PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR.

Artistic Cowns and Attractive Millinery Now Filling the Feminine Eye.

Polka dotted fabrics of all kinds are as popular as they were several seasons ago. Dark silk muslin, with polka dots done in chenille, or in silk embroidery of the same color, are in great demand, and are attractive when trimmed with black Chantilly insertiön. Dark blue polka dot cotton musling always make up well, and are fashionable both for high and low cut waists, with skirts made of the same goods. Sometimes these dark blue muslins are trimmed with blue filet lace, as well as with black thread lace; oftener a yoke of white lace or a small chemisette and undersleeve of white lace "light" up these pretty gowns that are so cool and so serviceable, says the New York Tribune.

Colored pongee gowns, which are considered smarter now than taffeta, or foulard, are being made up more elaborately than earlier in the senson. An attractive gown is of pule blue pongee, with a box plaited skirt; the waist is plaited to match the skirt, and ands trimmed with a lovely plastron of blue filet lace. Some silk embroidery and small "crochet drops" are combined with the lace. The hat that is worn with this gown is of pale blue straw trimmed with a mass of blue held flowers. The whole is a clever

study in blue. Another artistic gown is mode of black mousseline de soie, richly trimmed with black lace insertion. It is designed with a circular flounce in box plaits, and with several rows of a marrow black relvet ribbon caught with small rhinestone buckles around the foot of the flounce. The waist is trimmed with white Irish point lace. applique into the muslin, and so arranged as to give the effect of a V-shaped fichu. Between the outlines of white lace are also rows of the black relvet confined by the pretty rhinestone buckles that produce a fine effect against the white and black background. The belt with this gown is of wide black relvet ribbon, with long "sash ends," and is fastened at the back with an artistic buckle of rhinestones. The hat is made to match of shirred mousseline de soie, long black plumes held by a rhinestone ornament, with a rich cluster of white, eream hearted Lamarque roses nestling against the hair.

The smartest dressmakers are using woolen laces in profusion for all kinds of lightweight cloth gowns. They are sometimes white, sometimes cream, or sometimes match the gown in color, and are found in the form of inlets, yokes, trimmings, and even as whole costs mounted on satin or taffets. Itis much like the old-fashioned Yak Bee, which might be used instead, if one chanced to have any laid away.

There is a novel way of mounting the lace flounce in millinery of which one is justifiably becoming a trifle tired. A black and white turban has the white brim veiled with black lace, a departure from the trite cream substitute. In front the veil falls only two inches in depth, but at the sides it increases in width to as much as six or eight inches, so that the hair is gracefully draped with lace both there and at the back where the veil is knotted.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

Advice from Scientific Authority Concerning the Treatment of Nasal Affections.

So-called "colds" are acute infection of the nasal mucous membrane produced by the action of germs constantly present. If the normal vitality or resistance is impaired as by a lowering of temperature below normal, the germs gain a foothold and find a suitable soil for growth. In the process of growth they produce certain poisons or toxins which are absorbed into the system, and produce the symptoms of headache and fever. The irritation of the toxins locally causes an inflammation of the mucous membrane, characterized by swelling and discharge of mucus and DUE.

Accordingly, says the Popular Sci--ence News, the indications for treatment of an acute infection of the mucous membrane are: (1) Cleansing with mild antiseptics with a small glass douche; (2) relief of headache and fever by appropriate internal remedies. Cleansing may be effected with a solution; of Seiler's alkaline antiseptic tablets-one tablet dissolved in four punces (half a tumbler full) of warm water. Use in a small glass douche-the Bermingham masal douche is recommended. Cleanse the ' nose every hour or two. For the relief of the headache and fever, three grain doses of phenacetin every three hours until relieved. Don't use qui-

Every person who is subject to colds should go to a competent nose and throat specialist and have a thorough examination. There will very likely be found a constitutional disturbance of some kind or a chronic affection of the nose and throat which can only be intelligently treated by a physician. The only thing the writer advises the sufferer from chronic masal disease to do on his own responsibility is to keep the nose and throat cleansed daily. The nose and throat deserve even more attention in this way, as a matter of simple hygiene, than do the teeth!

Cucumber Sauce. Beat one-half cup of cream until stiff, and add one-fourth tenspoon salt, a few grains pepper, and slowly three tablespoons vinegar. Just before sending to table add one cucumber cut in pieces and drained.-Albany Argus.

