MANDATES OF PASHIOE.

A Variety of Dress Details That Are Seem in the Semmon's

Drop ornaments of cotton ornament some of the new shirt waints of heavy vesting.

Costumes.

The monotone coatume idea is so universal that always glove and often shoes match the costume. The leading milliners are as usual

copying from old pictures, but are brinking their models up to modern requirements.

For the throat, to wear with demitoilet frocks at the theaters, are wisps of tulle threaded through frames of gold and jewels, matched by fillets for the bair.

The sharp-pointed turbane called torpedo hats are generally becoming to long faces, which are simply extinguished under picture bats and broad brims. These torpedo hats are effective when made of shirred and quilted velvet or similar fabrics, and they require, as a rule, little trimming.

A dress for indoor wear is of champagne satin cloth, the skirt flounced with three frills of taffetas in a slightly darker shade, while the deep frills which fall from the shoulders over the top part of the sleeves and the gauging round the yoke of silk broderie anglaise, picked out with gold thread and lace medallions, are also of silk.

Rosettes and paste buttons give a quaint effect to many of the season's new frocks. A gray frock with narrow ruffes of white lace on the skirt and a fichu of white lace on the bodice has a picturesque ceinture of folded rose-colored panne with rosettes of lace down the front, as if to fasten it. and a sparkling paste ornament in the center of each rosette.

The back view of coats and pelerines is a very important one, for herein lies one of the chief changes in fashion. Nearly all are tight-fitting, but a few sack backs are seen, such as in a short loose coat of mole cloth, with appliques of brown velwet and a large broad-shaped collar ending in a tassel behind and forming revers in front.

As for fabrics, there is no doubt that zibeline and the rough mixtures are far and away the best materials for street suits. The variety shown in these materials is almost endless. Zibelines come in so many colors and combinations that they furnish material for severe tailor suits, for dressy wraps and for elaborate costumes. Then the novelty sibelines are seen in spotted and "nub", effects, stripes, irregular figures and pepper and salt patterns.

A CALL AND

The black bow for the hair bids fair to supplant ospreys and aigrettes this winter. It requires rather skillful manipulation to twist it just in its most elegant form and a discerning eye to place it when made precisely where it will enhance the beauty of its wearer. But when it is a success it is a complete one. A smart addition to a black how worn after the manner of the women of Alsace is a huge jeweled dagger pierced through both the how and the conflure. Some women wear a couple of crossed daggers, which heighten the conventionfallty of the bow's appearance, when it is worn in the center of the cofffure, where, indeed, it usually looks best, standing high.

AMUSING SICK CHILDREN.

Suggestions Which May Be Helpful to Meary Mothers and Attendants.

Those who have had the care of a sick. child through long, weary weeks of a slow recovery will understand why most mothers are glad of suggestions i. which may help to pass the hours pleasantly and profitably, and yet not tax the little invalid beyond his strength, says Woman's Home Companion.

In many of the current magazines are well-printed reproductions of works of art. These may be utilized by an older child in making pretty ornaments for the walls of the nursery.: A long strip of heavy paper with all sorts and kinds of animals is not only interesting, but instructive; or a yard of cats or dogs slone will make a surprising display. A margin around each picture adds much to the effectiveness. Carrridge-paper may the bought by the yard, and is especially pretty in red or green to use for a back-

Whatever is given a child for amusement should require as little mental strain as possible, and the materials should be of light weight. If the child becomes tired of one occupation, try something different, and under no condition let him realize that you are trying to amuse him for the purpose of keeping him quiet, for if he finds out that the poy is not yours as well as his. much of his pleasure will be lost.

Quick Biscults.

To one quart of sitted pastry floor. add five level teaspoons of baking powder and the level teaspoon of salt and sitt again. Rub in two level tablespoons of butter and may with one cup of mile, shape into biscuits and put into a burtered pan. Bake about 20 minutes. Make the blacuits very Small Detroit Free Press

Mrs Submits For goodness saket Why do you want to call on the Horems to mable

Mr Subbubs Because if we don't they're certain to come over here. It will be more pleasant to go home when were tired of them than to ask them to go home. Philadelphia Press.

Mince three small lambs kidneys. after removing fat and fibrous portions, and fry in butter. Do not let them get shriveled up, but done just to a turn .--

Boston Globe.

WHERE MEMORY FAILED.

The Man's Hobby Cas Dates, Etc. cepting Those on Which His Debte Fell Duc.

""I understand," said our friend Reilly to an old-acquaintance whom he happened to meet the last time he was in the city, "that you have a great memory for dates," relates London Tit-Bits.

"Oh, yes," said the man, quite flattered by the remark, for dates were a hobby with him, "I know the dates of many important events."

"Perhaps you could tell me when Alexander the Great was born?" said Reilly, with a half-quizzical smile. "Certainly. He was born in the

year 356 B. C., and died 323." "And when did King Arthur of Engtand die?"

"A. D. 532." "Quite wonderful!" exclaimed Relity. 'And will you oblige me by giving the year of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in Paris?"

"1572. You may give in that I'm pat on dates. Do you know that the painters Vandyke and Velasquez were born in the same year, 1599? Yes, and Cromwell, too, was born that year, one year before Charles I., whose head he

"What a head for dates you have!" exclaimed Reilly. "And John Milton, Corneille and

Rembrandt were all three born in "When was Waterloo fought?"

"June 18, 1815. I tell you, old fellow, when you stick me on dates, you will have to get up early in the morning."

"It certainly looks that way," said Reilly, "but there is one date that I am a good deal puzzled about, perhaps you can clear it up."

What is it about?" "It is about two years ago, when I was in town the last time, you borrowed £2 from me, and promised to send it to me in a letter I don't remember the exact date when I was to get it, but I think you said 'Next week.' Now, can you tell me what date next week will be?"

The man of dates turned red as a boiled lobster, mumbled some words about his poor memory of recept affairs, and, giving Reilly another promise to liquidate, he slunk away.

THE KITCHEN STOREROOM.

Should Be Fitted Up with Shelves for the Various Kinds of Caused Goods.

If the larder is light and siry jam will keep very well. If jam will not keep in any special larder there is something wrong and other foods will go bad in that place also. Jam is a fair test of a larder. If it molds the place is too damp for ordinary foods, none of which will keep long in it. If jam dries up and turns candied, then the place is too warm and will, probably, have a southern aspect, says

American Queen. The jam shelf should be the highest. Here should be found all the year's preserves, the jellies, fruit pastes, marmalades, that will have been made, each in

There should be a shelf for pickles and sauces where the duly labeled jars can stand and be found in their right places. There will be a shelf for home-made strups, vinegars, and so forth." Another shelf will store the sugar, currants, raisins and similar groceries, each kind set apart in properly labeled jars. The large glass jors, such as confectioners use for their sweets, are excellent keepers of sugar, candied peels, fruits and similar articles. They are lidded and practically air-tight.

A shelf should be devoted to the storage of small tins containing ginger, mustand, spices, cocosa, coffee, tea and the like. Things always at hand, always in the right place—such a system of lardering saves a good deal of time in a

The larder dishes and basins should be of strong white delft and should be kept entirely for storing fond upon. The larder plates will save much wear on the table services. These strong white articles can go into the oven with impunity when food needs warming, but no china one can.

The flour bin occupies one corner of the larder. The bread pan, large, porous and convenient, also has its allotted

When there are stone stabs, proper meat safes and gauze covers should be kept on these, especially in summer. Ice is a larder necessity in warm weather. No hot food should ever be placed on the larder shelves, but on the floor Foods of strong flavor will contaminate all other tools near them. Butter will absorb the odors of fish or cheese or

Good Cold Slaw.

Shave the cabbage fine, throwing into ice water as fast as shredded. Allow it to stand about two hours to crisp. then season to taste with salt, pepper and a wee bit of mustard. For a dressing beat the yolks of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat again. Add a half tenspoonful of thick sour meam, two tablespoonfels of sugar and half a cupful of vinegar. Beat them three or four minutes pour on the subbage and mix N Y Heraid

French Mustard.

Rob together through a sieve three abiespoonfuls of mustard and one of granulated sugar, beat an egg slightly and work into the mustarchand sugar unill smooth; then work in slowly half a pint of vinegar, tarragon gives a fluor flavor than common cider vinegar. Sitr and cook over hot water. Hemove from the fire and when could bear in a tablespoonful of olive oil . Washington Star.

Chaffne Dieb Dieben. Anything that is boiled, stewed, fried, steamed or sauted may be cooked

in a channe dish.

THE GREAT POTATO LAND.

Germany Leads the Entire World in the Production of the Faverite Taber.

The annual crop of putatoes in Germany is colossal, and far exceeds that of any other country in the world, states the New York World. Last year, for example, the area un-

der potatoes was 8,907,465 acres, while our crop occupied 2,965,587 acres. The German acreage was thus more than three times as great as that of the United States.

The yield in Germany was 1,593,621,-076 bushels, while our production was 284,632,787 bushels. Germany, therefore, raised more than five times the quantity of potatoes that we produced. A very large part of the great northern plain of Germany is covered with potato fields.

Last year Germany raised 28.27 bushels of potatoes for every man, woman and child in the empire. The per capits production in our country was 3.73

pushels. These figures are approximately correct, though not exactly accurate, because they are based upon the population of both countries at the time of taking the last census; but they show the enormous difference between the per capita production in the two countries.

The Germans export comparatively few potatoes, and they cannot begin to eat what they produce. They have ways, however, of disposing of their potatoes that have not yet been adopted to any large extent in other countries.

Almost seven-eighths of the alcohol produced in Germany is obtained from potatoes. Potato distilleries are found on many of the large farms, and Germany has stimulated the industry by removing the internal revenue tax on alcohol of inferior grades, which may be used for fuel, but not for human consumption.

The Germans are now utilizing far more alcohol for illumination and for driving automobiles and some other forms of machinery than any other nation. They have no great petroleum fields, and they are trying to reduce the Imports of kerosene by substituting alcohol.

Their inventors and scientific men dave been giving great attention to this problem for several years, and many new and successful lamps and engines have been introduced for the consumption of alcohot as fuel. Last year Germany produced 92,965,940 gallons of alcohol, and the production is increasing every year.

Many factories also use potatoes in the manufacture of starch, glucose and other products. Still, by far the greater part of the potatoes raised in Germany are consumed as food, about half by the people and the remainder by domestic animals.

Some of the Peculiar Customs of the Feminine Members of Foreign Races.

Denmark possesses a unique organization. It is that of an old maids insurance company. Each member pays an annual sum to insure her against poverty stricken old maidenhood. At the age of 40 she is entitled to a pension, but should she marry before that time she is compelled to give up her claim. The money which the married women forfelt is used toward the annual endowment of the spinster members of the organization. Possibly our American bachelor girls may take a hint from their provident Danish sisters, says the Prairie

The women of Japan have an ingenious way of assisting men who are inclined to enter upon the matrimonial career. Young girls who are willing to accent a husband arrange the hair in the front in the form of a fan or butterily and adorn it with silver or colored ornamenta; widows who are desirous of securing husbands arrange the hair at the back of the head with tortoise-shell pins; and widows who are resolved to remain true to their departed lords cut the hair and wear it without ornament.

Russian women have made for themselves a distinguished name in the medical profession. There are a goodly number of women doctors in our country, but it is to Russia we must turn to see them in great numbers. Several years ago Russia boasted a thousand, and the number is constantly on the increase. Nowhere is there a wider field for women than in the medical and teaching professions in Russia.

The noblest born as well as the most lowly born German girl undergoes a course in cooking. The empress is an excellent rook and her little daughter Is in training to become equally skilful. The little Princess Victoria Louise has a miniature kitchen fitted up for her in the palace at Potsdam. The imperial chef gives lessons to the little princess. who takes the matter very seriously. and many are the dainty dishes which her roval parents must taste and pass judament upon 🦠

Cards tre Out. .He-Once for all, my heart's idol,

will you marry me? She (sadly) - No

"I demand to know why" "Well, to fell you the truth, I am unworthy of you. I have noted in you so many noble traits that contrast strongly with my many defects.

For instance, I cannot say 'no' and

stick to it-" "Oh, my darling, my darling!"-Baltimore American.

Her Point of View. Towns-Borden has been quite ill. Browne-Yes, but he's getting better. I heard to-day that his appetite is getting

Towns-What are you talking about? Who told you that? Browne-Mrs Starvem, at whose house he boards.—Philadelphia Press.

ELUDING CHINESE PIRATES. Simple Enough When One In Possessed of a Certain Tallemanic Work

A letter written by Dr. O. T. Logan, of Changteh, China, to Rev R. T. Caldwell, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Macon, Mo., gives some interesting facts about Chinese pirates. Ac-

cording to the New York Sun he says: The lake at Changteh is infected with Chinese pirates, who operate light, swift craft and make voyages for small crews hazardous. The old pilot who guided the United States gunboat Villalobos across the lake told me they never buthered him. He owns a small boat, and I knew it to be a fact that he often ventured out sions and was not harmed. " 'How do you manage to evade them !"

I asked him. There is just one word to say.

know that word."

" 'Does that make you safe?" " 'Absolutely.'

"Then why do you not tell the other boatmen so they may also escape?" "It wouldn't be right. The pirates would starve!

"There's Chinese honor for you. "There is a legend of the lake that one Ten, a mountaineer of ancient days, called up the spirits of the lake, and they surrounded the piratical craft with logs so they could not move. They had to make terms right then and there with Ten or the soldiers would have rome and cut their heads off.

"So the pirates agreed that Ten and all his tribe should enjoy the freedom of the lake forevermore, their heirs and assigns from generation to generation, and that no piratical hand should ever be raised against them. To distinguish the Ten family from legitimate prey, they were to hang a large contipede, made of cloth, from the rear of their boats. It was to be a talisman that would always secure immunity to the Tens.

"But the brilliant scheme didn't work long. Other boatmen soon noticed the magical effect of the centipede as a rear guard, and they adopted the same token The pirates decided that the Ten family were multiplying with unseemly rapidity, and they ceased altogether respecting the centipeds

"Up to the last accounts, the Tens have not succeeded in recalling the spirits to punish the outlaws for the violation of

THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS.

Modern Accomplishments of Man Which Compare Favorably with Those of Sature.

The seven world wonders of antiquity were: The Pyramids, Babylon's Gardens,

Mausolus' Tomb, the Temple of Diana, the Colossus of Rhodes, Jupiter's Statue by Phidias and the Pharos of Egypt, or, as some substitute, the Palace of Cyrus. The seven wonders of the middle

The Colineum of Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of

Nanking and the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinopie How will these compare with the seven wonders of the modern world? Perhaps there may be a difference of opinion as regards the latter-lay won-

ders, but permit me to name these. .. The steam railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless telegraph, the ocean steamship, the submarine man of war and the airship. .We of the new world have a few

wonders, seven of which are The Brooklyn bridge, the underground railroad, including tunnels to Jersey City and Brooklyn; the Wash-, ington monument, the capitol at Washington, with its dome, weighing gomeon) pounds; the modern steel skyscraper, the Echo mountain searchlight of 275,000,000-candle power, and

the United States Steel corporation. We are speaking of things made by man; of those wonders given to us by God she seven are, says the New York

Niagara falls, the Mammoth cave, Old Faithful, the tireless geyser in Yellowstone park, the big trees (Sequola) of California, the Grand canyon of the Colorado, the great fresh-water lakes and the Great Salt

Foreigners in Pennsylvania,

A great change has taken place in the population of the state since the days of Quaker rule and influence. In 1790 the population was mainly Englishspeaking and German; in 1900, a considerable number of Slavs and Italians were included in a much more mixed population. The foreign-born of the population of the state in 1966 was 985,250; and of these 310,000 -- nearly ope-third of the whole number of the foreign-born-came from countries aften alike to the language and the political principles of the founders of the colony. They do not make a large proportion of the total population; but, being obscentrated usually in small communities in the mining regions, they become a source of danger to the peace of the commonwealth out of proportion to their numbers, when invited to a revolt against government. This fact is offered by Mr. Addison B. Burk in the number of the "Story of the State" describing Pennsylvania, which he contributes to Pearson's, as one explanation of Pennsylvania's labor troubles.

Athen Greeley Rnn

In the presidential campaign of 1572 Horace Greeley got 2,834,479 votes, but he died November 29, and the democratic and liberal republican electors were compelled, on their day of voting, December 4, to vote for other persons. In the electoral college, which assembled February 12, 1873, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, who ran for vice president as Greeley's matechad 14 votes for president and 47 votes for vice president.

THE OLD CIRCUS GNU.

An Animal Formerly Considered a Great Curiosity Now Al-

most Extlact. If anyone will take the trouble to look over the files of the National Intelligeneer in the library of congress, he will find (1827 or 1828) an advertisement of the first circus that ever pitched its tents in Washington. In that advertisement he will notice that among the special attractions which the management had to offer was a "gnu, or horned horse." In those days an elephant or a lion was a great rarity in this country, a fact plainly indicated in the glowing advertisement of Washington's first circus, says the Post of that city.

The white-tailed gau, known to the people of South Africa as the blackwilde-beests and to American circusgoers as the "horned horse," is to-day almost extinct. In all the sad history of the extermination of the nonle animals, such as the American bison, the Southern black wolf, the white rhimoceros, and the quaggs, the career of the white-tailed gnu is perhaps the most romantic. In the old days of Gordon Cumming and Cornwallia Harris the high veidt of South Africa literally swarmed with these creatures. They were curious animals, whom naturalists classed among the antelopes, with head and horns reminding one of those of a buffalo, a neck, mane, barrel, flanks and tail strikingly like those of a well-built pony, and long antelope legs in captivity they were dangerous animals, for one could never tell what moment they would take a notion to commit some wild and crazy prank, while in their native state their horns were always broken and splintered with constant sparring among themselves. As in the case of the American bison, the Dutch farmers began killing them off for their skins, so that by 1875 only a small remnant were left in the Orange Free State. It was about this time that the Brothers B., who prided themselves upon being the original Boer trekkers, determined to preserve this remnant, then numbering less than 200 head. The herd was inclosed in four large sections of grass land, and so well did they succeed that by the time the Boer war broke

John Millais, the great English point er, spend several months on these farms in the 80's, painting the herds of white-tailed gnu, and English sports. men frequently paid the proprietors large sums for the right to shoot an unusually fine head. There were also four smaller herds of these animals. one belonging to Mr. C. D. Rudd, of Cape Town, numbering about 25 head. another herd of 20 or more in Came Colony, a herd of 14 at the Amsterdam zoo, and a small herd of 12 at Leonardsles, England. Hagenback also had a few pairs of them Barnum had an old male, and Sells Brothers a pair

When the Boer war came on nothing was heard of these South African gnus, and some months ago a letter was written to the London Field asking for information as to whether or not they had been spared by the Boer and British armies. In the next same of the Field there appeared a letter from Capt C R Stavetey, of Iverbridge, Devonshire, England, who commanded a troop of cavalry in the war in South Africal In his letter Capt Staveley states that in June and July, 1942, he spent several days on the farms of the Brothers B, who had just reformed. from the war under the new peace arrangements, to rebuild their legrandout bornesieads. Despite the deuringtion of the wire fence enclosing these farms, none of the herds had left the place, remaining in their old pasture all during the war Capt Staveley states that the British soldiery had not molested the animals, but that a Boor commando, coming into a near-by station to surrender, had rounded up and killed about 20 of them. Some few had girayed, and one was found wandering about on the yeldt by an English regiment the members of which succeeded in capturing it and taking it home to England on their roturn. Capt Staveley stains that he rode about over the farm with the Brothers B. saw the animals grazing in bords of 25 or 20, and had quite a long talk about them with their owners

making a little progress. The delight with which the public greeted the slow-going stage roach shows how little was required to arouse the people and call forth their astonishment. That a vehicle which required two days to make the trip from New York to Philadelphia should have been known as "The Flying Machine," no longer ago than 1766, seems almost incredible in trividay when we go from New York to Chicago in half that time. As a study of contrasts, before and after the great awakening which followed the birth of steam power and the inauguration of the locomotive, this chapter from a lumdred years ago is interesting. The stage coach was the marvel of a slow age which the world has been renturies in reaching; the loco-

In the Early Days.

The world has been a long time in

Track News. Quite Satural. "That's what they do," mused the man who sometimes lets out an audible

motive is the necessity of a rapid age.

which has not yet celebrated its cen-

tenned From "The Era of Stage

Conclus," by W S Dunbar, in Four-

"What are you talking about?" queried he of the butt-in habit. "Those people who go around carrying tales," explained the noisy thinker "They make monkeys of themselves." -Chicago Daily News.

Brief. Strila- is that a love letter from Bella-No, simply a hasty note; it's

only 23 pages.-- N. Y. Sun.

A MOTHER'S INGENUITY.

Seaured & Day of Perfect Peace Through an Odd Diplomatic Scheme.

Rob and Phil are brothers. One is a well-known attorney in Washington; the other an eminent jurist in Chicago. But never mind what they are now. Our present interest in them runs back some 40 years or more, to the time when they were ten and eight years old, respectively, writes Willis Brooks, in Brooklyn Eagle. Their mother, having been born and reared in fingland, naturally clung with affectionate memories to the dear old home after she and her young husband had come to live in America. Naturally, also, she taught her first two boys to entertain profound respect for England and

everything that England produced. Well, one morning Rob got up with so bad a cough that his mother resolved to put a mustard plaster on his chest. But she knew his obstinate nature too well to give him a suspicion of her real purpose, so she called both boys to her and showed them a time box of mustard bearing a label with the well-known lion and unicorn and the name of a famous English manu-

"Now," said she, "whichever of you two is the better boy all day to-day shall have a real English mustard plaster to-night."

The boys looked at the box with eager interest. They had never heard of a mustard plaster; but it must be something wondrously pleasing to have, for there was the label with its manifold evidence that the mustard came from England. Each lad resolved to do his best to win the coveted prize, and, as a result, the moth-

er had a day of almost perfect peace. Her troubles, began, however, when night came and she had to make the award Phil, who had a much more lovable nature than Rob, had undoubtedly been the better boy, since Rob, the elder of the two, had, in his eagerness to get the plaster, tried in various, subtle ways to lure his brother into wrong-doing But Rob was the one who had the cold, and the decision must, therefore, be in his favor. So the little mother said that although both had been very good boys, she would give

the prize by Rob this time, and to Ehil some other time.

Of course there were tears, and wait- ? ings on Phil's part, and much self-congratulation on Rob's, as the mother placed the plaster on the winner's chest!" and tucked the brothers in their little ! bed together. Then she sat down with her sewing to await developments

"Um!" said Rob to Phil, exultingly, "you ought to feel how nice and coof it is Don't you wish you'd been a good boy all day"" "There, Robble," the mother expose-

tulated, "you must go right to sleep now, or you won't get the good of the plaster. Go to sleep, and see what nice dreams you have " For awhile Rob lay silent and mo-

tionless. Then he began to move rest-"Ma," said he, presently, "I don't think Phil was such a very naughty

boy to-day, do you?" "There, now, ky to sleep". After another season of science Rob maid: "Ma. I don't think it's hardly fair for me to have the mustard place ter all the time, and perer lattle bruther ittil mit have it at all

"Robbie, I want you to go to sleep, 3 "But, ma, I done some things to-day

that you didn't know about." "Never mind now. You go to sleep " Rob was by this time writhing under the heat of the mustard "You didn't know that I went in swimming

in the creek," said he

Phil was amazed. He knew that Rob had not been in the creek that "And you didn't know that I took & lot of matches from the house and set

them aftre in the barn, did you?" Rob-"New, Robble," said the nother, "H you don't go to sleep I shall have to

punish you " The quietude occasioned by this threat lasted only a few moments. Then the mother heard a swish and a slam. Rob had sat up in bed, snatched the plaster from his chest and slapped it across Phil's face with the ener-

"There's the darned old mustard plaster. You can have it. I don't

Parrots Increasing.

Each year the burden of Chicago landfords is added to by the sale of 2,000 parrots to flat dwellers and the, demand is increasing rapidly. The birds are usually brought to this coun-, try from Cuba, Mexico and Attica by -ailing vessels, the slow voyage gradhally accustoming them to the climate. Any good parrot should say a word or two at three months of age, and at the end of a year should pick up expressions readily. So common have they become that unless a varied vocabulary is used they are seldom 50thed. Where there was formerly one dealer in domestic pets, who sold parrots, there are now a dozen. This alone will give an idea of the increased demand for these birds -Chicago Trib-

Addressed to Blm.

"I never heard a more discusting tocendiary speech than old man Brown made this morning '

"Who's old man Brown" "The old fellow I work for He said: 'See here! if you don't do better i'll dre

you!" - Philadelphia Press. The American People.

The Anglo-Saxon stamp will be retained on American news, customs, lite. erature and language, says the North American Review Everything else is being transmuted through the superior fecundity of the immigrant

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS