#### THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Facts from History as to How Long
It Was Known to the
Wise Men.

It was a cloister fancy of the dark ages that "the star of Bethlehem" was some especially created star-like body, probably within our atmosphere, designed wholly for the leading of the wise men, says the new Lippincott's. The law of parsimony rejects such explication, and science, with silent scorn, turns its back upon the bauble star, for in the glorious depths of Hesven are matchless orbs which, swinging on their way into mortal ken for awhile, meet all the demands of poet and of prophet for the "star of the King."

History affords us data for deter-

mining this wondrous star. When the magi arrived in Jerusasalem Herod was within a few weeks of his death. The massacre of the babes of Bethlehem was one of the last of his tragic deeds. Herod died fin the year of Rome 750. When "Herod inquired diligently what time the star appeared," the reply was evidently such that he thought it safe to exterminate all baby sons of Bethlehem from two years old and under, showing that "the star" had been known to the wise men for at least two years before their arrival at Jerusalem, and whether its appearing had marked the conception or the birth of "the king," Herod could not decide. Recently discovered tablets at Zidion give the date of two enrollments for taxing, made under Cyrenius, governor of Syria. The first of these, during which Christ was born, was made five years before the date A. D.

#### COST OF LIVING IN PARIS.

## For Two Dollars a Day One Can Live Well in the Exposition City of France.

To prove that we are economical young women shall I tell you how much e pay at the pension? writes a girl in Ladies' Home Journal, who, with a girl companion, is traveling in France and giving the benefit of her experience to girls who may go to the Paris exposition next year. The tariff card, tacked. on the wall of my rose-twined Marie Antoinette room, says the price is nine francs. Then how do I come to be paying only seven? One leans over here to marchander-"to haggle, to bargain." If madame's prices read "from seven francs," and you write to her asking if she can let you have a room and at that price, she will probably reply that the only rooms she has unrented cost ten francs. But if you are wise enough to ask her if she has 'a room for seven francs the answer will be "yes." We are, of course, beyond the pale of the bathtub, electric lights and big tips; the maid who cares for our room is satisfied to receive a modest fee, and it is with a thrill of delight that we pick up our candlesticks and say "good-night" just as they do in novels. We are comfortable and happy on two dollars per day. The fact that we are alone does not bring us a moment's annoyance, nor subject us to any unreasonable restraints.

#### THE BALLET AT TAIML

#### A Little South Sea Island Girl's Grace and Verve in Danc-

ing.

A young girl endowed with no special beauty of feature, but possessing an air and a hint of deviltry that would have rendered attractive one much less favored, bounded into the center of the room and began to dance in the circumscribed space between the lamps, says Blackwood. It amazed us to find in the untutored performance of this little South Sea islander a grace and verve rarely equaled behind the footlights in the civilized world. That her dance was original the interest displayed by the native assembly assured us. Indeed, it seemed an improvisation of the moment. After some preliminary steps in time to the singing, "Cutty Sark"-as we christened her, for a reason too obvious to require explanation -became bolder, and, making the

captain her objective, danced at him.

Encouraged by our applause, her abandon increased, until in a moment of extreme audacity she advanced close and snatching up the gold-laced uniform cap which lay on the mat at his feet, clapped it on her own head, and, thus arrayed, executed a rapid passeul. Then, overcome with sudden shyness, she threw the cap down before him, and, darting out of the circle, concealed herself behind the singers.

#### DEATH TO THE CLASSICS.

#### How a Wild Western Congressman Rebuked Edward Everett's Pedantry.

The decline of the use of classical quotations in legislative bodies may be traced to the case of Edward Everett, who once concluded a stately speech in congress with a long, sonorous and superbly modulated citation of a passage from Tacitus, and then took his seat, says the Boston Herald. No sooner was he through than up sprang a burly member from what was then a frontier state of the west. He had once been an Indian agent, and no sooner was he on his legs than he began to pour out a vehement harangue in Choctaw. After awhile the speaker called him to order. "I don't see why my freedom of speech should be abridged," he cried. "You let the gentleman from Massachusetts run on, and I didn't understand the first word of his lingo any better than he does mine." The scene was described as very comical, but it struck the death knell of further classical quotations in a congress that had not a ray of an idea what the unintelligible lingo of Cicero and Tacitus was driv-

#### THE QUEEN'S HINDUSTANL

Victoria Has Mastered the Difficult Language After Many Years of Study.

It will be handed down to posterity, says Pearson's Magazine, as one of the most astounding proofs of Queen Victoria's vast intellectual attainments that—in spite of all duties and responsibilities, in spite of the fact that she has devoted so much time to the study of politics as to become one of the greatest living authorities on the practical politics of Europe—she has yet so completely mastered a most difficult language that she has been able to make it a custom to note the daily events of her life in Hindustani, in a diary kept for this special purpose, and

to speak the language with fluency.

For more than ten years it has been the queen's custom to devote a part of every day to instruction in the chief language of her Indian subjects and in enriching her mind with the intellect-

ual treasure of the east. Her majesty has surprised many of her Indian visitors by making unexpected observations in good Hindustani. As every one knows, she is almost invariably attended upon, at home, by one or more of her faithful, picturesque and courteous Indian servants. But it is not common knowledge that the queen always speaks to her servants in their native language. Nevertheless, this is the case—however small the remark, however important the command, whether it is a simple request for a meal or a serious matter of state, it is made in Hindustani.

Universal admiration has been expressed at the determination of the queen, at an advanced age, not only to learn to speak Hindustani, but also to take an interest in the literature of India, and to acquaint herself with the ideas, wants and aspirations of her oriental subjects in their own language.

#### KNIFE EMBEDDED IN A TREE.

#### It is Supposed to Be One That Killed an Indian More Than & Century Ago,

The finding of a knife that killed an Indian 115 years ago was recently made under rather curious circumstances. While sawing logs on the Reynolds and Meteer mill, at Harman, Randolph county, W. Va., the saw came in contact with a hard substance. On examination it was found that the saw had struck a knife that was imbedded in a log to a depth of 115 years' growth, and which is supposed to have been there 115 years.

been there 115 years. Jackson Summerville, an aged citizen of Harman, says the knife is exactly like the one which his father often described to him when, as a boy, he used to listen to him tell about the narrow escape he had at the hands of the Indians. His father was fleeing from a band of Indians one night, but was overtaken by one of them on top of a mountain, when a terrific hand-tohand encounter ensued. Summerville succeeded in killing the Indian with a knife. It was late at night, and, not knowing which way to go for safety, he stuck the knife in a tree and hid until morning, and then forgot the knife until he had traveled a long distance. The tree in which the knife was found was taken from the mountain where the Indian was killed.

The knife will be deposited with the State Historical society, together with a statement of the circumstances of its discovery.

#### SOUTHERN YANKEES.

The Industrial South Is Developing Characteristics of New England Type.

Every true Yankee should look with a great deal of quiet, internal pride upon the Yankee-evolving south. That an Englishman under a southern sun should ever become a genuine Yankee has often been despaired of. It is now a swelling fact. When the Spaniards called Lee a Yankee a year ago, it pleased the south, though there is as yet a comparatively small spot on the southern map where the Yankee sprung out of the very soil threatens to oustrip his own blood elsewhere.

to oustrip his own blood elsewhere. The soil, says the Criterion, out of which the southern Yankee is springing with such robust energy extends from Lynchburg, Va., on the east, and Bristol. Tenn.. on the west, to Eufaula and Birmingham, Ala., on the south. It is about 500 miles in length, and from 200 to 300 miles in breadth. It embraces the iron, coal and cotton mill site, and decidedly the most interesting phase of all this energy here is the cotton mill, for this phase is the latest and is developing more of the genuine characteristics of the New England Yankee in the southern man than elsewhere in the country.

# "America is a good country," wrote a Hungarian watchmaker to a friend at his birthplace. "I have only been six menths here, yet I have established myself in business. You will find my address on the card inclosed herein." A few weeks later the Hungarian received.

Carefully Addressed.

self in business. You will find my address on the card inclosed herein." A few weeks later the Hungarian received a letter, whose address rend as follows: "Sigmund Barnay, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry; watches repaired and made better than new. Good prices for old gold. Jewelry appraised almost for nothing. Diamonds set. A large assortment of watch chains, finer than gold ones. Weekly installments taken. No. — Avenue B, in the middle of the

#### School for Coachmen.

School for Coachmen.

In view of the coming exposition and the extra demand for local transportation, a school for coachmen has been opened in Paris. This school turns out from 100 to 150 per month. A born Parisian can graduate in two weeks, but an outsider is obliged to remain 30 days.

#### CAUSES MUCH TALK.

Yale Professor Compares Physical Proportions of Women.

Bays Wellesley Girl Has Smaller Chest Girth While Nebraska Girl Is Deeper Chested and Much Stronger,

Prof. Jav W. Seaver, of Yale, read a paper before the scientific societies at New Haven, Conn., the other day that caused no end of talk. His paper was on the difference between the physical proportions of eastern and western women. Dr. Seaver compared the anthropometrical measurements of the girls at Wellesley, Oberlin (O.) college and the University of Nebraska. He said that Wellesley got most of its students from Boston, and therefore could be taken to represent the city type of women, while Oberlin and the University of Nebraska drew their students from the country districts, and might be said to represent the rural type of American women. Dr. Seaver then proceeded to point out the physical differences between these two types of American womanhood. He said:

"The Wellesley girl has the smaller chest girth, while the Nebraska girl is much deeper chested and is proportionately stronger in lung capacity. In height the Wellesley girl leads. There is an interesting difference in the heads of these two types of womanhood. The head of the Wellesley girl is much larger. She is flat-headed. One might divide the two types into the cutter and schooner builds of heads. The eastern' girls as the cutter build, the asteropostero diameter being longer, while the western girl has the schooner build, the lateral diameter being longer. I think this difference can be attributed to the predominance of the Teutonic blood in the west."

### CAMERAS DISTURB FUNERALS. Disgraceful Scenes Witnessed Dur-

ing Burial of Maine Dead in
Arlington Cemetery.

Many Dangero
the Sa

Last year, when the first of the dead sailors from the Maine were buried at Arlington, there was considerable of a scandal over the way in which the crowd ran over the graves and disturbed the ceremony. At the national cemetery the other day, when the Maine dead were buried, the wintry weather reduced the crowd to the smallest proportions, but there was a disgraceful exhibition of activity by a score or two of camera owners, who seemed to have absolutely no regard for the solemnity of the occasion. The rules of the cemetery prohibit the taking of pictures during funeral services, but the camera people ignored the regulations and they could not be stopped without interfering with the ceremony. Even while the chaplains representing the Catholic and Protestant churches were offering prayers for the dead there could be heard the clicks of cameras in all directions and the photographers, both professional and amateur, were rushing about setting up their machines at every available point. Herefrom the cemetery while funerals are in progress, to avoid a repetition of this

#### FAVORS ITS PURCHASE.

Naval Board Pleased with the Miller Coaling System for Use of Coaling Ships in Mid-Ocean.

The naval board which conducted the trial of the Miller coaling system has submitted its report to Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau, The board conducted these experiments with the battleship Massachusetts and the government collier Marcellus, the battleship towing the collier which supplied the former with coal in 800-pound bags by means of the towing lines, which made an aerial trolley. The tests were conducted under varying conditions of weather, and in the opinion of the board were eminently successful. In weather as heavy as it was practicable to coal ship under any conditions, the device transported about 20 tons an hour safely. Altogether the board concludes that the apparatus will be of value during war time, and consequently the plant with which the experiments have been conducted will be paid for by the government under the terms of the contract made last sum-

#### THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

## Speculation as to Why It Is Not Flung to the Breeze from the White House Flagstaff.

Considerable speculation has been heard since the adoption and manufacture of the president's flag as to why this emblem has not been seen fluttering from the flagstaff of the executive mansion. Whenever the president is at Washington the star spangled banner is conspicuous on the flagstaff which surmounts the roof of his residence. But there is nothing about the flag used to distinguish it from similar ones on other buildings. Should the president see fit to take a cruise in one of Uncle Sam's dispatch boats or revenue cutters his flag is displayed to show he is aboard the vessel, but on no other occasion is the flag of the president visible anywhere.

## Greater Liberties. The ezar of Russia is going to grant more freedom to the press in his country. Hereafter the Russian publisher will probably be permitted, says the

Chicago Times-Herald, to fix up his

circulation table without the help of

Parks in Algeria.
France is about to raise a loan of \$20,000,000 for public parks in Algeria.

#### PROFESSIONAL PAWNERS.

Generally Women and Theirs Is a Nice, Easy Business and Quite Profitable.

"I have come across a new kind of a trade for you," said a friend to the saunterer the other day. "At least, it is a new one on me. Did you ever hear of a professional pawner?"

The saunterer had to confess his ignorance, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

quirer.

"Well, it's this way. There are lots of manufacturers of articles of jewelry, of watches, of musical instruments and other things which would never find a sale except to the veriest duffers and greenhorns, so they have to get rid of them some other way. 'Uncle' comes in very handy about this time, but the difficulty is to persuade him to take the goods. He knows them very well, and he isn't going to lend money on stuff that he can never find a market for.

"But he stacks up against a very hard

"But he stacks up against a very hard thing when he meets a professional pawner. These people are generally women. Their business is to so doctor and prepare the goods as to deceive the sharpest. In order to make the deception as undetectable as possible the goods are made to appear old and partly worn. Gold watches are first rubbed with mud and water, and then a few scratches are carelessly but very artistically added to complete the verisimilitude. In the case of rings the insides are made to appear worn, and pieces of jewelry rubbed on those portions which would ordinarily receive most wear and tear. Now, here is the queerest part of the whole job. All of the tickets are torn up and destroyed as soon as the goods are pledged. Hundreds of watches, rings, brooches and other articles of 'virtue and bigotry,' as Sairy Gamp used to call them, are got rid of in this way every year. Fortunately, there are not a great many people in the business, but it is a very profitable and a nice, easy job."

#### WHERE PLUCK COUNTS.

#### Many Dangerous Feats Performed by the Sailors on Racing Yachts.

Almost all large yachts when racing carry a man aloft, who is called the "mast-head man." He is aloft for the double purpose of seeing that everything is clear in the rigging and also to keep his weather eye lifting for changes of wind or calm spots, his elevation above the deck very greatly increasing his range of vision over what it could be from the deck. These men are usually picked for their ability to climb, and many is the dizzy crawl which they must make in the course

of an ordinary race. When the topsail on the Columbia was to be set there were two men aloft, hoisted there in a boatswain's chair, a contrivance very like a swing seat, The halyard that hoists this runs from the top mast head, and by this the men can be hauled to any point aloft. The gaff topsail has to be guided clear of the halyards, stays and lifts as it is hoisted, and then has to be laced to the topmast and to the gaff. This is the istnead man's work. He sits on his little board and swings round aloft like a spider on the end of his web, often hanging 120 feet from the deck, where a fall would mean certain death. He goes about his work, never thinking of using one of his hands to hold on.

In many boats this chair is dispensed with, and the men climb aloft on the hoops that hold the mainsail to the mast, and then scramble round the best they can aloft, though, of course, they cannot work so well as they could if they had a chair.

#### OOM PAUL'S NIECES.

#### An "Up-Sitting" from Duak to Dawn Proclaims the Engagement of a Boor Girl.

The Boer girl of the country districts of the South African republic is able to go to town only once or twice a year, and then it is to attend the nachtmaal, or communion, which is the chief festival of these deeply religious people, writes Howard C. Hillegas in Ladies' Home Journal. The journey to the town is made in ox-teams, and may require a week's or a month's time, but it is always an epoch in a Boer girl's life, especially it she is about 16, when she is supposed to have attained the matrimonial age. Then some tall, robust Boer youth, whom she has met at former nachtmals, may summon enough courage to ask her whether he may call at her home and have an "up-sitting," which is a sort of ultimatum before an ultimatum. If she consents the young Beer will shortly afterward ride on horseback many miles across the plain to the girl's home, and will prove that he is worthy of her love by "sitting-up" and talking with her from sundown until break of day. For two young Boers to arrive at this period of courtship is equivalent to announcing the engagement, and then the prospective bride begins preparation for the wedding.

Brought Up in Rigor.

The queen of the brought up in her father's castle at Pesth, amid surroundings and customs which remind one of the feudal ages. At night her father himself descended the great staircase to lock the outer gate and the door of the principal hall. Into two parts, one end being raised a other. At the elevated ters of the house sat at their needlework or painting or music, while their attendants sat at the lower end of the hall.

French Military.

A Paris journal says that Americans buy \$7,000,000 worth of millinery in France annually, England following with \$4,000,000, while Germany is satisfied with \$600,000 worth.

#### 1 NAMES IN CONGRESS.

Only Six of Smith Family in House of Representatives.

## The Jones Family Has Two Representatives—There Is a Crump and a Crumpacker, a Little and a Littlefield.

There are six Smiths in the house of representatives-three from Michigan and one each from Kentucky, Maryland and Illinois. There are three Wilsons -one each from Idaho, New York and South Carolina. Two members of the Williams family come from Illinois and one from Mississippi, and they are all democrats. There is a Wheeler from Alabama and one from Kentucky; one Thomas from North Carolina and another from Iowa; three Allens, from Maine, Kentucky and Mississippi; two Baileys, from Texas and Kansas; two Clarks, from Missouri and New Hampshire: two Claytons, from New York and Alabama, and they are brothers; two Cochrans, from Missouri and New York: two Coopers, from Wisconsin and Texas; a Crump and a Crumpacker; two Davenports, both from Pennsylvania; a Fitzgerald from Massachusetts and another from New York: a Gardiner from New Jersey and from Michigan; a Green from Pennsylvania and another from Massachusetts. There are three Henrys-Patrick Henry, from Mississippi; Robert L., from Texas, and E. Stevens from Connecticut. The Jones family has two representativesfrom Virginia and Washington. There is a Little and a Littlefield, a Meyers from Louisiana and a Meiers from Indiana; one Moody from Oregon and another from Massachusetts; one Norton from South Carolina and another from Ohio: a Rhea from Kentucky and from Virginia; a Robb from Missouri and a Robbins from Alabama. There is a Roberts from Massachusetts, as well as from Utah; a Robinson from Maine and Nebraska; a Ryan from Pennsylvania and from New York; a Stevens from Texas who spells his name with a "pl.," and one from Minnesota who spells it with a "v." There are three Stewarts -from Wisconsin, New Jersey and New York-which indicates the poverty of our nomenclature.

#### OBJECT LESSON IN SAVING.

## Sioux Indian Witnesses Make a Neat Sum by Avoiding Railrond Travel.

The Sioux Indians are occasionally able to give their white brethren an object lesson in saving. A movement is on foot among them to induce Indian witnesses from Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, in South Dakota, who attend Inited States court at Deadwood to hereafter travel to that place in their own conveyances instead of going by railroad, as has been their practice. Court is held at Deadwood twice each year, and there is always a large number of Indian witnesses in attendance, who, of course, are allowed mileage by the government the same as anyone else. Time, the Indians have suddenly discovered, is of no value whatever to them, and by starting early and driving across country—in some instances from 100 to 150 miles—they propose in future to save railroad fare. This one item of saving will alore net them a considerable sum each year and give them extra money with which to supply themselves with articles which are not now furnished them by the government.

#### TROLLEY CARS FOR LONDON.

#### County Council Decides to Install an ... Underground Electric System at

#### a Cost of \$15,000,000.

The trolley car which has heretofore been kept out of London will be humming through her streets, and there isn't any doubt that they will be American built and American equipped vehicles.

The London county council has decided to install the underground electric system, at a cost of £0,000,000, or nearly \$15,000,000.

nearly \$15,000,000.

Glasgow, which is one of the most goahead cities in Great Britain, and owns her street car service, was ahead of London in deciding on an underground trolley system. Some time ago it decided to expend \$15.000,000 on an electric plant, and all conduits, cables, electric appliances, and 1,00 cars have been contracted for in the United States.

#### TORPEDO-BOAT DEFECTIVE.

Work on the Narval's Two Sister Vessels Has Been Stopped by French Government.

The optimistic accounts which were printed recently regarding the trial of the submarine torpedo bont Narval are discounted by the fact that an order has been issued to cease work on two sister boats until the defects in the Narval have been remedied. The chief difficulty seems to be in changing the motor power from steam when the vessel is traveling on the surface to electricity, which is used while she is under water. During the trials it was shown that this change was made slowly and was unsafe.

## No Salon to 1900. The Paris exposition will attract so much of the public's attention that there will be no Salon in 1600. The night

much of the public's attention that there will be no Salon in 1900. The pictures which would go to the Salon will be hung in the Art palace instead, which, from the standpoint of the artists, is all for the better.

# 'An "old ladies' home" has just been opened in Michigan. Thus far, the Chicago Times-Herald declares, they have not been able to catch anybody who will consent to be put in it.

#### A FEAST IN A TOMB.

## Brewer Has House-Warming for His New Mausoleum.

Invited His Friends to Inspect the Magnificent Structure Which He Has Erected to Shelter Himself and Wife After Death.

Gottfried Krueger, a rich brewer of Newark, had a house-warming for his new tomb the other day, and with his friends inspected and admired the mausoleum he has just erected in Fairmount county at a cost of \$255,000. The scene of the festivities has been built of gray granite. It resembles a cathedral in general appearance. Huge bronze doors guard the portals. Ionic carved stone pillars support the roof, and on either side are stone cells with massive carved shelves and a crypt below for those who preferred shot.

Two enormous stone coffins cut from Tennessee granite will hold the bodies of the brewer and his wife when they have left this earthly sphere.

have left this earthly sphere.

Big slabs stand ready to seal up the last resting place of this wholly original rich man, who scorns the earth for his last resting place, and angels carved from Carrara marble kneel in devotional attitude all over the crypt and inner

Suspended from the central dome was a lighted lamp, which is to be kept burning always. No vestal fire could ever be watched more closely. Every modern convenience will be looked after.

after.

If Mr. Krueger chooses to arise from his grave he can ring an electric bell and call the superintendent of the cemetery. The heavy slab may hinder him a bit, but that could be left unadjusted for a week or two.

No tomb in this country, with the possible exception of the Vanderbilt mausoleum, is more nearly complete or expensive.

expensive.

The inspection was in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Krueger, who wanted his friends to see how well he will be cared for after he dies.

The menu did not comprise solids to any extent. Spirits are more fitting for such a place.

#### IN HISTORICAL PICTURE.

## Druet at Work on Scene of Viceroy Curson's Reception by Lord Elgin at Calcutta.

A picture which it is expected will excite much interest in the academy exhibition next spring is now being painted at Simla by Druet, a French artist. It is a representation of the reception at Calcutta of Lord Curzon as viceroy, the point selected being the steps of the government house when Lord Elgin, the retiring viceroy, greeted his successor.

The scene, which is always part of the reception of every incoming viceroy, is a striking historical one. The retiring viceroy, surrounded by his staff and members of the government of India, stands at the top of the broad steps leading up to the government house, while his successor drives up with a picturesque escort, alights, uscends the steps, and passes in to take the oaths of office.

Druet spent the whole of last season at Simla to obtain sittings from Lord and Lady Curzen.

#### GIFT OF A CHICAGO MAN.

## Bronze Statue of Lincoln to Be Placed Before Illinois Building of American University.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect for the American university at Washington, has returned from a visit to Chicago, and reported to Bishop Hurst that a Chicago gentleman was anxious to contribute a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln to be placed in front of the building named for the state of Illinois. Bishop Hurst said that the trustees of the American university would gratefully accept this offer. The corner stone of the Illinois building at the university, located in the suburbs of Washington, will be laid some time next year, and completed within a year after it is begun. The statue will be accepted and placed on the grounds in front of the building. Neither Mr. Cobb nor Bishop Hurst would make known for publication the name of the Chicago man who purposes to donate the statue.

#### IMMENSE ORE SHIPMENTS.

#### Output of the Lake Superior Region for the Year 1899 Aggregates 18,500,000 Gross Tons,

The Marine Review says: An output of 18,500,000 gross tons of iron ore is to be credited to the Lake Superior region for the year 1899. Official returns from dock managers at all the shipping ports show a total movement by water of 17,901,358 tons, to which will be added 500,000 to 609,000 tons of all rail shipments. The great increase in lake commerce during the past year will be understood when it is noted that the ore movement alone is 32 per cent, in excess of 1898. The total movement, lake and rail, in 1898, was 14,024,673 tons, in 1897 12,469,638 tons, and in 1896 9,934,828 tons, so that there has been almost a doubling up of shipments in four years.

#### Progressing.

Maybe the new cult of "gentlemen burglars" in St. Louis is due, says the St. Louis Republic, to a knowledge that good manners are necessary to those who would enter the best houses.

The Hen's Off Season.

This is the season for poultry shows.

The Chicago Times-Herald remarks that the hens are not good for much else now.

## L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. L'Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 Edition hebdomadaire \$8.00.