IN THE ROMAN FORUM.

There Are Beautiful Monuments Which the Italian Government Desires to Preserve,

In the course of the recent visit paid by the king of Italy to the Roman Forum, Sig. Boul, director of the excavations, pointed out to his majesty the incongruity of leaving the site of the Roman Senate covered up by a comparatively modern Spanish convent, says the London Post. The view of Sig. Boni has commended itself to a number of Italian public men, who have drawn up a motion calling on the minister of public instruction to prowide means for the demolition of the convent and the excavation of the site.

The motion will be discussed by the chamber during the examination of the estimates for public instruction. At least a hundred signatures had been affixed to the motion, and it is practically certain that Sig. Nasi, minister of public instruction, will make no objection to its adoption, -Thus, within the next year it may be hopedthat the remains of the old Roman senate will be brought to light after having been buried for so many cen-

This is not the only proof of the new interest which the Italian government and, in particular, the fine arts and antiquities department of the ministry of public instruction are taking in the preservation of ancient Italian monuments. Efforts are being made, and, as a rule, successfully, to prevent a recurrence of the blind demolition of venerable remains that went on in Italy 20 years ago. The director general of fine arts and antiquities constantly sends to the various regional offices of his department the strictest and most precise instructions as to the treatment of archaeological remains, and in the majority of bases the local officials show great zeal in executing the orders received. But in Italy the greatest obstacle to any efficacious control and preservation of ancient monuments is the perverse belief that the desire to preserve them is due exclusively to archaeological mania. By degrees the advance of education is removing this prejudice and is insuring a more general respect for the claims of history and civilization, and it is satisfactory to note that hearly every battle undertaken for the preservation of some historical fragments terminates nowadays in the defeat of the vandals.

One illustration of this is the action of the ministry of public instruction on behalf of the old walls of Bologna. It was proposed to destroy the ancient structure almost entirely as a result of the growth of the city. The ministry has succeeded in obtaining the suspension of the demolition, which had begun at three points, and has made sure that any partial demolition that may be rendered necessary by the growth of traffic and the need for more direct communication shall in no way harm the monumental value of the old walls.

At Genoa the ministry of public in struction has averted the danger that threatened the beautiful cloister of Sant Andrae. The Genoese municipality wished to buy the cloister from the prison's administration, to which it belongs, in order to sell the area to private speculators. The ministry of the interior, at the request of the ministry of public instruction, has, by its intervention, prevented such a misfortune. Similar intervention at Novara has saved the Sforza castle from being sold to the municipality and damaged.

At Verona a regular campaign has been necessary to prevent the distortion of the famous Piazza delle Erbe. where local vandals wished to erect a large modern theater. The Piazza Civica at Pistoja is still threatened by the promoters of a monument to Garibaldi, who wish it to be placed alongside the statue to Cardinal Forteguerri. Here, again, the department of antiquities is gradually persuading the local enthusiasts for Garibaldi not to spoil the symmetry of the piazza with a modern monument, but to place their statue elsewhere.

It seems strange that in a country like Italy, which draws such a considerable part of its prosperity from foreign tourists and visitors, who are attracted to the country by its ancient monuments, there should be so little respect for the records of the past. The only explanation is that ignorant familiarity breeds contempt. The -hope of students must be that with the gradual disappearance of ignorance familiarity may yet breed reverence.

Creamery In a Jail,

.The discovery of gold in Australia half a century ago brought many thousands of honest adventurers and also not a few dishonest desperadoes to the autipodes. For the benefit of the latter costly jails had to be erected, and some of these corrective institutions are now no longer required. After lying idle for some time the jail at Klimore, near Melbourne, a district peopled for the most part by Irish settlers, was converted by the government into a creamery and nutter factory. It is now proposed to utilize the jail at Maryborough in the same state-Victoria-for similar reproductive work. The chief secrevisitennd found to his surprise that there were more wardens than prisoners .- London Chronicle.

Gauging Intelligence, The intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on a paper with a pencil and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right, The inferiority of the softer sex as. well as the male dunces is shown by their drawing from right to left: 'Asylum patients do the same.-Family

AMIABILITY A VICE.

A Trait of Our Nation That le Said to lie the Bane of the American Republic,

Amiability is our national vice. Weare a country contented. Satisfied: with our own superiority, funcied or real, we have the sleek good humor which is not disturbed by fibes or eneers. Conceit has provoked contentment. The result is an amiable pubhe. That aggregation of humanity which the politician speaks of as "the dear people" reverentially-in anteelection times-is pleasant in speech and action, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Crowds are reldom cross. The excursion company is a notable example. However much the excurcionists may be delayed or disappointed, there is little grumbling. Even when they return late at night, tired, worn-out from the day of recreation, they grawl good humoredly and are merry in their misery. Seldom does any assemblage of Americans degenerate into an angry company, and then only under the lashing of passion at a crime or of heated advocacy of a. party candidate. We get madder because of politics than from any other reason. The election of some far-off individual whom we never saw and in whose success nothing of importance to ourselves is involved stirs the dregs of discussion into a very ferment of furious strife. Political campaigns bring always the dog days of infuriated debate.

The vice of amiability is shown conspicuously in the behavior of the American audience. The audience has lost the right to hiss. So seldom does any auditor exercise this right that when some rude but honest fellow manifests his disapproval of actor or speaker his neighbors, losing for the nonce their amiability, seek to put him out. We permit applause, but not hissing; huzzas, but not cries of disapproval. Our audiences have construed the right of criticism as meaning merely the right to compliment. We are glad to read criticism in the newspapers the next morning, but we object to having it expressed audibly at the time. Yet who can give sufficient reason why an audience may not express its disapproval as well as its commendation? Surely dislike may as well be expressed as like. The average audience is too polite, too amiable, to do otherwise than applaud. If

it cannot cheer it is silent. AN ANCIENT SUN DIAL.

One That Was Made in the City of Rome More Than Two Centuries Ago.

One of the greatest benefits from delving into the past, says the American Machinist, is that it teaches contemporary-humility. It has been said that the more a man reads of ancient literature the more he is impressed with the modernness thereof. Yet generally in studying old mechanical constructions the constantly excited wonder-as in the case of a dog playing on a fiddle-spring's from the fact, not that the performers did their work so well, but that they did it at all. To this there are exceptions which we are perhaps slow to realize because we come for the most part of northern European races which have but recently emerged from a state of semibarbaric crudity, there as the more southern people reached a state of highly cultivated ingenuity at an earlier period. Of that a set of drawing and mathematical instruments is wit-

The intrinsic history of this remarkable collection is brief. They are the property of Franz F. Nickel, member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, chief draughtsman at the Worthington pump works, Brooklyn, N. Y. By his grandfather they were acquired in Germany at a time when they were hardly less antique than they are to-day. Many of the separate pieces bear in full or in part the inscription, "Dominicus Lusuerg Mutinensis Faciebat Romoe Ao, 1701." (Dominicus Lusureg, of Mutina, was

making it, at Rome, in the year 1701). One piece is an interesting sun dial. To determine the hour of the day with this timepiece it is placed qp a level surface, adjusted for the latitude on the folding graduated are tangent to the ring-shaped dial and set in the meridian by reference to the attached compass. The gnomon, which for use is sprung to a position at right angles to the plane of the dial, casts a shadow upon the inner side of the ring. For ready reference the base is inscribed with the latitudes of prominent cities of Christendom, but no mention is made of New York, nor even of Chicago. To determine the time precisely, a correction for the seasons of the year would be pecessary.

Bees and Anta,

Bees will place their honeycomb in any place regularly or irregularly shaped, and when they come to corners and angles they seem to stop and consider. Then they vary the shape of the cell, so that the space is exactly filled. It could not be done more satisfactorily if the whole thing bad been worked out on paper beforehand. Ants make hard and smooth fonds and drive tunnels compared to which man's efforts in making such things are insignificant.-Nature.

They Knew Her. She-They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that.

He-Why, you see, if she was alive' the'd open her eyes and look in it.-Stray Stories.

A Devastating insect. The codling moth, the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year in this country fruit valued at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

HOW KINGS PAY DOCTORS.

Liberal Renumeration for Services Buceived by the Medical Attendanta Upon Royalty,

The coronation baronetey conferred on Sir Frederick Treves will not be the great surgeon's only reward for his successful conveyance of the king "out of danger," For his four weeks' attendance at Sandringham and recovery of the king from typhoid fever in 1871 Sir William Gull received £ 10,-000, as well as the dignity of baronet. Twice the amount was paid to Sir Morrell Mackenzie for his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, and in addition he was presented with the order of the red eagle, rays the London Chronicle. The doctors who attended Queen Victoria in her last illness received 2,000 guineas each. But the record in

medical fees is held by the ancestor of the-present lord mayor of London, Dr. Dimsdale, who received for his journey to St. Petersburg and taecination of Empress Catherine II. £ 10,000 as his fee, £ 5,000 for traveling expenses and also the title of buron and a life pension of £ 500 a year. - Sir Frederick Treves has certainly earned a generous reward for his skill. At little more than a moment's notice-he placed his whole time at the king's service, and for at least seven days and nights lie never went to bed,

anatching sleep at Buckingham palace at odd moments. His daughter's wedding occurred during these critical days, and it was only when she herself drove to the palace and put the case before her father that he took a hurried half hour to attend the quiet ceremony.

The medical men who are attending the king are all attached to his majesty's household, some in honorary enpacities and others under nominal pay. For instance, Sir Thomas Barlow, as physician to the household, in in receipt of a small salary, while Sir Frederick Treves and Sir Thomas Smith, as "honorary sergeant surgeons," are not in receipt of pay. Nor can they by reason of court usage, send in a bill for services rendered. The king may, and he usually does, send the "honoraries" a recompense of some sort, which compares more. than davorably with honorariums received from private persons.

The surgeons and physicians in the household, such as Sir Francis Yaking, Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. Hewitt, Mr. Allingham and Mr. Fripp, are in receipt of from £200 to £300 per year, for which they are expected to attend upon all the members of the royal household without further charge. For instance, if a-royal scullery maid so far rises above her station as to acquire "housemaid's knee," she has the attention of the most skillful medical men in the country. A call from a private patient, worth perhaps £200, is neglected for this summons from the royal scullery. If the wife of the master of the household or the subdean of the Chapel Royal, or the master of music, or the captain of the yeomen of the guard, wish it, they may have the advice of any of these gentlemen without paying for it.

THE SUMMER DROWNINGS.

Pate of Many "Land Lubbers" Who Put Of in Boats That They Can't Manage.

Drowning is becoming a popular form of death again, as it usually is at this season. The drowning of bathers has not been so common this year as last, for the reason, no doubt, that the summer, being cool, has not invited folks to escape it by getting into cold water, and thereby getting cramps. This summer the drowners have been people who have gone down to the sea in boats and in large companies, reports the Brooklyn Eagle.

They have not managed the boats with skill, and as a consequence have tipped over and spilt out. Not many people would care to drive a horse in busy streets when the horse was skittish and tried to climb up the sides of buildings whenever he saw a piece of paper blowing over the pavement or heard a trolley gong; most people would prefer not to steer an automobile through a park if they knew nothing about its mechanism and almost nobody except a locomotive engineer would take the responsibility of piloting a train of cars down the Alleghenies.

Yet there are thousands who take friends and relatives off to sea in sloops and out upon lakes in rowboats when they shouldn't, for they have had no training for the business. They do not know how to manage the boat in a squall, they have had no experience as to the amount of sail she will carry, they do not even know her build and depth of keel, they do not inform themselves as to tidal changes, and so try to sail home across the rocks.

Intoxicated by Enting Beaus, Among the peasants of southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia a curious maindy has been noticed by physicians which is caused by eating beans. One of the most remarkable effects of the malady is a species of intoxication resembling that produced by alcoholic drink. In some cases persons predisposed to the malady are seized with the symptoms of intoxication if they pass a field where the bean plant is in flower, the color alone sufficing to affect them .- N. Y. Sun.

How It Looked. Tourist (in Frozen Dog) - So you feel sure the posse caught the horse . thief?

Bronco Bill-Wal, they didn't bring back the rope!-Puck.

Worthless as Servants, Mexican servants are said to be nlmost worthless, judged by the Ameri-

edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.

can standard of good service.

HUMOROUS.

She-"They say her father has spent \$5,000 on her voice." He-"It needed every cent of it." - Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Harlemite-"Twenty-five cents for that bit of ice! Isn't that awfully dear?" Iceman - "No, mam, the water in the lake was very high when that lee was cut."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

"You don't even know how to make a lemon tart," remarked the cooking school girl with fine scorn. "It isn't necessary to make a lemon tart," replied the other. "All the lemans I've ever seen were pretty tart already." - Philadelphia Record,

Queer.- "Yes, I still have the first dollar I ever made," said the grayhaired passenger. "The idea!" vexclaimed the traveling acquaintance, "and how did you keep it so long?" "It was very imperfect, being my first, and I'd have had trouble in passing it." - Philadelphia Press.

"I suppose," said Mr. Olds, "if I were were to start smoking again it would set the children a bad example." "It would, indeed," replied his wife, "it's very thoughtful and unselfigh in you to consider that," "Yes, so I've decided to send the children right off to boardlog school where they won't see me." - Philadelphia Press.

. "I think Miss Sharp is particularly happy in the use of terms in her references to literature." "What does she ray?" "She says she has dipped into this, pored over that and dabbled in the other, until she is fairly enturated with the literature of to-day." "What has she been reading?" "Modern wishy-washy novels."- Indianapolis News.

The Proper Term .-- Martha, the colored washerwoman, was complaining of her husband's health to one of her patrons. "He's ve'y po'ly ma'am; vely polly. He's got dat exclamatory rheumatism." "You mean inflammatory. Martha. Exclamatory is from exclaim, which means to cry out." "Yes, miss," answered Martha, with conviction, "dat's what it is. He hollers all de time."-Christian Register.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Once Called Goring House and Only by Chance Came to Be the Rese idence of Royalty.

Buckingham palace is to-day one of London's most comfortable mansions. Extensive alterations were carried out at the beginning of the year, and the private apartments were completely modernized. His majesty's suite of rooms is situated in the right wing, looking on to the gardens, which, as everyone knows, run up Constitution Hill, says the London Express. They ere 40 geres in extent; a particular feature of them is the lake, covering no less than five acres. There are boats on it, and at royal garden parties they are manned by the royal watermen in their state liveries for the pleasure of any of the guests who may care for a row.

The gardens are beautifully laid out, and are well wooded. The prospect from the king's apartments does not in the slightest suggest that the palace lies in the very heart of the metropolis, girt by a belt of brick and mortar from half a dozen to a dozen miles in breadth. It was only by chance that Buckingham palace ever became a royal residence. It occupies the site of the mulberry gardens laid out by James I, in his unsuccessful attempt to start a silk industry in London. Subsequently there gardens became a public pleasure ground - "a silly place with a wilderness somewhat pretty," according to Pepyswhere the fashionable thing to do was to go and eat mulberry tarts.

The house was originally called Goring house; the name was next changed to Arlington house, and when, in 1703, John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, bought it, it became Buckingham house. The duke of Buckingham demolished the old structure, and built in its place a mansion of red brick. When George III, was looking out for a more commodious house than St. James' palace. Buckingham house happened to be in the market, and he bought it for only £21,000. With the exception of George IV., all the children of George III, were born under its roof. In 1775 the property was settled

by act of parliament on Queen Charlotte, in exchange for Somerset house, and then became known as Queen's house. The old name of Buckingham house was revived when in 1825 the present building was begun by George IV., according to the designs of John Nash. William IV. never cared for it, and so did not live there. It was only In the last reign, when Queen Victoria took up her residence, that the mansion at last came to be styled Buckingham palace. Here in 1540 their first child, the princess royal - Empress Frederick-was born to Queen Victoris and the prince consort, and here also, in the following year, on November 9, was born their second child, King Edward VII,

A Kingly Prerogative, It is not generally known that King Edward since his accession to the throne has become the guardian of the children of the prince and princess of Wales, and of his other grandchildren, over whom he has complete control, the rights of their parents being superseded. This was decided to be law nearly 200 years ago, by a majority of 40 to 2 of the judges. The right was frequently used by the Georges, who had a habit of quarreling with their sons. Before members of the zoyal family can marry they will have to obtain King Edward's consent, or the marriage is void. George III. managed to secure this power by means of the royal marriage act, in consequence of his brothers marrying subjects, to his great annoyance.-London Tit-

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

While their pupils are holiday-making from May 1 to September 1 maily of the Swiss cantonal-rehiolinasters round Zermatt take situations in the hotels as waiters or porters,

A Paris review recently printed a. letter written to a French priest, in which Tolstoi declared that therewere two professions inconsistent with true Christianity-the military and the priestly,

Mrs. Urquhart Lee, of Chicago, has the distinction of being the only woman in the country teaching parliamentary law. She is the new appointer to the chair of parliamentary law in the University of California.

Among the reminiscences of the class of '02 at Yale is the story of a stout. and healthy looking member, who was told by his tutor that "he was better fed than taught." "You teach me; I feed myself," was the retort.

The society, known as the Mission to Seamen, in England, has now 74 missionstations all over the world, and mathtains a staff of over 100 paid workers, in addition to a large number of honorary helpers. It provides 105 special churches and institutes for the sole use of rea-going men when ashore. Last year nearly 20,000 services, Bible readings or meetings for prayer were held by the society workers, and were very largely attended.

Among the advanced degrees given by Columbia university at the last commencement none perhaps represented more energy and perseverance than that of master of arts bestowed upon Moses Leonard Frazier, Mr. Frazier is a negro. He is said to be the only one ever graduated from the school of political science of Columbia. He was born in slavery in New Orleans 42 years ago. He chose the business of hairdressing and chiropody and made money.

Bartlett, Young, this year's president of the Yale University Banjo club, is of Chinese parentage, though born in this country. His father, Dr. Young Wing, graduated from Yale in 1554 and later married a Miss Kellogg. member of a prominent Connecticut family and a famous beauty of her day. He lived in Hartford for many years. being on intimate terms with Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner and other notable literary persons, and only returned to his native country on the death of his wife a few years ago. At the time of his boy's birth Dr. Young was a special envoy of China in Washington, and therefore the young man is held to be a Chinese, though born in this country,

ITALIAN OF THE ASH DUMP. Where This Foreigner Gets Fuel for

His Fire and Many Articles. of Lillity,

There is a value to everything, and the Italian is cognizant of the fact, although the value is small. He gathers cinders, wood, rags, bottles, paper, rubber and leather shoes, and old tin cans, all of which have been thrown away by others. Sometimes two or more families unite in making their collections, and disposing of them, forming in a small way Batrust or cooperative industry, says the Christian Endeavor World.

The coal and wood they utilize for fuel in their homes, and turn the other products of their labor intomoney in the following way:

The old shoes and rubbers are sold to a shoemaker, usually another italian, and bring from five to 25 cents a pair, the prices varying according to their condition. The shoemaker repairs them, and disposes of them again as secondhand.

The rags and paper are sold to the wholesale junk dealer and usually bring about six cents a hundredweight for old paper and anywhere from ten to 50 cents a hundredweight for rags.

The bottles are washed and disposed of through the same agency. The price of bottles fluctuates, an average being one dollar a hundred; but the Italian seldom sells on a "bear" market.

The bones are sold to the fertilizer factories, two dollars a ton being The tin cans are sold to foundries,

where the solder and tin are melted off and the iron sheets are melted up and each weights made from them. Old tomato cans and fruit cans bring three dollars a ton, and it takes more than 4,000 of these cans to make a

There must be some money made in this business, for an Italian residing in New York city pays to that corporation the sum of \$30 000 a year for the privilege of picking the above mentioned commodities (trimming, they call it) from the scows that bear the city's ashes and garbage to-

Meaning of a Red Sunset, A red sunset is hailed with delight by people who are going to take a holiday the next day. But the reason. why a red sunset should indicate fine weather the next day is probably considered by few. It is very simple. Watery vapor in the air affects the refraction of the light, and where there is a large amount present it largely cuts off the red rays. When, therefore, the red rays are freely transmitted the amount of moisture does not approuch the rain point, and therefore. the chances are strong that the weather will be fine during the next 24 hours.-Chicago Chronicle.

A Boer Riflewoman,

Mary Van Dyck, a Boer woman, who is known as "Mary the Riflewoman," and who states that she fought with the Boers, is creating a sensation inthe smaller towns of Austria by giving exhibitions of marksmanship.-Lon-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Lat très commerce des avantages exceptiones et cana com les Etaes, du Br. Ba publique oure commerce des avantages exceptionesse. Prix de l'abornement, com l'auné