NEEDLE WORK NOTES.

thenre Pretty Things That Cam Be thene by the Woming Who in at All Mandy

Mexican drawn work is as much liked mo ever, says the Chicago Daily News. Knotted fringe borders for counter-

panes suggest colonial days.

Fine white awas bureau scarfs over a more are among the daintiest.

A finely embroidered linen bedspread.

ha a light weight is a possession to rejuice over. Russian applique is conspicuous on

Russian applique is conspicuous on down comfortables, covered with some wilk and satin

Fancy aprons were never more popular than now and offer a suggestion to the woman who does fine negitiework. Counterpanes—with insertious are noted, though it seems more sensible to have the m either all lace or with none

Pincushions are very small and are envered with a square of embroidered linen fashioned at the corners by tiny ribbon hows

The dainty little covered baskets picked up for a trifle are used by one elever needlewoman for gifts. She lines them with satin linings filled with machet powder and cleverly converts them into useful sewing boxes with side pockets or lovely jewel cases

Glove cases are very useful, indeed, serving to keep gloves separated from other things, and if well embroidered they are ornamental as well. Sachets or cases for gloves are preferable to boxes, especially to those who move about a good deal, as they take much less room in parking. A glove case can be made of art linen, Roman satin, silk, etc. and should be long enough to take ordinary four-button gloves easily, and if you put a division in it the result will be good. A division is made lengthwise and consists of a doubled piece of the wilk used for lining. This permits of the

separation of white from colored gloves.

An odd and attractive gift, suitable for a holiday or birthday souvenir. Is a wonder bag. It is made of some light material like strong of with many pockets, the more unexpected in location the better. Into each of these pockets is put some gift, trifling or substantial. The recipient is expected to search out one of the gifts each day as long as they last, or reserve them for such special days as

Christmas. New Year's, Easter, St. Valontics stay. May day and so on. As a general thing the wonder bag makes a more pleasing sift when it is upder-tood that the various pockets are to be searched thatly until the contents are exhausted than if certain and far apart days are suggested for the search. For a child this bag is apt to prove a very acceptable gift, particularly if the youthful resipient be permitted to explore all the spokets at once.

MAKING JELLY.

Pointers That Will Show the Way
to Success if Directions See
Closely Followed,

letty bags should be made at home. They are three cornered in shape, preferabiy of flannel, and at least balf a dezenshould be in readiness to: the canning weason, advises the New York Tribune. In making pily take care not to course the signifing bag, as it impairs a the cicarress of the jelly. While the fuice is cooking place the sugar in a pan' In the oven as d heat-through; take care that it does not burn, and stir it about ...Erom : . ma tee teepin een it mei't hout ovorit. When the fruit inice-las cooled for 20 minutes pour the sugaranto it a little at a time; the sugar, being hot, does not dower the boiling point, and jelly made to this way will always "jell.", If the sugar does not hiss as it touches the juice it is not sufficiently hot. Let it 'all boll up together for a few manutes. after " a sugar dissolves, and then pour Into a listcher, tying over the nose of the latter a piece of cheesedoth, first wet in early water and then wrong are out of very but water. Pour the inice into the glasses through this cloth, discarding it for a fresh one as soon as it becomes covered with pulp. This final straining & little extra trouble, and makes the Jelly clear and spart ling, as Jelly should be Tin covers are not advisable for Jelly, as they are apt to rust and impart a disagreeable flavor. Paraffine paper is considered best for the tops, of jelly glasses. The the paper firmly in place after the jelly is cold, moisten it with water, and it will adhere closely to the glass. If paraffine wax is used it should be put on in a thin layer, as a thick coating is apt to shrink and leave the jelly exposed. Cover the july while it is cooling as it makes an excellent culture medium for germs, and set in a coot place. A layer of prancyated sugar placed on a the top of the palls just before the paper is put on will prevent the formation of mold

To all such froits as grapes and peaches well to do not six a clear felly, a list cappe evice devolutional deal of This will not destroy the flavor of the grapes. With applies one option from the obse of crabally system other from head beyond two flavor. A such quantity of the periods and cores of radio is well flavor a large amount of angle goldly, but to seem therefore the other to get fitte preserve or poly as they well make the one sticky and grey at the other from head form A resome natural heafter, the sticky and the other from head form a large from the sticky and the other from head form a large amount of the effects who either out to an order the effects who either out to all a mappers a chileste theory.

A definate duver.

Definition of selfern spelf-" proportion in it is better than it is bound be a little one-trupe, both for this purpose and for

"A' fast," had the great curentor, "I had a presented in perfecting a powder that is both smokeless and noiseless."

Frank. That's as old as the hids," replied the observing person. Women have been using that brand it powder ster since five powed as a fushion leader.

A the annula Enquirer.

FOXY WAYS OF PARTRIDGE.

Are the Best fliders of til Flying Game-Flustre tinhit Formed in Very Lafty Life.

The day sacred to the slaughter of the game and toothsome partridge is at hand, and fishing and other tamer methods of sport will now give place to the greater excitement and noisier pleasures

In the gun.

Happily, says the New York Sun, ours is no dainty little magnified quail, such as flutters up before setters or pointers among the stubbles or turnips of Britain on St. Partridge day. The American bird is twice the size of the jaunty red and buff partridge of the British sportsman. While for strength of flight and confusing whirring of wings, he would, to find a parallel, require to experience the proverbial "hat corner" at the apex of a well-conducted triangular drive of greuse on a Scotch moor with a strong

breeze favoring the birds.

As a matter of fact, our bird is really a grouse by genus, and partridge only by courtesy. About its game qualities, too, there can be no controversy.

At hiding it is an adept, and that apparently as much by force of nature as by education. Many a sportsman will be startled by a sounding whirr of strong wings from close before his feet, where his eyes had distinguished nothing the moment before. And the consciousness will be borne in upon every tyro before his first day's shooting is over that, without the assistance of a dog's nose and eyes, he will unwittingly pass by many more birds than he flushes, however carefully he may search.

A couple of sportsmen still hunting at the beginning of last season had a capital illustration of the wonderful hiding faculties of the partridges. One of them was walking pretty close to the edge of a covert. The other passed along about opposite to him in the woods at 25 yards distance. The latter, having traveled more rapidly, waited in a tiny clearing he came to and saw a whole broad of birds alip cautiously from the clover into the underbrush before his friend came along.

came along.

An old bird was in the lead and she hopped noiselessly over a mossy log, closely followed by the others. When all had joined her, the rest-nestled down close behind their sheltering rampart: while she and one of the

heads stock will, something dead branches just above. The sportsman suspected their presence and peered into the woods carefully, but so well did the two heads maintain their statuesque positions that he passed on quite unaware of the trick played upon him until the gun of his companion rang out its message of death to the crouching birds.

On two occasions has the writer fired at the head of a partridge keeping watch over a log, and found, when retrieving, that he had shot two birds, which had been facing him; though his eyes had made out only one, and that with difficulty. Often does the hunter draw a head upon a partridge standing perfectly still at some little distance, artfully posing with outstretched neck, and then hesitate for a time about firing test helishould find he has hit some blenched old stump of peculiar form

This clusive habit is formed in very early life. Every one who has been fortunate enough to ceme upon a partridge and her newly hatched chicks in the springtime knows with what surprising speed and mystery the wee things disappear. If the observer will sit down and wait quietly for a few minutes he will probably be able after a time to make out the twinkling little eyes of the youngsters peeping out at him, from under the dried leaves or brinches beneath or against which they have hidden with stall in match-

The way in which the natural plumage blends with the color scheme of the woods is fally matched by the ability of the birds to pose so as to fit in with its surroundings. Often an expetienced guide will fire at an elongation or proturbance upon an old branch or overturned root and bring a partridge fluitering to the ground, to the surprise of the unsuspecting hunter who has passed it by.

Time color and form.

Worst of All Mosquitoes.

The champion mosquitoes of the world according to a traveler, are those of Taylor's island, on the Choptank river, Maryland They are often half an inch long and are perfectly black, with white feet. They do not sing and their bite is like the sting of a bee. People who are obliged to go out of doors wear as a protection a hoop on their heads, from which hangs a netting, which is bedien to the walls. They carry about them a piece of fat pork, which when applied to a sting or bite acts as an antidote. The Choptank river region. is the great market ward in of Haltimore, Pt .. adelphia and other eastern cities, and one theory to account for the remerkable size of the mo-quito-s is that the feed on the splendil fruits and vegotables with Larrow so invertantly there. and are the faltened to a fir greater. decree than their brithing who late in I - favored an alltime - Chi (g) Chron-

Trouble Public Was

"My moment size as a "that'es me do not i would always be atract you had married me for that" "fits easy to remains." A subtail he

The set of the acted the set of t

First noticed in a seemed considered. Then a chade of both again I ented her heartful face.

The that case, I she sail to I would also.

beautiful face.

"In that case," she sail, "I would always be about I had narrow you fur your money." Chicago For to

BEAUTIFUL PEON GIRLS.

Shapely Forms and tiracefulness of the Mexican Descendants

The real beauty of the Mexican people is found in the young women among the more intelligent peons. They have inherited the fine teeth, the lithe forms, the shapely necks and, above all, the easy carriage of their Aztec ancestors. Their hair is not tortured by the hot curling irons, their gait has not been made artificial by Parisian shoes Their waists have never been pinched by corsets and they have found grace and vigorous health out in the glorious sunshine of Mexico. Here and there a barefoot, ragged peon girl may be seen whose beauty would be remarked upon in almost any American assemblage, says a writer in the Chicago Caronicle.

Unfortunately they blossom early. At 29 the aprilot bink of their cheeks becomes dull brown, their lithe figures become fat and pudgy and at 30 they are bent and lined.

The peon families are always inordinately large. Seldom does a peon girl pass her fifteenth year without her marriage, and there are many instances of 13-year-old mothers in the land. A host of Mexican women are grandmothers at 32 and great-grandmothers at 50. The high-class senoritas marry from 17 to 22.

Mexican senoras look with horror on the freedom of American women. The life of a senorita is thoroughly unlike that of her American sister. When she is little she is carried in the arms of a black-shawled nurse, good natured and not overclean. She wears wonderful caps of lace and colored silks and a false slip, long and flowing. of the same material over her baby clothes. When she is a little older she is laced into long, stiff stays and sent to the convent, and at early night she walks with her duenna in the plaza and begins to think about a novio, or betrothed.

The novio is thenceforth the one aim and interest of her life. She first knows that he is likely to become such because he has stared her out of countenance webnever she has come upon him in the streets and has turned squarely about on the sidewalk and gazed after her, which is good manners and a mark of proper appreciation of her charm. Then he is always to be found in the plaza when she goes driving. She is never alone. A duenna has her and her sisters always in view

to be found in the plaza when she goes driving. She is never alone. A duenna has her and her sisters always in view until her marriage, when she becomes a senora. Dressed all in black like pretty penitents, the senoritas of each family hurry through the streets, a duenna in close attendance, to a mass so early that it seems like night. Their black shawls, of delicate, crapelike texture, shade their faces. They are scarcely seen on the streets again until the fashionable cavalcade on the Paseo begins to sweep its brilliant length around and around the drive. The garments are gay now, brilliantly colored, Parisian in design.

DON'T LIKE LAUGHTER.

Caged Animals in the Zoo Manifest Intense Anger When They Hene It.

The keepers in the Glen Island zoo dately tested the effect of laughter on t various beasts and birds. The keepers wished to learn if animals are sensitive to rifferite, says a New York report. They stood before the case in which Jack, the biggest lion, is confined and laughed as if Dr. Depew were speaking after dinner. The lion flew into a terrible rage and hurled himself. against the steel bars in the attempt to smash them and tear to pieces the offenders. Their cachination produced precisely the same effect on the tigers. The puma showed his teeth responsively, but not in a laugh-he anarled angrily and glared at the keopers as if to say: "If I were out there you would laugh on the other side of your

When the keepers laughed at the hig monkeys those creatures huddled chartering in the corners of their cages. A female monkey hid her face in her hands and acted as if made ashamed by the ridicule. The laughter had no appreciable effect on the hippopotamus or the alligator, whose hides are very thick, of course. The ginnamon bear climbed to the top of his tree trunk and looked down degustedly, as if he would remark: "I'm blessed if

I see anything funny. The elephants trumpeted loudly when they were laughed at, and a parror used language that might not be printed. The only beast or bird that joined in the laughter was the hyena, and, as usual, he did not know what he was laughing at

Very Effective.

There is an elderly man in the city who, like many others, is so good-natured that it requires considerable effort to bring him to the pointiof doing anything for his own house. There are a number of things that he always has on the programme to do, but never quite gets to the point of doing. The family decided this summer that several of the window screens had so many holes in them that they must be replaced, but the weeks have gone by, and the old screens still do service. The mistress of the house was heard remonstrating with her hisband one

day this work "John," she said. "what's the use of those screens, any way? There might just as well be none at all, there are so many holes in them."

"No," said John, plausibly, "these screens are all right. There are so many holes that it confuses the flies live seen flies that couldn't tell whether they were in or out, they became so confused with that screen."—Lowell Courier.

BIRDS MAKE APT BEGGARS.

Instances of Their Heing Tanghi to bolicit Alms and Tende for

Several kinds of birds besides parrots can be taught to speak amusingly and pointedly, as the following instances will show:

A cockatoo kept in a barber shop in London has been taught to plead feelingly and persistently for the "lather boy" at Christmas time by reminding customers not to forget the contribution box Few, it is said, leave without dropping in a copper, the hird's shrill reminder being incessantly repeated during the busy hours. Last year the lucky apprentice. found nearly ten dollars, chiefly in coppers, within the receptacle. Before the bird was taught its catchy phrase not one-third of the amount fell to the lad's share. Just as a parrot knows that by repeating his lesson his reward takes the shape of a piece of sugar, so this cockatoo. seemed to understand that each customer should patronize the box, those making for the door without recognition being notified in sh riller tones than usual to "Remember the boy's Christmas box."

In a South London hostelry a parrot takes charge of a collecting box for the lifeboat fund. Callers are feminded to "Remember the lifeboat," and it is said the box is well noticed through the bird's

loquacity.

A London beggar, nearly blind and a cripple, found his parrot more useful than the usual dog. The bird presided over a box fixed on a tripod stand, fearing neither dog nor mischlevous street boy. Both knew better than to meddle with Poll, one experience of her razoraharp beak being sufficient to lineare future good behavior.

"Pity the bilnd!" she cried, in doleful tones; and though she would grab severely at the fingers of a tampering person, to the donor of a coin she remained quietly on the perch, rewarding him with a loud, whistle, and a solemn "Thank you!". The mendicant's wife was responsible for the bird's education. Morning, and night, the woman guided her husband to and from his place, throughout the day, feeling sure, that Poil was sufficient protection. The man regularly took about three dollars aday, the bird being, of course, the chief attraction, its quaint ways enforcing atten-

Well-trained startings talk with won-

ders, soliciting contributions for the Indian missionaries. The writer forgets the exact phrase employed, but the boy's box always contained more money than those of his schoolfellows. Consequently he carried off many handsome book prizes for his pains.

Going the rounds with a cheap Jack."

a handsome raven used to impress onlookers with the fact that "Things are going cheap to-day," varying the speech by asking: "Who'll buy?" Now and again his master would throw on the floor an inferior piece of crockery with a loud crash, when the raven exclaimed dismally. "Another gone smash," or "We're going to the dogs." Its owner said the bird was worth ten dollars, a week to him.

ANCIENT DISEASE.

Smallpox First Described by Araba in Sixth Century—Literature of the Disease interesting

The literary, as well as the pathologic. history of small por presents mary itemof very special interest, mayor American Medicine. At readers of the conded annals of the 'Middle Alzes' are acquainted with the fact that Arabian writers were for many centuries the recognized apostles of philosophy and physical science-including the sundry departments of medicine and surgery-to the various nations of western Europe, And it is one of the se. Aby Bekker Mohammed ben Zechariah (A. D. 850-932), the earliest and most original of all the great Mostem physicians, that medical science and medical literature are indebted for the first recognition of smallpox as a distinct disease, and its first description in written language. This tenerable authority ial generally known to posterity as Rhazes, a name which he derived from Rai, the place of his birth. His original description of this formidable disease. has been made familiar to English enquirers through Dr. Greenhill's translation. In addition to his observations on disease proper the powers are demonstrated by such items of information as: "A man with large ears is stupid, but long-lived," and in rational therapeutics, by his recommendation of the practice of the game of chess as a cure for melancholia. The antiquity of smallpox is, as might well be expected, lost in the mist of ages; but the definite statement has been made by Arab historians that it first appeared in the Alivssinian army of Abraha at the seige of Mecca in the course of the so-called "Ellephant War" A. D. 569 (or 751). The segond is given as follows by one of their best historians, Tabari i Thereupon came the birds of the sea in focks, every one with three stores, in the claws two, and at the beak one, and they threw the scones upon them. Wherever one of these stones struck there arose an evil wound, and pustules all over. At that time the smallpox first appeared and the bitter trees. The stones undid them wholly. Thereafter Gold sent a torrent which carried them away and swept them into the seal? Even one of the elephant. having centured within the saared inclosure, was siruak by a stone and fell a victim to the smallpox. Among the bitter blants which also appeared arthat date for the first time the rue and collegate are expectably mentioned

The Way of the World.

Frank Fredly over there is an extravagant boy. He ordered ten new

suits to-lay.
Frances~ Grammus! Can be affort
them?

"Not if he could be it wear his old ones"-Punk.

BIG GAME ON THE WHITE NILE.

Queer Way the Natives Have of Capturing Elephania and Other barge Animais.

Bordering the White Nile, some 300 miles south of Khartoum and extending some 200 miles further south to near Fashoda, is as fine a big game country as is to be found in Africa, says the London Graphic. The fellowing species abound on either bank of the river: Elephant, giraffe, buffalo, lion, leopard, cheetab, sewal, roan, antelope, waterbuck, tora, hartebeest, white-eared eog, redbuck, gazeile, ostrich, hippopotanus, warthog, etc. The pursuit of game in this district, as also in the rest of the Soudan, is closely restricted by the Soudan game laus. which are everywhere rigidly enforced. The killing of elephant and buffalo with large bere rifles, though doubtless exciting sport, does not compare with the method practiced by the Selim Bggara Arabs, who hunt them on horseback armed with only their broad-headed spears. In this sport the white man is practically precludedfrom taking any active part, owing to the nature of the bush and cotton soil. Their plane is as follower: Parties of from four to ten men, riding about nine or ten stone, mounted on 13 hand. Abyssinian popies, price 30 to 10 sheep (i. e., three to four pounds sterling, for the price of sheep here averages about two shillings), accompanied by their women and donkeys, encamp near some spot known to be the drinking place of the elephants. These, however, only drink about every third hight, and pass the interim some 20 miles or more in dense and waterless fungle. The hunters having settled their camp on the river, leave their women in charge and themselves sleep the night some eight or ten miles froud and to leeward of the numerous elephant tracks leading to

If in luck, they will probably hear the herd trumpeting furing the night, and in any case, at the very first streak of dawn, every man will be in the sade dle, and they at once proceed to draw up wind for fresh spoor. It may be here remarked their toiler is not extensive, their hunting kit being little more than nature gave them, as prac-

in all as a far interior par suggest be rough.

the holding "wait-a-hit" or "kitr"

hush. Oceasionally the elephants are

met neturiling lessurely from their

I bations, which simplifies matters con-

siderably, but more often they have

compassed the ten miles drom the

river, and by dawn are well on their

way to their home in the thickest

bush, as a rule at least 20 miles from

. If the latter be the case, on bitting

inff the spoor the Yrabs ar once dash

off with a wild booroushes in heading

pursuit along the plainly visible track

and continue with top speed, with

hereand there a momentary check

regardless of all obstacles, such as

fallen trees, branches, deep haked ele-

plant tracks, builtiches of "waiting

hit" bush, and the worst of cotton

are until they come up to the herd

or "mark them to ground," aftergore

haps a renemals, point in the impense.

traine hitr bush, which serves as a

paneroary for them Co. caring the

challenge their pursuers hef re being

actually mental processing

ease a matrie regal to short's begun

The Archa one by one, thrusting dex-

seriously with their keem becard black d

spears at the bind fragters of the se-

feered elephorit, are comilian turn pur-

sued, lon only to ter or and renew

the attack official. Eventually the

mighty problems substone, weak

from the accept not differentially a

wound, and is then at the mercy of

his wilely visiferating assillates

Now and again a fall at a critical me-

ment leaves an Araban easy derim to

the infuriated beauty but so rimble are

these hard and way men that faral.

or even serious acc cents are rare. On

the fad of the elephant messergers

are at once dispatched to the camp.

on the Nile, now, perhaps, 20 miles.

distant, to inform the women, who

hastly collect all available don-

keys and waterskins, and forthwith

set out for the scene of the kill to

bring home the meat and the much

prized hides and ivery. The ponles-

meanwhile have probably been without-

water since the previous afternoon,

and will now have a long jog back to

the river, which they may possibly

reach about two p. m. by which time

The temperature will be nearer 110 de-

grees than 100 degrees in the shade.

limitale sticking is carried out on sim-

the Brown but is less severe on the

penies, as they selden, travel more

than force or five hillys from the river

garage, at a afford the Arabs excellent.

and less dangerous sport, and their

gives make the best of samials and

thicker. Such was the training ground.

Pale to see see enviry of the Khalifa.

who charged with such magnificent

and reckiess beavery up the glacis to

the muzzle in the firstish zeriba at

Omdormer. New all is forgiven and

forgotten, and a British officer is a

we some and honored guest among

them, and is treated with the utmost

Mistook the Pince.

towns fuel is probably responsible for

the story about Scattle which may well

have been said of some other place at:

scane other time. It concerns a Seat-

tis man who find and went to the hore-

casual survey of his new quarters.

"that Heaven is so much better than

thius this fan't Heaven.Texplained a

🔧 1 don't see," he remarked, after 👟

That keen rivairs which western

course and hospitality.

mentio."

by a later re

elephants the cons-

tern ind

PITH AND POINT.

There are several ways to pay debts, but most of them are paid with reluctions. Charago, Daily News.

tane - Chicago Daily News -When a man can tell the difference In whiskies by taste, he is close to the

In whiskies by taste, he is close to the dasger line. -Atchison Globe.

"I don't like that fellow Jones. He's a little of the dasger line.

"I don't like that fellow Jones He's always running somebody down" "Tongue or automobile?" Town Topics.

Comparing Notes. "So Mr. Smiles.

told you his heart was broken when

you refused him." said Mand. "Yes." snawered Mamie. "The impudence of him to offer me damaged goods the next day!" Washington Star.
"Of course," said Mr. Staylate, "there are some things that always go without asping..." ..."Yes, and worse

atill." interrupted Miss Pathence tionne yawning at the clock, "there are some other that do just the opposite." Philadelphia Press.

Lupopular Statesma o Winkers—"Why is it that we man always distike a prominent mas who is an old-bichestor?" Binker "Because they can't

any that he would never have amounted to anything if it had not been for his wife. N. Y. Werkin.

Between Friends. Edyth -- "Yes, I'm going to marry Jack for the purpose of reforming him." Mayme—"Well, you have my sympathy." Edyth -- "Your sympathy!" Mayme—"Yes, You're up against a life-long job of 24

hours a day " Chicago Daily News.

Especially Poor Circumstances —
"Only a silver watch," said the pawnbroker. "The last time I advanced
you money on your watch it had a
solid gold case." "Yes," replied Harduppe, "but—et circumstances alter
cases, you know." — Philadelphia
Ledger.

Meager Recompense—Poetaster—
"If you couldn't print my poem, why
didn't you return it? I inclosed a
stan p for that purpose. Editor—
"Oh, that is what the stamp was for!
I supposed it was sent as part payment
for the labor of reading your poem."—
Boston Transcript,

SWEET BUT UNPROFITABLE.

Telegraph Girl Tulks in Philosophic cal Strain of the Incertainties of Love and Life.

mile make a masque sessionities grate waiting for that fellow there-their one with the wise look and the shiny clothes, said the pretty telegraph; girt in one of the downtown hotels, p to a Knosas City Journal reporter. "He's been sending her a message that he is delayed. He's been sending another message trying to collect some wages he carned as a school teacher last winter, too. The girl is a school teacher and so is he . They are going to get married. Then the girl will have to keep on touching achoni or else make the wages that have not been enough for him do for them both. But that kind of girls are fewer than they used to

"But, maybe, she loves him." MOE course, Letouter the gret hishe. loves tom. The lives in a country town, and is sweet and want off and has never learned that it don't pay But swith a sight, she'll learn all right his right. It is one proposition to be in him. It is question, to see imperiod so to a proor man. Why? The case a gent when is everyther as a ing to do be or I am it as intepen extract a possible to be withcurt a thought opper. There is no compensation in fore or in a family to refly a woman for the self-sacrifice. grow between this a team cross adapt rate to love. It don't pay New, if he Full money - it might he an excuse ofer her to marry him. Bittle manwho works for a liging who carns to more than he needs of a foolish. and, and fashioned and will be cause I r to great."

"that you were never in love?" . "Oh, I was tasking about the other girl" replied the gire at the key. "It usn't, fair to bring me into the matter. You are too dil to be looking so lone-ome and to have buttons hanging ov a thread, as yours are. Don't von believe in race suicide either?" And the girl oant over her instrument to receive a message telling of the sickness of little William a message that would make the man over there with the eight and the well-rounded face hurry to a trainand stay awake all night while on ids way home.

. Signs of Hidrophobia.

As to hydrophobia. How ice of the dog when it becomes doll and hopeaaway; appears resties; always in the move and prowling; whose counterlative is somber and settlen walksowith. hedd down like a bear. Beware of the one that scratches incessant's and tears up things, book out for the dog that is second too fund of you and as continually trying to lick vanithar i and fage. Beware, above all, of the rag which has colliently in swallowing, which appears to have a hore in its Cheer, and one that has wantered Court house and returns our good with hr exhapped and miserable. Chica-

That Was Enough

Invity he horse," and the man. The first is that I haven't en ight ment and "".

"You needn't mention the other " interrupted the owner Stray Straries.

He Had Forgotten Something.
Mr Giber Durling! You retractive a kiss? Has not my avowal thering of true love about it?
Miss Cite Yes, dear; but my flager hish't stray Stories.

A tip on the races show giveny.

A tip on the party shows a giveny.

from them. Charles Dally News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS
Set une rémendre en l'entailer et ians tous les Exast du Bu. 28e publisité offre donc au commerce des avantages experitionnelle. Prix de l'absonnement, mu Prant : Edition Ouctidienne 212.06

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