VENTES A L'ENCAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE. effectuer un partage 286 rue Marigny, entre

Prosper et Solidelle. l'affaire de John Jacob Mass, Jr. et ale. vs les mineurs John

= 50,878-Cour Civile de District pour le Paroisse d'Orléans.

Paroisse d'Orléans.

Geo. G. Friedricha, Encanteur. Bureau
Commens. MAEDI, 27 juillet 1897,

12. A 14. Bourse des Rucanteurs,
12. Pric Commune il sera/vendu à l'encan
vertu et conformément à on ingement
cion. Geo. H. Théard, inge de la Cour
de District, Division E, pour la pad'Orléans, rendu le let iuin 18-7, et
le 7 juin 18-7 dans l'affairé et desaus
d'Orléans, rendu le let iuin 18-7, et
désirable propriése No 286 rue Ma igny.

cosmo suit; asavoir;

cosmo suit; asavoir;

cortain les de terre, ensemble avec les

conine les No 22 de l'ilet No 7 b rué

comine les No 22 de l'ilet No 7 b rué

les rues Champs Elysées, Marigny, Pros

et Solidelt conformément ad dit plan

par J. E. D'Hémecourt, voyer, le 4

1847 et Séposé en l'étude de Théo.

ancien vétaire en cette ville, et mesu
22 pleds de face à la rue Marigny sur

profondeur de 100 pieds y poince, entre

para lèles, à proximit é des chars (Clatdans un bon voisinage.

conditions Comptant L'acquément sau
ir les faxes de 1897 et fera un dépôt de

lar pour cent peut lier la vente. Acte de vente

larderant Geo. W. Dearing, Jr., notaine, aux

les la de l'acquéreur. zais de l'acquéreur. 26 juin—26 27—juil 4 11 18 25 27

PAR J. B. O'CONNOR & CO.

ANNONCE JUDICIATES. site splendide pour batir dans le Premier District No 1047 rue Magasin, entre Poey-

farre et Calliope, Est des tombes, voûtes et terrains dans les c metières Girod, Métairie, des pompiers et autres cimetières,

à l'encan Succession de Thomas. W. Bothick. paroisze d'Orléans, Division "A".

Vente en partage. AR J. H. O'CONNOR & CO., ALFRED C.
GREEN, Encanteur—Bureau, No. 828 rue
'ommune—JEUDI, 15 juillet 1897. à midi
la lborrac des Encanteurs Nos. 629 et 631 rue
commune, entre les rues Camp et 8t-Charles,
grertu d'un ingement de l'Hon. T. O. W. Elman de de la Cour Civile de District pour la
parte de d'Orléans, Divis'on "A", rendu dans
parte de d'Orléans, Divis'on "A", rendu dans
dafstre ci doesais le 26 mai 1897, 'et sigué le
let jain 1897, il sera vendu à l'encau la pro-

Propriétés foncières.

1º Un certain lot de terre avec toutes les Al sans et ambiforations qui s'y trouvent, si-aé dans le Premier District de ce to ville, ans tilet borné par les rues Magasins, Camp. Thet borné par les rues Magasins, Camp, faire et Calliops, de signé par la lettre et, esurant 27 pieds de face à la rue Magasir 120 pieds de profondeur entre lignes ledes : le dit let était anciennement désièce le No 24. Etant le lot acquis par le comma W. Bothick, de la N. O. Saving Patton par acte par levant A. Hero, Jr. re. le 5 junvier 1880, au bureau de transcript of le dit of de terre sont connu s par le No com Marsains. min du de tonse de l'ine diagnains. L'ine tombe dans le climetière Girod: une on caveau dans le même cimetière; uts de terre dans le g'inet ère du coteau

la Métairie
Deux lots de terre dans le cimetière du cocent de la Métairie; une tombe dans le cime
lo des Pompies- aussi des tombes et voutes
d'antres cimetières. Une liste déposée
bur au de l'oncanteur.
Conditions de la vente pont les voûtes, tometc — omptant pour les propriétés fontime Un tirs ou pins comptant, et le reste
un et deux ans de crédit avec intérêt
8 pour cent par an, privilège et lien de
— transfert de l'arsurance et toutes
clauses usuelles de garanties. L'acquéraur
le paiement de toutes les taxes dues
erticibles pour l'année 1897 ensus du prix l'adjudic tion et un dépôt de 10 ponr cout
au moment de la veuts. Actes de
aux frais des acquéreurs pardevant aux frais des acquéreurs pard J. Dryfous no taire. 12 juin-12 13 20 27-juil 4 11 15

J. Dryfous no taire.

12 juin-12 13 20 27-juil 4 11 15

-AT DE LA LOUISIANE.—COUR Ulvile de District pour la paroisso d'Or
No 53 863 — Division A — Michael Roo
vs ses créanciers — Ordre de Cour.—Que
conim de biens du pétitionanire Michael
roil et est par le présent acceptée
la Cour pour le bénéfice de ses créancet il est ordonné qu'une réunion des
créanciers soit convoquée et tenne
Régar H. Rioch, notaire
en son odice, Hennen Ruilding encoiCommune et Carondele, on cette ville.

A'11 heurs A. M., dans le but de cé
sur les affaires du dit pétitionnaire,
un syndic et voir sur toutes autres
qui peuvent leur être soumisse; et
dans l'intervale il estordomé que toutes
le sijuliciaires contre la personne et les
de d'étitionnaire soient suspenducs.
Neuvolle-Orléana, 24 juin 1897.
Signé: THOS. C. W. ELLIS, Juge,
Pour copie conforme.

AS. D. RANKIN Députe-Greffier.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SEFRIF ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

ente par le Shérif d'une Propriété Améliorée dans le Denxième District. Jonnue comme No 528 rue Jef-

ferson, entre les rues Chartres et Decatur, Avec les Bouilloires et antres

Machines de Valeur, etc., dans la bâtisse.

Marie Larroux vs Jean V. Micole

TULK CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la parroisse d'Oriéans—Ne 53,754 — En vertu an writ de saisie et veate à moi afressé par Rissersable Cour Civile de District pour la parroisse d'Oriéans dans la afaire of dessus intituée se de la company de la constituée de de la constituée de la co

dans l'affaire ci-deseus.

Company sur les lieux.

FRANK MARQUEZ.

Shérif civil lie la perolesa d'Orienna.

in—25 - lull 2 9 16 23 29

Jacob Mas.

CURRENT FASHIONS.

PROMINENT MODES THAT MARK THE BUMMER SEASON.

Gowns Grow In Favor-Bodice Coverings and Fancy Fronts-Increased Use of Flounces, Cording and Tucks.

The summer of 1897 will be remembered in the annals of fashion as a season of delicate materials over silk. Grenadine, barege, fancy canvas, muslin, chiffon and guipure are used for the smart summer gowns, with lace, ribbons and fancy trimmings galore. Above all, lace seigns supreme, adding its finish to everything, from the delicate bows on hats and toques to the flounces



LAWN FRONT. L'ACE BOLERO BODICE COVERING. on silk petticoats. White dresses are in vogue again, the favored materials being lightweight pique, dimity, linen,

organdie and muslin. The early Victorian period is made responsible for many of the present fashions. With other reproductions is the flounced skirt on which, from belt to hem, each flounce is shaped without fullness and cut on the cross.

Sets of bolero lace fronts, consisting of two pieces, rounded or square, are exceedingly popular, as they can easily be adjusted to dress bodices of all kinds -cotton as well as silk-without the aid of an expert dressmaker. They fit to the shoulder and under arm seams, and the waistband may be fastened to the side seams and only cross the front in folds or pass round the waist.

Many large old lace collars are being adapted for bolero fronts and pieces of embroidery. Others are being utilized for the fancy fronts of gowns, to be worn with boleros or open coats. The fronts are made on lining, the material being arranged as collar, front and deep band round the waist, this last being for wearing with the boleros, which show part of the band. With a coat or eton jacket this band is not necessary. Half a yard of material is enough for the collar and front, so that the expenditure is not large, nor is the making up beyond any ordinary worker's powers. All sorts of odd pieces can be advantageously used up in this becoming way. Very cool and pretty are puffed white lawn fronts with rows of insertion between the puffs. Bodice coverings are another specialty of the season. Made in lisse, applique, lace or other transparent material, one of these coverings renders an otherwise plain

bodice a decidedly dressy affair. The black and colored satin cravats, passing round the throat and fastening in front, with or without the narrow, turned over linen collars, are extremely neat and becoming. They are now to be had in fancy print for summer wear. The cotton blouses are much the same as last season, only they have white linen cuffs and collars.

Tucking and cording are much employed, especially on sleeves and yokes. Very narrow tucks are in vogue.

Cordings of light silk are becoming fashionable, and tiny tucks are stitch ed with silk in a contrasting color, and this coloring is repeated in the passe menterie which divides the groups of tucks or outlines the popular pinafore bodices. Glace silk, both shot and plain, is much used for gowns and is universal under canvas and grenadine. It is now quite the fashion to use a distinctly different color under canvas, and green shot glace is used under blue with excellent effect.

Plaitings of lisse and chiffon or gathered frills are used with the utmost liberality on mantles and gowns, but one of the newest features in dress bodices



NOVEL NECKWEAR.

is the tiny yoke of varied shape, but quite small and high, which is made by arranging the material over the bodice in pinafore fashion and facing the top of the lining with some light, handsome material or with white satin, covered with ecru or string colored guipure. ALICE VARNUM.

Gause Ribbons.

Ganze ribbons are much used in trimming the thin gowns, in bows and in sashes. The Puritan says: It is considered particularly good style to have the gauze sash in black on a colored gown or in some bright tint on white. There is another little peculiarity which might escape the casual eye, but which makes much for style. The colored gause sashes are not of ribbon at all, but are made. It is only in black that the ribbon is permissible. One white gown, made of chiffon and trimmed in fine lace insertion, which is put on in wheels, has a sash of bright green chiffon edged on the bottom with corded tacks and three little fine frills. These

WATERPROOF BERGE.

It Not Only Defies Rain, but Also Rejects

Women can now defy rain without the aid of a mackintosh that has undergone the vulcanizing process It is quite possible to be dressed in a waterproof garment that cannot be distinguished from any dress goods and cut and fitted in the most approved fashion. Serge is the fabric generally chosen for this purpose and treated chemically in the dyeing and finishing process. This process, while adding 10 or 12 cents a yard to the cost, does not, as far as the eye or hand can tell, alter the cloth in any way, except that sometimes it makes a slight improvement, according to a writer in the New York Times, who gives the following information:

This process originated in England a few years ago, and the cloth was imported under the name of "cravanette," which name is patented. The process was a secret one, but a finisher from one of the mills came to America, brought the secret with him and entered the employ of one of our mills. Today there are many brands made in America under the various names of "plu-"rainproof," "showerproof," ette." etc. These are practically treated in the same way and are all serges. The test that one mill gives its cloth to see if a new lot is all right is to have a bag made of it. fill it with water and let it remain over night. When the cloth is perfect, the outside of the bag is dry in the morning, and when the bag is turned inside out and shaken it throws off the moisture and is practically dry on that side also. The chemicals with which it is treated repel water like oil or wax.

The process has always been considered a secret, but it is almost an open one in the mills. Women are adopting it more and more for general street wear, for it is so easily cleaned of dirt, and no one knows they are in any way prepared for rain. It is an ideal fabric for bicycling and all outing costumes, comes in many beautiful shades besides blue and black and costs anywhere from \$1 to \$1.50 per yard.

Almond Wafers. Here is a recipe for making almond wafers recommended in the Boston



DISH OF ALMOND WAFERS. a cupful of butter, add slowly a cupful of powdered sugar and half a cupful of milk, drop by drop. Then add 2 pastry cupfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Spread very thin on the bottom of a dripping pan, inverted and buttered. Mark in squares, sprinkle with almonds blanched and chopped fine and bake in a moderate oven about 5 minutes. As soon as baked, set the pan on the back of the range and roll the wafers into tubular or cornucopia shape while warm.

Furnishing a House. mind exactly as to the wished for effect room before you begin to buy furniture, carpets or curtains, for it is essential that there should be harmony of colors even if suits of furniture are discarded in favor of odd bits. But here, again, be careful that in your aim at the unstudied you do not run to the extreme of an inharmonious whole. That is to say, do not arrange a portion of a room in Moorish fashion, for instance, or with bamboo, while near by are strictly modern English chairs and tables. If you begin to decorate a room in one distinct style, carry it out within those four walls, though other rooms may represent totally different periods. It is very important that the tints of the carpet, of the paper or paint of the walls and of the window curtains blend together in each room—that is, either possess a general resemblance of color or various colors in pleasing contrast or harmony with each other. Carpets being the most expensive articles, it is best to buy these first, and then let the color lead the tone and style of curtains, paper hangings, chair covers, hearth rugs and other articles.

Mediums In China Painting.

Various mediums are used in china painting, so that if you find that one is unpleasant you are at liberty to select another equally good and more agreeable. Lavender oil and alcohol, half and half, are mixed with great success. There are also rectified spirits of tar, fat oil and turpentine. Turpentine is preferred by workmen and is most in use in workshops and factories. Amateurs who only paint occasionally should not buy more than a quart at a time, for it grows fat by standing and becomes unfit for use except for fat oil. The best quality can be had at the paint stores, where there is a greater demand for it than at the druggist's, so there is no danger of getting that which is old and fatty. Besides, it is 2 or 8 cents a quart cheaper at the paint stores. Take your own bottle, and you can buy a quart for 10 or 14 cents. -Art Ama-

Sponge Cake.

Beat the yolks of 5 eggs till light and thick. Add the grated rind of a lemon and gradually a cup of sugar, beating all the time, then the juice of half a lemon. Beat the whites of 5 eggs till dry. Add one-half of them to the yolks and sugar, folding them in lightly. Sift in one-half a cup of sifted flour. Fold in without stirring, add in same manner the other half of the whitee and half a cup more of sifted flour. Bake in moderate oven, in tube pan, about 50 minutes. Cool in the inverted pan. Boston Cooking School Magazine.

SAILOR'S HAMMOCK

It Is Made of Denim and Falkio a Sallor's Bed. Hammooks have shared in the devel opment of all things for which there is any demand. The cord has been dyed

every imaginable color, woven in closer

SAILOR'S HAMMOCK OF DENIM. and stronger mesh, trimmed with fringe, put on frames, hung with strong and ornamental chains, and altogether worked out in an elaborate and varied assortment of itself, specimens of which are swaying at this moment in every corner of the land. "For real comfort and the cool side of the piazza nothing has been evolved better than the swinging bed of the 'fo'castle,' the real sailor's hammock," says a writer who gave the illustrated description of this hammock originally to the New York Times. He

If you are summering by the sea in some fishing village, or even in a hotel on the shore, you will probably find some sailor about the neighborhood who will fashion you a hammock of genuine sail cloth, duly laced, geared and poled after the most approved marine style. That will be a treasure, indeed, and when swuty on your lawn or veranda and piled with pillows will prove a most inviting lounging place.

For the benefit of those who cannot get the real thing, a denim substitute is suggested. The denim should be of the heavy quality, the bottom and end pieces cut in one piece 81/2 feet long. Fourteen inches from either end a tuck 3 inches deep is taken, through which a wooden rod the width of the hammock is run to hold the hammock steady. The side pieces are 9 inches deep and are hemmed and then overcast with stout waxed linen thread to the bottom pieces. The sides and ends have eyelet holes through which linen tape or cord is

If the heavy sewing is difficult, the whole thing can be inexpensively put into the hands of the corner upholsterer. Awning cloth makes up very effectively into these hammocks.

Fruit and Grass Stains

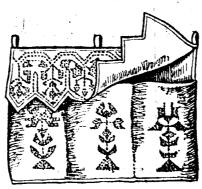
As the season of fruit and grass stains is upon us, with various and often troublesome remedies recommended for the same, it is agreeable to be assured by Standard Designer that as a general rule it is a safe plan to try the effect of pure water upon a stain before using chemicals. Most fruit stains, for example, can be easily removed by holding the stained portion over a vessel and pouring boiling water directly through it. This is a much better method than sonking the article, as it prevents the stain from spreading.

Another way is to rub the stain with alcohol before putting it into water, and still another is to apply a little salts of lemon, letting it stand for a few hours, when it should be washed off in clear water. This, by the way, is an In furnishing a house make up your excellent recipe for the removal of ink spots, though in all cases the stain will ield more readily to treatment if it be taken in hand as soon as it is made.

Grass stains may be removed by rubbing with alcohol, and iron rust by immersion in a hot solution of oxalic acid, followed by rinsing in ammonia water.

Latest In Shoe Bags.

Even a shoe bag may be up to date and changes its fashion like everything else. The old fashioned affairs made out of ticking and bound with red braid are now quite obsolete. The New York Tribune, which illustrates an up to date shoe bag, says, "The bags are now either made of cretonne to match the



AN UP TO DATE SHOE BAG. curtains and upholstery of the room or are embroidered in Russian cross stitch on a plain ground, in which case the bag, with its divisions, is made either of heavy white linen duck, the pattern being worked in with red or blue wash cotton, or of blue denim, the cross stitching being then in white.

Household Brevities.

In administering medicine to children the unpleasant taste may be almost wholly concealed by a little peppermint candy taken just before and just after the dose.

Even butter dishes may be artistic, in witness whereof are escaloped shells of silver with glass lining. Coffee is said to have a better flavor

if heated before the water is poured The attention of carvers is called to silver bone holders, which fit over the

bone and are held in place by a thumb-People who take only a light breakfast can add to its nourishing qualities by beating the white of an egg into a

fine cereal. Silver mounted cut glass is now in special demand. Claret pitchers, ice glittering display.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

A SIMPLE METHOD DESCRIBED IN DE-

The Physics of the Problem of Swimming Must First Be Understood-The Leg Stroke-The Arm Stroke-How to Acquire These Actions.

Before entering the water the learner ought to thoroughly understand what she must do to insure success. The following explanations and directions from The Ladies' Home Journal afford the necessary information:

The specific gravity of the human body causes it to sink in water when motion is suspended or is misdirected. The object of the motion is to sustain the body at the surface and cause it to travel through the water. The most powerful and effective stroke, made by the legs, will be described first: If the moist seed of an orange be held between the finger and thumb and pressure is made upon it, the seed is projected forward with considerable force. This is because it is the lighter of the two bod-



LEG STROKE-TIRST PART. ies. The closure of the wedge shaped space formed by the tips of the finger and thumb crowd it onward, provided

the surfaces are moist. This is exactly the result to be simed at by the leg stroke in swimming. It is conveniently divided into three parts. The first consists in flexing the knees and hips, thus tucking the legs up under the abdomen; the second, in quickly straightening both legs and at the same time separating them as widely as possible. This gives a large wedge shaped space, with a correspondingly shaped body of water filling it. The third and last part of the stroke lies in vigorously drawing the legs together while still keeping them perfectly straight, the tendency of this action being to drive away the wedge of water lying between them. This, however, being part of the whole body of water, is heavier than the swimmer, who, therefore, does the moving forward. The legs are then drawn up again for another stroke, and this part of the stroke is done more slowly than the remainder of it. The effect of this stroke is readily illustrated by standing in water up to the neck, extending the arms in a V shaped form and then quickly closing the wedge. The tendency to throw the body backward is readily felt. Vigorous action in performing



LEG STROKE SECOND PART. the third part of this stroke is essential, for it not only tends to propel the body forward, but also upward, as the body forms an angle with the surface of the

The arm stroke differs in principle. It resembles the action of dars in rowing. It is divided into three parts. First the hands, palms downward, are held near the chest, the elbows down by the sides. The second movement is to throw the arms directly forward, side by side, just below the surface of the water and parallel with it. Lastly, the hands are turned, thumbs downward, and the arms sweep away from each other, reaching as widely as pos

sible backward and slightly downward. In the act of swimming, the countone, two, three-serves for both arms and legs, as the similarly numbered por tions of each stroke, arm and leg, should be made simultaneously. The whole difficulty of the learner lies in being unable to perform both motions at the same time. The best way is to first get an accurate understanding of the action A convenient way is to suspend a hammock from a ceiling by two hooks about two feet apart and lie face downward, with the hammock supporting the chest and abdomen, leaving the arms and legs free to learn their lesson. The leg stroke alone can be practiced by lying over the footboard of a wooden bedstead, using a pillow under the body as a cushion and grasping the mattress with the hands. This exercise must be persevered in until it can be done without any mental effort. After it has become automatic, the learner can begin practicing in the water. She should walk out into the water until all but the head is submerged, take a deep breath and,



LEG STROKE-THIRD PART. throwing the body forward as nearly horizontal as possible, strike for the shore, working pluckily on, whether the head is above or below water, until the supply of air is exhausted. At first the strokes will be unduly rapid, but in time, as confidence grows and the head is found to remain longer above water at each effort, the strokes will become slower. The aid of artificial supports in cream and fruit dishes, salad bowls and | the shape of air cushions and cork colloving onps in new designs afford a lars may be employed, but it is wise to dispense with them if possible.

HINTS FOR SINGERS.

Habits to Be Cultivated-Pernicious Customs to Be Avoided.

It is necessary to open the mouth well in singing. In fact, there need be no fear of opening it too much, because singing in such a case would cause so much inconvenience that it could not be continued. For two reasons the breath has to be "nursed" when singing. Firstly, because if too much breath is allowed to escape the notes are not as clear as they should be, and, secondly, because a singer requires to have control over the lungs in order that long passages and sustained notes may be sung gracefully and easily.

Do not acquire an artificial way of holding the head when singing, but keep it precisely as when speaking, because it is essential that an easy and natural position should be adopted in order that pure notes may be produced. To test the necessity of this, sing a sustained note, say a broad "a" as in father, (a) with the head in a natural position, (b) with the chin pushed out and (c) with the chin drawn in. Endeavor to cultivate a pleasant expression on the face when singing, but, of course, not in any way a pronounced amile.

Keep the breathing as low down in the chest as possible, and, above all things, never draw breath by raising the shoulders. This is a very pernicious habit, because, besides the effect it has npon the blood vessels of the throat, causing invariably distressing nervousness, the lower parts of the lungs, which are the more flexible, are not sufficiently exercised and the breathing capacity s diminished.

Do not practice for too long a time in case the voice should be tired. It is much better to exercise for, say, ten minutes several times a day. Never practice when the voice is weak from a cold or any other illness, and above all things do not, if a certain note cannot easily be sung as usual, strain the voice to reach it. The immediate result of straining is hoarseness, and there is risk of serious damage resulting from this senseless course. If the voice is not up to the mark, it is a sure sign that practicing should be very cautiously followed-in fact, it is eafer then to give the voice a complete rest.

When singing in public, endeavor to pronounce the words so that they may be distinctly heard, because the charms of a song are always greatly enhanced when the beauties of music are combined with skillfully written verse. It is a good plan to frequently recite the words of a song, putting the requisite expression into them, because by this means the sense will be more vividly before the mind when the attention has to be bestowed upon both music and words. Endeavor to acquire an easy and graceful position when singing in public and neither grab the sheet of music as if afraid it will fall nor finger it nervously, changing the position of the hands every few seconds. Lastly, do not be too anxious to accept encores, because few things serve to diminish an appreciation of a singer so surely as evident auxiety on her part to be en-

Flowers For Presentation. No more graceful custom has Dame Fashion ever smiled upon than that of the floral gift, which, aside from its suggestion of hidden sentiment, is at once the most appropriate and most poetic form of expressing congratulation or sympathy. It is not, however, in any sense the most economical, for a bouquet of really perfect roses or or chids, not to mention other and even rarer flowers, is worth almost its weight in precious metal. (
Flowers for graduation gifts should

invariably be white and so disposed as to be carried without danger of their wilting. Thus it will be seen that the basket arrangement is by far the most



convenient, says The Standard Designer in illustrating one of the newest designs. The basket is composed of white wicker, with decorations of white ribbon and the filling of white roses and lilies of the valley, interspersed with their natural foliage, sprays of fern and trails of smilax. The arrangement of the flowers is not too intricate for a clever amateur to copy, but it will be found more satisfactory in the end to delegate the task to an expert florist. A great deal more skill is required for work of this character than the uninitiated amateur may suppose.

For ordinary presentation occasions baskets of gilded wicker have lately come into vogue. The flowers used for filling are generally selected with a view to the personal tastes of the recipient, but when this is a matter of doubt roses or carnations are always in order.

Snow Jelly.

A half box of gelatin, 11/2 cupfuls of sugar, the juice of two lemous and a little more than a pint of water. Pour half the water on the gelatin cold and let it stand an hour. Then pour on the rest of the water boiling hot, put in the lemon juice and sugar and let it all scald. Strain and cool it. When just beginning to stiffen, beat the whites of three eggs to a froth and beat into the jelly till it is white as snow. Wet the mold with water and white of egg and turn the jelly into it. If the yolks of the eggs are then used for a custard to pour around this white mold, a very pretty dish is made.

OUTING COSTUMES.

Dresses For Tennis, Golf, Yachting an

Other Outdoor Recreations. The coat and skirt style of summer dress, so much worn for tennis, yachting, golf and all outdoor recreations, is shown in greater variety than ever. There are eton and bolero jackets and fitted coats with basques of varying lengths. So whichever is most becoming to the figure is the one to choose. A pretty model in gray cloth with a zonave iacket is trimmed with a flat gray braid. edged around with a fancy cord. The necessary contrast of color is in the vest of yellow lace and a belt of pale green

White kid is the finish on another coat of mixed cloth, with black satin revers and collar. The plaited bolero,



WHITE SERGE COSTUME. trimmed with embroidery, is a pretty fancy for a pique gown, and still another pique coat has insertions of embroidery set in the front and around the revers. In addition to the foregoing the New York Sun gives illustrated descriptions of yachting and other suits made of serge, mohair and linen, the wool materials being recommended as most serviceable for this purpose.

A pretty seaside model made in white mohair or serge has a bolero trimmed with red braid, which also trims the skirt. Blue braid is pretty on this style of gown, and gold buttons are a pretty addition. Red serge trimmed with white or black braid makes a very stylish yachting dress, with box plaited panels over the bands of braid on the skirt. Black taffeta ribbon forms the belt in this case, but leather belts are very much worn with this style of

A Fad Party.

If you are invited to a fad party, save writer in The Housewife, you are expected to take with you some object that represents your pet fad, and after you have exhibited it you are to talk about it, tell how you acquired it and why, and anything of interest that per-

tains to it. Until you have attended one of these affairs you can have no idea of the interesting peep it gives you into a hitharto unsuspected side of your friend's life. The man whom you had known only as a thoughtful student reluctantly confesses to a passion for scarfpins, and marvelous may be the stories attached to the getting of some of these With another it may be westons, modern and ancient, and doubtless he will prove to be the most peaceful one among you. With one it is photographs, (with another snuffboxes or stamps or old engravings, Almost every one will have some interesting hobby. Among , women one will bring a priceless plate and tell you of her Washington plates and other rare and interesting china: Another collects pewter mugs and caudle bowls, or fans, or laces.

Serving Salads,

Salads, with rare exceptions, should be served crisp and cool. Glass, china or earthen bowls should be used for mixing and nickel or silver plated knives for outting and preparing the materials of which they are composed. Much care should be observed to avoid unnecessary handling of the ingredients, and they should not be permitted to come in contact with rude vessels and crude implements.

Fruit salads are especially acceptable at breakfast. The heavier salads are more appropriately served at lunches and suppers, where they form a principal part of the repast.

A rich salad composed of poultry, fish or meat seems out of place at dinner, where a simple fruit or vegetable salad would be acceptable as a dainty relish, says Mrs. Ewing.

Boil 4 hours, bottle and seal.

Gooseberry Catchup. Though not very generally used, country housekeepers know that goose berry catchup is a first class relish with cold meats and handy to have in the house. To 8 pounds of the fruit add pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar, ounces of cloves and 2 of cinname

Fashion Echoes. Gray is one of the fashionable colors

Young women as well as matrons now wear jeweled ornaments in the hair. White kid embroidered with colored beads is used for revers, cuffs and belts on cloth gowns.

Lace jackets worn with very thin gowns are one of the latest novelties, and the newest form shows a postilion

There is at present a fed for gem jewelry that possesses historic merit as well as value in stones and workmanship The sleeves of thin dresses are estac; shirred or trimmed round with rows at

tucks and lace insertion. Pretty pique gowns are made with

sashes are about 10 inches in width. L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS,

Seul journal français quotidien au Sud, fondé le ler septembre 1827.--Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.--Services spéciaux et par fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier.