HE CALLED HER "MY DEAR."

But Somehow or Other He Didn't Succeed as Well as He Expected.

"I don't know of anything more examperating than an inattentive clerk," said a mild-mannered little man on the street car the other night, "but unless you have a certain aplomb way about you, so to speak, you might as well endure the cross in silence. Now I have a friend," he continued, "who possesses just such a gift, and, needless to say, he is never neglected. I went into a store with him the other day, and the young woman at the counter where we stopped continued conversing calmly with another young woman in the next department.

"'My dear madam,' said my friend, blandly, 'I trust you will pardon me for intruding upon that important discussion, but if you- 'What do you wish?' said the clerk, looking startled. *Do not be angry,' my friend replied: "I know, of course, that the occasional interruption of customers must be very annoying, and no doubt-.' By that time the poor girl was in a nervous flutter, and I really felt sorry for her. When we went out I expressed surprise at the ease with which her attention had been secured, and my friend laughed. 'O, it's no trick at all,' he said. 'All you have to do is to keep cool yourself.'

"Next day I was fool enough to try the system myself, after I had camped beside a counter for ten minutes waiting for a large and haughty lady to conclude a conversation. 'My dear mad-,' I began, trying to imitate my friend's sang froid. 'Sir!' exclaimed the saleslady, wheeling on me suddenly and freezing my blood with a ferocious glare. 'My dear,' I stammered, 'my dear-.' Really I could go mo further. My tongue stuck to the roof of my mouth, and I could feel the sweat breaking out on my forehead. I know I must have looked the picture of helpless imbecility. 'What do you mean by calling me your dear and things like that?' demanded the

"What earthly reply could I make? I did the only thing possible—I got up and sneaked out, expecting every minute to feel a policeman grab me by the collar. So, as I said before, unless you have the way about you, you might as well put up with these little annoyances. The faculty of blandly bluffing one's fellow beings is something that can't be acquired."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

The Antarctic Is Practically an Unknown Region at the Present Time.

The actual existence of a land corresponding to what is charted as Graham land is a matter of considerable dcubt. On the map it extends from the sixty-ninth parallel of latitude, northward 400 miles. But Alexander I. land, the southern termination, is an island, and we saw no land eastward. The character of the land which may or may not exist between this and the newly discovered Belgica strait is in doubt. It offers scientific and commercial prospects promised by no other new polar region.

At the one hundredth degree of east longitude, close to the circle, there is another interruption in the unknown. This is the much-disputed Wilkes land. It is by far the largest land mass in the entire antarctic area. Including Victoria land, its better known eastern border, it covers more than one-sixth of the circumference of the globe. In a territory of this extent, even under the most hopeless spread of snow, would it not be strange if something of value and much of interest were not found? It is not at all improbable that the disconnected lines seen by Wilkes are the continuous lines of the continent. These are, in all probability, off-lying islands, which front a great continent. We are led into the conviction that there is a continent here by the very great number and the enormous size of the icebergs which are here encountered. But conviction without better evidence will not, and ought not to, satisfy explorers.

Enderby land and Kent land furnish other problems. They are probably not fixed to the continent, for the American. Morrell, found open seabelow them; but whether they are isloated islands or parts of an archipolago remains to be ascertained. Does Peter island exist? The Belgica drifted c'ose to the position assigned to it by Bellinghausen, but saw no land. These are but a few examples of the many geographical problems to be solved in the far south.—Frederick Cook, M. D., in Scribner's.

Mystery of the Rubber Bands.

A mackerel with a rubber band around its body was taken from a net at Provincetown by John P. Woods. Several mackerel banded in a similar manner were taken by net fishermen on the New England coast four or five years ago, and fishermen generally were puzzled to account for the band. That the bands were placed upon the fish when small was evident, for in every instance the rubber was sunken deeply into the body of the mackerel. The mackerel captured by Woods has worn its band for a long time, as evidenced by the depth of the fissure. When taken from the water the body of the fish collapsed at the point eneircled by the band the upper end inclining at an angle with the tail portion, yet the skin was not broken.-Poston Globe.

Venesuelan Governments

The constitution and laws of Venezuela are based upon those of the United States. The 12 provinces are represented by senators, and there is a representative for every 35,000 people.—N. Y. Sun.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The consumption of cotton per head of Germany's population has more than doubled since 1875.

In all Ceylon there are only 6,000 Europeans, as against 3,250,000 natives. The island is almost as large as Ireland, and tea planting is the chief industry. In Zante, one of the Ionion islands,

there is a petroleum spring which has been known for nearly 3,000 years. It is mentioned by Herodotus. Experiments recently made in Europe with 49 different kinds of German.

French and American sugar beet seeds show that German seed is by far the best.

The London county council has resolved to purchase an estate near Hor-

ley with the purpose of establishing a

reformatory for men and erecting

buildings thereon.

Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Belgian, Turkish, Italian and Greek diplomatic representatives all employ the French, while those of China and Japan use English. In a large measure English is supplanting the French both as

a social and commercial language.

The population of Bolivia is about 1,750,000. This total is divided into 250,000 whites, 500,000 half-castes and 1,000,000 domesticated Indians. There are in addition some 300,000 wild Indians living in the eastern districts bordering upon the Brazils and the basin of the Amazon and its confluents.

An extraordinary floor has been laid in the London coal exchange. It is constructed of inlaid wood, and the pieces are arranged so as to represent the mariner's compass. Some of the slabs of wood, of which there are altogether 4,000, have interesting historical associations. Thus the one forming the haft of the dagger in the city corporation arms is a portion of a tree planted by Peter the Great when he worked as a shipwright at Deptford.

MARRIAGES FORBIDDEN.

The Decline of the Harmonists Said to Have Been Due to This Strange Law.

The Harmonists believe that one of the elements of their success was their celibacy, while, as a matter of fact they swere eminently prosperous before they determined, under deep religious influence, to abandon marriage. Not their belief in the second coming of Christ, but the diligent manner in which they tilled the fields and operated their manufactories, prospered them, until celibacy exterminated them. When they came to America, in 1805, under the leadership of George Rapp, they were 800 strong. They located at Harmony, Pa. Pooling all their possessions, they bought land and went diligently to work clearing and cultivating the soil, erecting buildings and pursuing trades. During the first year, 150 acres of ground were cleared, 50 log houses erected and a church, grist mill, large barn and shops. Next year they cleared 400 acres, built a sawmill, tannery, distilllery, brick storehouse and planted a vineyard of four acres. They raised grain enough for themselves and 600 bushels to sell, besides 3,000 gallons of whisky. In 1869 they produced 6,000 bushels of corn, 4,560 of wheat, 4,360 of rye, 5,000 of oats, 10,000 of potatoes, 4,000 pounds of flax and hemp, and 50 gallons of sweet oil from the poppy. The same year they made their first piece of cloth from yarn spun by hand. In 1810 they erected a woolen factory, for the making of broadcloth.

In this, the fifth year of their organization, they had 2,000 acres under cultivation, a large stock of the finest sheep and cattle, and a large surplus for sale from every department of labor. They had their own carpenters, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, coopers, shoemakers, hatters, tailors, masons, wheelwrights and saddlers. A similar picture may be presented of each of the other communities. It was the aim of all the communities to produce and manufacture everything they consumed. Like the Harmonists, they endeavored to produce a surplus for sale. Thus the Shaker garden seeds, for three-quarters of a century, were accepted as the best in the United States. The Oneida Perfectionists were famous for their silk twist, and the Amanas for their woolen stuffs. One Shaker community manufactured washing machines and mangles on a large scale, and another staves for molasses hogsheads. The chief aim of each community was to make only a good article, and secure trade by rigid honesty. The communists were careful and thorough farmers. Their farm buildings were models for convenience and comfort of animals. Their tillage was clean and deep, and their orchards contained the best variety of fruits. They possessed in their homes greater comforts than their neighbors on the

same plane of life.—Ainslee's. Porous Plasters. The adhesive mass used on the face of porous plasters varies in composition, though the following may be taken as representing the general formula followed in the better class of plasters: Rubber, two parts; Burgundy pitch, one part, and gum olibanum, one part. This mass is varied somewhat for different kinds of plasters, and there is no doubt that cheaper substitutes for the olibanum are used. Powdered orris root also is frequently present in the mass as a diluent. To work this mass successfully heavy and expensive machinery is required, and considerable skill is necessary to produce plasters which remain permanently flexible and adbesive. For these reasons the manufacture of porous plasters has practically passed out of the hands of the retail druggist into the hands of those who make them on a large scale.—

A Sure Recipe.

To lower your reputation, raise a disturbance.—Chicago Dispatch.

A NEW ENGLAND HUNT.

An Old-Time Institution for the Destruction of Noxious Beasts and Birds.

Some quaint customs are to be found on Blandford mountain. In the fall, and for the ensuing six months, Blandford is left to entertain itself. This is a thing the progressive residents of the Center and Dug Hill and other populated points of the town are perfectly capable of doing. Blandford is predisposed to hunting. The term "squirrel hunt" is a misnomer, inasmuch as when Blandfordites go on a squirrel hunt they do not always hunt the graceful and sportive gray squirrel, and see how many of those toothsome animals they can bag, but they as frequently devote their energies wholly to the extermination of wild life, that is a pest to the agriculturist, and the hunter as well. This year's hunt, which terminated after a two weeks' session, was modeled after this latter plan.

It is said that these squirred hunts are a relic of bygone days among the original colonists, when it was necessary for the men to band together every fall and do their best to destroy all wild animals which were inimical to the welfare of the community or to the safety of its flocks and here's.

And so Blandford people understand the requirements of the squirrel hunt very well, and when the war of extermination was to be carried once more into the camp of pestiferous Animal life last September there were plenty of volunteers. Two forces were chosen of 70 men each, and they were placed respectively under the commands of Capt. Myron Dayton and Myron Ward, two valiant huntsmen of the town. The hunt was to rage in all its fury for two weeks, and at the end of that time the number of points scored by each side was to be taken into account, and the losing side was to tender the winner a banquet at Agricultural hall, at which, hesides the discussion of the usual mountain-side feast, the country orchestra was to be on hand, and the ensuing evening given up to "fours right and left," and "honors all," with the charming young lady element from the cozy Blandford villages.

The warfare was to be conducted against the following creatures, the number of points in the contest to be allowed for each one being appended thereto:

For crows, 200 points; for bluejnys, 50 points; for hen hawks, 250 points; for owis, 250 points; for sparrow hawks, 25 points; for red squirrels, 50 points, and for chipmunks, 25 points.

Soon after the designation of Messrs. Dayton and Ward, the acult and youthful hunters allied themselves with one or the other, old fowling pieces running even as far back, it is said, as flint locks, being scoured up for the occasion. The whole country was searched for the objects of the Lant, from the Westfield river on the north and east, to Birch hill and Barnes' mountain on the south and west. The gunners were out night and day, almost, and made their bloody harvest as complete as possible, turning in the heads of all the prey captured, except the hawks and lowls, which were preserved for the taxidermist. No effort was spared to make the work of destruction along the lines mapped out as complete as possible. One party alone killed eight hen hawks, 17 screech owls, and bluelavs galore.

When the final roundup was made, it was ascertained that Capt. Dayton's company were the winners, scoring 44,-800 points, against the 35,200 points made by Capt. Ward's merry met. a total of 80,000 points altogether. And so the Ward party became the entertainers at the following feast and Haley Bros.' orchestra, from Chester, was summoned. And after the banquet was over 80 couples tripped the light fantastic toe until broad daylight.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

CHINESE THRIFT.

They Live Cheaply, Work Industriously and Make It a Rule to Save Something.

No race of men can surpass the Chinese in habits of industry and thrift. With the introduction of western civilization the vast resources of the country will be developed, the products of the soil and manufacture will indefinitely increase, and domestic and international trade will be multiplied in its proportions. Now, in all this material regeneration of China, the Chinaman will be in evidence. Not a dollar will be gathered from the soil, from trade, from mines, from manufactories, without his securing a due proportion as a reward for his part in the enterprise. He will patiently and faithfully work for a master for half a genratation, and in the second half he will appear as his own master, at the head a thriving business. Thus, in the industries of the future, wherever there is work to be done, there will be found Chinese ready to "sell strength," as working for hire is called in China; and they will sell more strength for the money than will men of any other nation. Again, a dollar in the hands of a Chinaman represents far greater purchasing power than it does in the hands of a European. In China a dollar will purchase 1,500 pieces of cash, composed of copper and zinc. These eash, with a hole in the center and strung on a cord, weigh seven pounds. A servant or common laborer in Peking is glad to give ten days of labor, and a carpenter or mason six days, to secure this amount of cash. This money would give a comfortable support to an average family. Three dollars a month, or \$36 a year, would cover the living income of a Chinese family. The meaning of this is that the Chinaman will survive and prosper under conditions of life which would discourage, and finally overwhelm, the European.-D. Z. Sheffield, in Atlantic.

THE SOCIETY WOMAN.

A Study of Her Character and Her Ways as She Appears to Others.

Waistcoats—then waistcoats - then more waistcoats-then-nothing. So a great writer analyzed a king. By way of parody, one may say, manners -more manners-yet more mannersand then? So that it is a matter of wonder what the society woman does and what she is when (if ever) she chances to be alone. Or does she cease to be, as Mr. Henry James has ingenuously conceived of her male counterpart. At least the "private life" of her is a mystery. She is, as it were, an exhalation—the vapor of society half solidified. Yet she is a wife and a mother so complex are the problems which greet us-and often a good wife and a good mother -so impossible is it to be too charitable in our judgments. She is well of:-would she spend a little less; well born-if the standard be not set too high; well educated-according to the ideas that were

She can talk about most things and appear to understand anything. She abhors a silence and does not like a dissenter, but she will smile through the one and at the other. For she has a vein of stoicism and would sooner die than appear put out. She does not expect girls to be very sensible, young men very good, or her husband very obliging. Thus she is sometimes right. She is also most punctual in her attendance at bir social functions, and her appearanceat church. She would as soon think of missing the one as the other.

She has many accomplishments; she can appear to know you when she does not, and not to know you when she does, with equal facility; she can see her daughter through a door or not see her a yard away, just as it happens to be convenient; she can discern a suitor's purpose in ten minutes, or be flutteringly surprised when her daughter confesses to the proresal. She finds a compliment where none was said and can be blind to the most overt insult, She is a very single-minded person , for she has but one great rule in ! e. Yet she does not know what it is And she thinks that she is of in: rtance. Is she wrong? Let us be candid. She is right. For she is a aluable friend, a dangerous enemy, a iver of entertainments and of laws. What she does is lawful, what she do les not is vulgar: and what she wears is the thing .- N. O. Times-Democrat.

BACK OF THE HOUSE

TO Many Housewives Are Careless of It.

It is curious what a lack of interest some people seem to take in the outside of their homes.

side of their homes.

Inside it may be desired—clean, bright, daintily decorated—but the other side of the front door possesses no charm for them, and so curtains are hur with an utter disregard for their disregard for their frequently of odd colors, and the paint loudly cries for renewal.

This is to be seen quite as often in the better class districts. Every one must have been strick at times by the dingy, dirty look of some of the most exclusive thoroughfares.

In reality almost should be given to the exterior as the interior.

One is so apt to judge by outside appearances, and unconsciously we often form our impressions of people by the first view of their home.

All paintwork should be kept in decent condition; it is the truest economy—indeed, if renewed every season, one coat suffices. The steps must be immaculately white, and every window as bright as frequent applications of the lather can render them.

All the blinds should be of the same pattern.

Window boxes should adorn every window where it is practical, and, whether they be the most elaborately tiled, or the simplest home-made affairs faced with virgin cork, matters little.

They must be kept filled all the year round—hardy evergreens in winter, and a constant supply of dainty blossoms during the summer months. This may be managed at a very small outlay if a good supply of seedings is raised in the spring. Mignenette, dwarf nasturflums, with a few geraniums or marguerites, will

of course, if there is a little front garden, it should be ers also, and where a pretty hanging basket or a gracefully arranged group of plants gives a brightness and sweetness to the entrance to the loome.

Dare one suggest that the back of the house requires an equal amount of attention?—Philadelphia Press.

To Launder Colored Fabrics. If housekeepers we uld make a fair trial of starch as a cleaning agent there would be much less complaint of faded or changed colors when it is necessary to wash dark or delicate-colored cotton goods. Flour starch answers well for black or any dark goods, but where the ground is white it is better to use laundry starch. The gluten in the flour gives a yellow tinge to white goods. If soap has been used and has changed the colors the shade may sometimes be restored by the use of a mild acid. It is always well to wash a piece of the goods in soap and water, then dry it, and finally rinse it in water made slightly acid with acetic acid, vinegar, or even lemon juice, if other acids are not convenient. In this manner you will be able to judge of the amount of acid required to restore the shade.-Ladies' Home Journal.

A HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Mrs. South Orange Develops Unexpected Ability as a Mistress of Finance.

"I have discovered a way of saving money," said Mrs. South Orange the other day, with pride. "It doesn't save much at once, but it is the little savings, made continually, that tell." Mr. South Orange looked interested. Mrs. Orange as a financier, and especially as an economizer, was wholly new, and the prospect of having to pay for her economies in some unsuspected way was almost as exciting

as a roulette game. So he said with careful pronunciation: "Well?"

"Well," said Mrs. South Orange, drawing a long breath. "You know I keep an account in town here." Mr. Orange nodded and sighed to himself. His wife went on: "The other day I heard from a little tailor in the city—I mean New York, of course—that he had had to pay ten cents to get a two-dollar check cashed that I had sent him."

"Yes," said Mr. South Orange, "country checks have to pay that

"But we don't live in the country!" cried Mrs. South Orange, indignantly. "You told me only the other day that this was a city now."

"Yes, it is a city," said South Orange. "But 'country checks' is merely the name for checks coming from out of town. For some mouths past the city people presenting such checks have had to pay ten cents for getting them cashed. You see—" "So they don't get all that we think

they're going to get?" demanded Mrs. South Orange. Her husband nodded.

South Orange. Her husband nodded, "Well, that's just what I was told," said Mrs. Orange, "and I am banking on that. Banking is right, isn't it? I thought so. Well, I have decided hereafter, so long as they don't get all that we think they're going to get to just take ten cents off the checks that I send them. You see, that tailor wanted two dollars and only got \$1.52, I had to pay ten cents that didn't do him any good. So henceforth I shall only pay them what they're going to get. Thus, you see, I'll save ten cents, and they'll get all they would have got if I had paid 'em all they ought to have got."

She stopped breathless, and Mr. South Orange looked up without a word. Finally he asked, gently: "Have you begun on this yet?"

"Only thought of it last night, while I was waiting for you to come back from your bowling club."

"You wait about putting it into action until I have laid the plan before—Nols You'd better see the president of the bank yourself, and take his advice. Good-by: I must run!"

South Orange thought he had rid himself of the job of explaining matters, but he hadn't. Mrs. Orange returned to the plan at diner.

"The president said he did not approve of my plan," she said, sadly. "He said it was all right in theory, but would militate against banking customs, and that I had hardly the legal or moral right to lead an attack against those customs alone, as it would take up much of my time and might prove labor in vain. He said that his advice, as he was president of a bank, might seem prejudiced, and said that your advice was more likely to be quite Esinterested than his own. So he referred me back to you."

South Orarge's jaw dropped.

"Look here," he begin; "I'll get you Mill's book on political economy to-morrow—the dismod science, s not one calls it. Meantime, it's full moon—let's go for a drive."—N. Y. Sun.

TO UTILIZE COLD MEAT.

Various Ways in Which It May De Converted Into Pulatable Dishes.

Cold meat is usually objected to as unappetizing, and as it is frequently reheated matters are not improved. To cook cold meat dair uly is an art only known as a rule to an experienced housekeeper.

When beef, mutton, veal, chicken, etc., are no longer to be served in their original form, all gristle, skin and fat that will not be eaten should be removed; the method of reheating or cooking now depends upon the condition of the meat. Stewing, which requires long, slow cooking, is entirely unsuited for meat already well desce, while frying, a quick method, is equally unsuitable for too rare meat.

For stews the largest and best parts of the meat should be used, while from the smaller pieces pates and hashes may be prepared, the remaining portions serving, with the addition of the bones, some evegetables, herbs, and seasoning to increase the stock-pot.

To insure a well-made stew out of cooked meat plenty of time must be given to the process. It is a mistake to suppose that a good stew can be made by simply reheating cold meat in leftover gravy. Long, gentle simmering is more necessary for cooked meat than for fresh, for having lost a great deal of its juices in the first cooking it must absorb flavor from the well-flavored stock which all stews should have for a foundation. In all cases special care should be exercised to use seasoning and flavorings suitable to the meat used. Having lost much of its coloring substance during its first cooking, this also must be supplied in "made dishes;" for this purpose caramel is generally used. Where onion is admitted as a flavoring, browning it first will great-

ly help to give color to the dish.

All dishes made from cold meats are much improved if vegetables, such as macaroni, vermacilli, rice, or tomatoes are served with them. — American Queen.

Will Hatch Mischief.

Set a bad example and it will hatch out mischief.—Chicago Daily News.

ORIGIN OF THE REVIEW.

China Was the Birthplace of the First Periodical of This Form.

Forceinners in many things, although making the mistake of stopping on the way to progress, having invented printing as well as powder for cannon, the Chinese had created journalism from the fourth century of our era, and possessed a monthly review called "Tsing Rao" at the moment when the Roman empire was attacked by the barbarians.

Let us translate this word "Tsing Rao" by saying that it is the essence of a title for a review, since it simply signifies the "Review."

This curious publication was printed by means of wooden characters that were assembled in "forms," also of wood, and equally primitive, but which caused astonishment in the eastern world, then plunged in veritable barbarism.

From that epoch, however, the Chinese world was ripe and sufficiently civilized to appreciate this innovation; also the attempt found itself quickly crowned by a true success which has continued for 14 centuries.

The success was even so great that it brought forth a companion to the "Review." This was the "Kin-Pau," otherwise the "Annals."

The appearance of this new review constituted then a considerable progress, in this sense that "Kin-Pau" was well and good a popular review, retonly designed for the mandarins and learned, as was the "Tsing Rao," but for the common public.

And still it must be added that China has not contented herself in giving to the "Barbarians" the type of the "Review" considered in itself. She has equally invented before them all the specialties which now distinguish the most perfected journals.

most perfected journals.

It is so that the "Annals" became first weekly, then daily: they appeared at last three times a day and inaugurated the process of colored editions.

Since then the "Kit-Pau" of the morning is yellow, that of midday white, that of the evening gray.

And if you wish to know the value of this publication from the point of view of articles which are there insert I you will see that nothing is lacking at that which makes the interests of our most distinguished publications.

Ore finds there all official acts, and besides, political articles written with moderation, but with a perfect knowledge of things; all the ceremonies, all the fetes are described there; one callso read there begends, rews, pieces

of verse by the best known authors, and even worldly echoes, bulletins of the court and of the city, which would cause the Parisian papers of the houlevard to be envious. — Philadelphia Press.

OUR NAVY POINTS A MORAL

Upon Uncle Sam's Ships It is Everybody's Business to He Polite.

American society has reason to be glad that the events which L brought the American mavy so many to the fore have incidentally drawn at tention to the matters of what is probably the politest profession in which Americans engage. It is everybody's business to be polite, and it is purtical warly the business of men of education and advantageous place. The army is polite: indeed, one cannot say that a higher standard of manners is expected in the many than in the army, but to the naval efficers go very much about of the world; they see many people of many lands; they exercise and record much hospitality, and it would me a some waste of training if their co or tesy did not show a gratifying degree of polish.

The golden rule is fluences in Christ tendom the theory of good manners at it does all theories about human read tions. We are to speak to our fellows and to treat them as we would hard them treat us. Thackeray, in wheel Christmas verses which contain so much picty and so much philosoph; speaks of Christmas as the day on which the first of gentlemen was born. No doubt before there were Christian there were men whose manners word good and whose standard of behavior would not suffer by comparison with ours; but still the influence that had most mollified the manners of the Lastions and that has thus contribute ! more than anything else to the inforsion of gentleness into our ideal of legman character, is the influence that come out of Gafflee. It seems to be it particularly active influence in the may, for somehow a noticeably large proportion of our naval officers and pious men, whose hearts indeed are stout, but very kindly, too. They fight to win, but a beaten enemy can fell into no better hands than theirs. When de-t struction is their errand it is prompt and sure in its accomplishment, but it is our pride that they are readier still to save life than to take it, and at least as prempt and fearless in one cause as in the other.-Scribner's.

He Stayed Out Nights. A young wife went to her mother-in-

law with a heart-broken expression and threw herself on the floor in the abandonment of grief.
"Oh, mother! He's taken to staying

"Oh, mother! He's taken to staying out nights!" wailed the unhappy young woman.
"How long has this been going on, my

dear? It doesn't seem possible! How late does he stay away?"
"You know he usually leaves the of-

"You know he usually leaves the office at five o'clock, mother. The nightbefore last he never got home until six, and last night he didn't set foot in the house until 20 minutes after six. Oh! What shall I do?"—N. Y. World.

He who is left last is left worst.—Chicago Dispatch.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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