-known theatrical manager who was in the

"Pm off for Europe-bere goes!" The manager laughed.

"I will wager you \$1,600," said the under the actress; seriously, "that after I stroll into the surf here, three mitures from nów, il shall not again set foot on American soil until I've visited En-

Oh, let me give you \$2,000 to your \$1000 on that," said the manager, la rehineb.

"You mean that?" said the actress. "Assuredly," replied the manager,

continuing to laugh "Well, adios," said the actress, and she raised into the water and swam straight for a white stram yacht that was abelieved about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. She had already made her plans to go abroad in that yacht and all of her clothing and other baggage was aiready aboard of the yacht. She reached the yacht, climbed over the gangway, the anchor was hauted up, the funnel began to beigh smoke and out of the harbor the vacht moved. Ten days later the manager received a cablegram from the actress -dated-London, as follows:

"Well, here I am I shall draw on you for the \$2,000 " The manager cabled her that she considerable of the \$2,000 from his faction tonagent without mithing any minit; and

added to be policiam a No long swim, lister. What did

my or a control of the first technical field Chinese Church Choir

Satisfied to be a total for the boilt It is a short highest complete in all its parts and compered of young Chinese weemists, who are necompanied on the creat by a Chita's organist. It situs to a punely Chances congregation come present of ment, women and objects of was it less that a China a branch of the Presidential Church was formed in San Trancos of It was tound afromote hard to brook the memand wan in regarder for we rebuye. These was a recurrence by election that the men significant eroseine But corner contributers made and the worst in his were allowed to worst in his hand a recess and common the pulpels. were lost as I me wore on and in 1847 e grate a discress legun to be lowers and fland's to disappear. But the men Kept to one side of the charch and the women to the other Bustle choir mares or end the bost positive advances, for init young men and voine women stand side by side and their voices to aid sweet. ly, thythmically and tevotionally inhymne of praise -- N. T Tribune,

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

Blustrated by the Experience of w Couple of Empire State Anglers.

FThe unaccountable things that fish do, whether it is whim or suspicion that prompts them, are an unending source of wonder to the observant angler," said one of that guild, according to the New York Sun.

"With a companion, a young man who had never fished for either perch or pickerel in his life before, I once went to a well-known pickerel water in Sullivan county. It was in midsummen, and we still-fished with live minnows. I from one side of the boat and my companion from the other side "There are perch in that water, and big ones. The fish bit fairly well, but, while my fellow-fisherman caught pickerel, not a thing but perch would

come to my book. "This peopliar division of catch showing no sign of changing, we changed places in the hoat, as I wanted to land a pickerel or two before we quit, and didn't see any way to do it except by fishing at the spot where they seemed alone to be. You may imagine my amazement, then, when the first fish I caught was a perch and my companion still caught pickerel.

"After he had caught three big ones and I had landed half a dozen perch I suggested that we exchange rods, and see if that would make any difference. To my joy I soon hooked and got into the boat the biggest pickers! that had been taken all day, and my companion surprised himself by catching his first perch.

"'I can't understand it.' I said, 'but your tackle seems to suit the pickerel better than mine, and mine seems to be the choice of the perch. although there is not the slightest difference be-

tween rods, lines, hooks or bait." "But that wasn't what ailed the fish at all, as I soon found out, for instead of now having my expected sport with pickerel, not another one gave me even so much as a nibble, and the perch ignored my companion's hook, although we fished faithfully for an hour."

"Pish often gult bitting this abrupt-

Bong as you as lite and a gain of the notwithstanding the odd result of the changed rods, if, when I handed my friend his rod, and told him we might as well reel in and golhome, he hadn't mechanically dropped the minnow in on the side where the perch had been biting, and soon had a pickerel in tow! And when I put my bait in where only pickerel had been biting I promptly hooked and landed a perch!

"This'll be enough, said I 'We'll go home "And we pulled up and went home."

EXPEND MUCH ENERGY.

In Their Efforts to Avoid Work. Tramps Work Barder Than They Would Have Tout Real Work.

"Did you ever notice how hard some men will work to keep from working?" said a man who keeps tab on things of a curious kind, relates the New,Orleans Times-Democrat. "If you haven't you have missed something that will entertain you for awhile when you have nothing else to do. Tale the man who whicks his work, and as a rule you will find that the act of dodsing what he should do will vastly in rease the amount of work which he is forced to do. The man who shirts pover has a smooth way of it. Things which he has hoped would redound in his wond he finds to be really. dramage Instead of shirkwhich the chirter nose perform, it increases the work. Thesides, the man is robbed of that mental fatisfaction which comes of duty well and faithfully done. You take the common brows and the tramp as example. Mind you, I am speaking of the real beguar and the real tramp, the 'professionals,' as they are called, who develop into mendicants. I have often wondered if the se fellows ever seof the time to figure our how much less. everyw they could expend on the little things and little comforts they get if they would but go about it in a different. way. Of course, many of the beggars and tramps roaming over the country belong to the hardened criminal class. and they are simply out to loct in whatever way they can do it. But I was thinking more particularly of the man belonging to the honest class, and not of crooks. Shirking doesn't pay. It is a bad business, and, to use an old saying. costs more than it comes to." Yes, indeed. This thing of working just to keep from working is about the hardest work a man can do. I have known not a few instances of men who would burn up tive dellars' worth of muscular lengthe and time in an effect to get five contail nanothing, as they were pleased to this, and it never each nechared to them that instead of calcin the contathey had not naily lead \$1.95 %

Preferred the Poorbooks The Andreas Murray at one time a weeth veterman surgeon of Stamin the distance during the processes there to carry Aller two years are a cancer developed on his tongue and Dr. Minrae, nent a cost deal of mapped in busing the after agolf. Failing to get by of one morning he out out the ground turk it with a pen-Above M. S. to the surprise of physicians at the structus, the wound therefore and Marriagle conditions are pened to improve . He to me, howspirited average to tors of the one and produce and were to the perchapse present \$1 s with himself through an the the of the deat he will had once thousands of the ers left.

- No Ship Bushing.

During the past two gents not a single order has been given to any shipivalding company or firm of the United States for the construction of a vesse. intended for the foreign trade, says the Mariue Review,

THE SPEEDY COCKROACH.

It is hively insect That Gets Slong at the Rate of One Yard a Second.

"The cockroach is one of the fleetev members I know anything about," said a man who takes a deep inverest in insect life, in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and I doubt if there is anything in the insect world that can move quite so rapidly. I do not know how long they can run, but for a short distance. I think the coachroach can come within the betting, if I may use a race horse expresgion. A few evenings ago I amused myself by testing the speed of the cickroach. By desk is the dwelling. place for a whole family of these insects. I watched for a chance to get one in a favorable position for making the test. After several experiments which gave different results. I finally got what I believed to be a good test of the cockroach's speed. I alarmed the insect by a quick surprise rup on the desk, and he cleared the width of the desk, which is a little over three feet, in a fraction more than a second:

"I concluded that a yard a second was a good estimate of the cockroach's speed. That is not bad going, either, You must remember, too, that these insects do not fly. They run on legs, though in the test I made it was almost impossible for me to say whether the reach was flying or running, it simply shot across the desk like a flash. When you come to think, three feet a second is not bad speed for an insect. It is about 189 feet per minute, and in an hour's time, at this rate of speed, a cockroach will run about 10,300 feet, or approximately two miles. I suppose the durability of the cockroach is limited, but while he goes

he goes like a flash. "Flies are swift in their movements, Fleas are noted for their quickness. and other insects have been mentioned he ause of a certain fleriness characterizing their movements. But in a running race between insects I will take my chances with the cockroach. for I think he is just about as fleet of foot as anything you can find. At

is eliptical, it the distancy is not 100

CLOTH IN BOOK-COVERS.

All Cotton Pubric, Let So Finely Pininhed as to Resemble Mik. or deather.

All of the cloth used in the binding of books is made from cotton fabric. yet one would not say so on Seeing the finished product. Some of it looks exactly like coarse linen. Other styles have an appearance of the finest kind of silk, while others have various sorts of finishes that, look like leatheret, canvas watered silk and a thousand different designs, says a trade journal.

When the cloth comes from the mills it is treated in various ways to prepare it for the dying process, which is the most important. Different kinds of sizing are used in the different grades, and after this is done it is ready for the color machines. ...

These are really the same sort of machines that calico is made on. They are built of great steel rolls or cams that are heated to a high temperature by means of live steam passing through them constantly. The cloth passes through boxes filled with the aniline color that the cloth is expected to be colored with. This is mixed with a starch paste and is spread evenly all through the cloth.

The latter their continues through the steam-heated cams and is finally, rolled up at the back of the machine in a heavy roll of the desired color. The different finishes are given in a gecond process. The cloth is passed through very heavy and massive steel rolls which have been engraved with the design that is, wanted. Fine lines minning diagonally across, the cloth will give a siik effect, and there are many other impressions that may be stamped on in this way.

The process is an expensive one and the resulting price of the cloth is, rather high, running from 30 to 60 cents a yard. There are several artists. In the large cities of the country who have begun to make a specialty of designing book covers on this cloth and they are able to make a good living from their work if they are clever

A Carloss Fact. A traveler writes: "I have often beengrandk by the ease with which people in southern Europe are amused. In Paris Joseph people go out to Longchamps for the Grand Prix race and Junjum peopb go out and line the roads on their return to see them come back. In Rome. at the feast of the "Divino Amore" 5000. people go out on the Campaigna to a spot where once stood a temple to Venus and hold a prente, while between go out and ding the Appian way to see them return. In Madrid this per diarity is even more market. On the Puerra del Sof. shout I out becode stund around and do nothing outdoors, while crowds of people sit indoors or lean from balenies to was bothem do it. And in Seville the fdle. والمورج فوالح فوارا وجواء سداوران أدوون وراوروا والوراوا والمراورة to watch the lower a trees walk by while the lower classes wall, by to was bother idle rich arting in the clubs and cafes on the Somes " - Chicago Dayy News

Vigitant Election Indge. Junger of the 4" articles of his cart this gent, man was ir tox, and during the continue the armoral.

Electron Inspector | Identification Signature de de la completa del completa de la completa de la completa del completa de la completa del completa de la completa del completa de la completa del west around?"

No 815 "Ha refused sometimes, did he?" *Well, he didn't extent refuse, but be was asteep and didn't know when it was passed " "Balt im ier Ann ri au.

SELDOM GET MARKIED.

Only Daughters Are Not Allowed to See Much of the Men aud Remain Magle.

Some girls never have a fair chance of receiving an offer. It is circumstance, not fate, which rules their destiny. They drift on in a quiet, humdrum way at home and hardly ever see a man. Papa and manima like to keep "Baby" with them, and papa objects to gentlemen visitors. "Baby" is probably quite as pretty, quite as attractive as her married compects; but how can she marry if she scarcely ever sees a "him"? And in these days knights do not go riding past lattleed windows, behind which the poor, incarcerated damsel sits, says a "very discerning old maid" in the Detroit

"But teither botte nor bars shall keep My own true love from me. In the first place "Baby" does not 811 behind latticed windows, neither is she aware of her incarcerated condition. And in the second place, the twentieth century Romeos do not go prancing about on flery atecds in search of imprisoned Juliets. There are too many Juliets-and very nice Juliets, too-ready to hand for the Lochinvar style. So "Baby" feads a quiet, domestic life; plays for papa in the evening and gossips with mamma and-drifts into old-maldism simply through lack of opportunity, not

Let me cite a case in point. Not far from us there lives a family

lack of attractiveness.

of this type. Phoebe and Prudence are two nice, gentle-"girls," shall I call them?" Anyhow, they are "nice" in every sense of the word, and I am certain would have married had they had some girls' opportunities. But Papa Brown did not like "young men about the house." and he and Mamma Brown wanted their daughters at home in the evening. Well, they have attained their hearts' desire. Phoebe and Prudence are almost certain to adorn the domestic hearth for many many evenings to come. And Ethink they would have looked much better ornamenting "somelady" else's hearth. Again some offic never have an of-

fem from last of amma towns from lack of being seen and heard, too. by "man." Unlike the "Flower that's born to blush unseen," these buds of frail humanity are very often "in evidence". Katherine attends balls, parties, concerts, picties in quick succession. Katherine's mamma assiduously trots her daughter out to every available entertainment. The young lady herself makes the very most of her charms. Alas' all in vain. The years rolls on, and one fine morning ·Katherine awakes to find herself distinetly on the shelf. And not a very comfortable shelf either sometimes. It has been roughed by so many fuffle attempts to get off F. But why furile" I cannot really tell. Katherine is not ngly; neither is she brainless. Some women like her very well indeed. But women can't marry her. And the men who can won't. She is deficient in that nameless fascination which attracts & man. I can explain it in no other way Some girls can win a man's love easily. without effort; and some cannot even interest him. And so poor Watherine remains an old maid, sadly against her will I on e had her to tear and Archie, my cousin too', her home. Of course, he was too much of a gentleman to show how he di liked the task

"Why don't you like ber?" I argued "I am streshe is nice looking " Well he couldn't tell me any more than I ean tell you "She was not in his line," that was about the six of it.

But on his return he did gramble to

THE AMERICAN HEART.

Pallure of the Organ Is the of the Most Common Causes of

We have beard much about the American stomach and the American nerves, but we are just awakening to a discovery that there is being rapidly devrloped a form of heart disease, which, if not peculiar to America, may at least be said to be more prevalent in this country than in any other part of the world, says Good Health. The heart-weakness resulting from the use of tobacco and alcohol and from a sedentary life on one hand, and extremely violent exertion on the other hand, is no longer a rare condition, but has come to be one of the most common affections with which the physician has to deal. A large proportion of the men research in the army examinations are refused on account of heart weakness. A forge propertion of the public men who die suddenly die as a result of the failure of the heart. The same might be said also of many of the cases in which the cause of death is reported to be pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other affergious in which special strain is brought to bear upon the heart, and in which the failure of the organ to meet the emergency is one of the most common causes of death. The eigar, the rigarctre, and the pipe are probably the most common causes of this growing frequency of certific affections; but the nected of objectal econise, oversating, the nee of tea and coffee, and as there of all sorts are also to a large degree responsible for the rapid increases of this amove malady. Insanity Among Women

A fee in an erroless of Airs are him costigating the causes of insanity among women, and has come to the conclusion that if women are admitted into competition with men the inevitable result will be a tremendous increase of meanit camong the women. He finds that the percentage of women teachers who beonce in same is almost double that of the man teachara -- Detroit Free Prisa

THE CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

Initiatory Method a of Sangulaary Society Described by Christiantred (blanman.

Few people, evem in San Francisco. have a correct idea of the Chinese aighbinder and the cause of the frequent wars in the Chinesie quarter. The word highbinder is, perhaps, a localism, and it has no especial meaning. It was applied by the polices to the societies of Chinese assassins because they did not know the names of the societies. According to the stanements of a Christianized Chinese to: one of the mission teachers, there are in this city several auch societies, with a membership of from 50 to perhaps 200 each. They have names indicating that they are "bands of brotherhood," but the members are professional assassins and will kill anyone for pay, states; the San Francisco News-Letter

They are bound by oaths, like the carbonari of Italy, and a traitor meets death at the hands of one of the members, who is selected by lot. The organizations differ fin detail, but the main object of all is the same-to rob and murder. The organization of one of the largest highbluider micieties in the Chinese quarter is partly described by this Christianized Chinaman, who was certainly a member; but who said that his "cousin" told hirm. They are a chief. a second chief, a secretary, an "introducer" and eight awtordsmen. The candidate for admission unplaits his queue. indicating his abject submission to his superior officers.

He is then led into the room by the official introducer, as red robe is thrown over him and he is required to kneel under an arch of eight swords. One of these swordsmen pllaces the blade of a sword upon the back of a candidate's neck as an indication of his fate if he betrays his associates. The chief, dressed in red, sits on a small platform. which is draped in tthe same color, and to his right is the book containing the oaths, passwords amd signs of the order. It is said a few years ago the police. captured one of these books and had it translated. The succeety then adopted a new manual. There are a number of eaths, the principall one binding the

witte watherent quecombitent, metric the frieben prescribe penalties for refusal.

When the candidate is taking the oath his finger is pherced with a needle and the blood drops into a glass of wine held by the member who stands spousor for him. They both drink from this glass, signifying that they are of the same sontety and of the same "blood relationship." The grips and passwords are then communicated to him, and he is now a fullfledged highbinder-an assassin for hav

When the society receives a commission to kill a man a good har bet man is: selected to do the biloody work. Or, if it is a war, the somety details a number of its best shots. The blood money goes into the common fund and is used for the defense of criminals, care of the wounded and pensions if sent to the state prison. The surplus is divided according to the rank and services rendered. If a highbinder is killed while in the discharge of Bus bloody work the society gives him a llarge funeral, sends his bones to China and pays his family a small pension. A society will not abandon any of its members in tradition and will fee a lawyer as long as it has a dollar or can get funds by forced loans. or threats of assassimation -

These soon has levy tribute upon merchants, and if not paid robbery or perhaps assa, sination ffollows. They tergorize the deprayed work a and collect from them sums weally, also from the owners of these women. If the owner refuses to be blackmaned they steal or force take one of his women and hand to r for a reward or sill her to some other basnio keeper. Sometimes the bagnis Leeper hires, a rival society to protect his den- Thren there is war between two highbinder societies.

When one society invades the district of another a war is the result. The rival band- of outlaws have the Chanese quarter divided, and it is a violation of treaty to plunder on murder in each other's territory. The gaming houses are also a steady source of revenue, paying an agreed sum weekly to be let alone The highbunder societies are a terror to the pierchants, whose would gladly see them driven out off the city. Then peace would reign im the Chinese quar-

So Mach Greek.

Intring these days of post office investigation a story is toold of a postmaster down in Virginia. A young man from New York went to one of the little places in the old state to visit a relative. and having occasion to write, secured a postal card

"You had better mor writ anything private on that card," remarked his sister The old cobbler also is postmuster The management of the cartest of

But the young man was writing to a eliup, and they had theen studying short band warther, so her put his message in por books, conves and dashes and matter it. He had mot got far from the comes when the old confiden rushed after him, showing:

"Here your Here, you! I can't read what von's e written on this card!"-Washington Star

Asolding Patiene. First Hobo. No. 1 denis claim to have an active temperangent, but I do like

in see another feller: work Swood Dirto So who I, but you want to be careful and not overdolf. There's such a thing as nervous prostration, you know. - Boston Transcript

Depends on Lacation. The question of the comparative economy of petroleum and coal as fuel is one of locality. In New Orleans, San Francisco and Texas the saving in cost with oil is 72 per cent. In New York coal is 69 per cent, cheaper tha neal.

FALL AND WINTER HATS. 1

Artistic Color Schemes and Pretty Materials Are in Eitldesce.

Women are proverbially extravagant in the matter of millinery, and the hats of the juming season will give i them no apportunity to retrieve their reputation. They will not only encourage but demand extravagance, because of the costliness of the materials of which they are made, says-the New York Tribune.

Of these a reigning favorite, both as a covering and a teimming, is a long napped silk plush, very beautiful in quality and coloring . Sumptuous plaid effects are among the new plushes, and on one hat a plack of peacock blue and green was twisted. in folds around the brime to turban, the crown of which was covered with the breast of a real parose. A colorwhich promise to outrank all the brown tints in this material is purple, including all also force and delicate shades of wistaria blosloms, the rich purple of the heliuthage and the warm, lovely sincies of surple tinted red, such as are seen in the fuchsia

Brown and while are said to be the leading colors in smart millinery for wear when society comes back to town, and elegant creations in combinations of plush and silk appear in several shades of brown, from pale mode color to castor, sometimes with quills or feathers effectively disposed. in the trimming.

Birds will flutter into fashion with a force that will carry all before it. Blackbirds enough to furnish a good sized pie gather on stunning white velvet bats, while birds of diverse feathers flock together upon enchanting

confections of silk and satin Brown birds, wings and quills seems to predominate upon street hats, but the woman with a soft heart and tender conscience can turn from birdtrimmed hats without a quali, for the most superb of the new hats are shadlowed by great ostrich process of unusual length and beauty. An exquisite t plume-trimmed hat of panne velvet, a in a fashionable tipt of pole green, permeated with a hint of lavenier &

ter entre taken and two big pinnes modding forward and shad- § ing from dark blue to very pale tips.

This wonderful merging of soft colors was impleted by a shirred faring of liberty silk, thading from pale blue? a the gray relvet bandeau to a purplish blue at the edge on the wide, from brim, and a large rose of gray? ribbon was set under the left brim. toward the front with folds extending to the back

Crowns figure extensively in the new hats and vary from round low open & to small rather high crowns with brims wide toward the front ... white has of this shape was of velvet with twists of white plush covering the border and edge of the brim, and twining around the crown; Wide pompadour ribbon, with a predominating figure of pink, was drawn from the erown and laid in folds across and under the brim where the ents were fastered to a handcan. From a knot? of this rabbon at the top of the crown. on the left side toward the front, a long white phinic swept along the brimand comfed sinder of this, ten, being THE COURSE TO THE TRANSPORT TRANSPORT WITH THE was fastened in the ends of the test with with ends in the back.

The combination of pomposters ribbe no pathnessarin and volver with whitewill be a marked future of the new a Tachtony in he there for smart genusams and white hats for early fall . wear, body for street and dress occasinns, will lead all repers in pent of popularity. They will be immined. with all the shades of brown and live ender, softly draped with vide of the same tint. Indeed, numbers of simple white hars will have no other trimming than feligs and draged ends of large with. These are made expedally, for decorative purposes, and will be samplemented by a face veil mot another sur

The Shiet Walst Jacket. . Hace you heard about the shire

waist jackett it is to be with condays over the more filmy shirtwaists. and is made to show as much of the shirtwaist as possible. The sleeves ent just below the elbow, and in front the jacket is cut very low and finished with long revers. A smart-looking shirtwaist is made of scar's still fannel, with black moire revers and suff for the elbow-sleeves. The back of th hiele eat is tichi-fitting; in fron there is a slight blouse, which i drawn into the grain fly a marrow space maire but. Below the last the silk formel extends in the shape of a narrow value over the hips with tw ephysical different in front 17 to a little make portion of finished with rows of black silk stitution. The spicipals parties is also charming many up to more delicate chades of Sci. danted a the frequencial to easily and would not a allows to waise It is very incidcloud blue, came-entate on runtuitae green. When plack nonre is used for the revers lier and ouffer most simb ing effect is produced. Woman's Horn Companion

dreem Corn fraces.

Add to one punt of a mulpoly two well tearen exes, stir di lone labe. spoonfil of floor and one of cost charely common with solt and prope and here thereouthly. Babe a fighbrown on a hot grichite. These cake can be made of carged corn and chapped by adding we tablespoonfuof mulk, caused from being less mot j than the green .- Washington Star-

Correct. Gobang - I wone in who this is that a her as a for the return of a watch, "ar no questions asked ??

The rock - Some entra. No work would do it -Judge.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Sat tres senantia et (austans el fant tous less Etats du Br. 18a publicité ofre dont au commerce des avantages expentionnelle. Pris de l'abonnement su finné : Entiles Onotidienne 212.000 Beigion bebelomais val \$5.00.