### WAITERS ARE TOO FAMILIAR

#### Da Andalusia They Go About Puffing Cigarette Smoke Into the Faces of Patrons.

"I'm glad the game is over. I shall exer come here again. The idea of waiter looking on and giving his estnion as to our play! When I want to play an exhibition game of chess 171 select my spectators," said a Broadway New Yorker who relates the Tribune, had wandered into an Rast Side Hungarian cafe for a game.

"You should not take the thing so enriously," said his companion, "and would not if you knew the Hunmarians better. This waiter is so acaccomed to serving his own countrymen, who think it all right when he carersteps the bars, that he does the same with us. If you want to get schoolked in that respect you want to go Andalusia, where I was last summeer. In that part of Spain, where it merer rains a drop from May till Ocwher, and where they have about 80 Beast days in a year, the liberties taken servants would startle you. There fine people are so absolutely indepenwhent that the servants make you feel Estat you are being favored when you receive their attention. The street beggars who sleep on your doorsteps creative to let you pass in or out. They do not mean to be disrespectful, mend they are not, but one man thinks himself as good as the other, and just Buttle better, and that precludes the respectful treatment we are accusthe named to at the hands of our serv-

"Yes: but how about a waiter in a prablic restaurant putting in his oar Ex a game of chess?"

"He'll do more there. I have seen maiters go about in first-class restaumants in Malaga and other places in Andalusia puffing cigarette smoke into faces of the patrons of the place. They sit down at the tables with the assests and drink with them, and the joke about shaking hands with waiter has no point there, because actually happens."

"Well, if I were at Seville, Granada, tadiz, Cordova, or any other place in the Andalusian part of Spain, I might mink such familiarity pardonable becrawse of its queerness; but in New Work I object. Let's go."

### A USEFUL KIND OF BUG.

#### Bepartment of Agriculture Imports an Insect That Will Displace Alarm Clocks.

Alarm clocks and sleeping potions soon be abolished, for Secretary Wiland, of the department of agriculture, imported some cabritt-bois, or "wood-kids," which will take the place both, says a Washington report.

The "wood-kid" is a little insect hava ground plan quite similar to katydid, and can be used either for inducing sleep or to awaken perin the morning. The "wood kid" some emit more noise to the square inch Chan a barrel of katydids, but the seemds produced by it luil to sleep who listen. It is delicate, and lives In the French West Indies, where it is resteemed a useful bug.

The department's expert "bugologists," as a member of the house once meserred to them, have been conducting experiments and think they have found a species of the "wood-kid" that will readily adapt itself to the needs the people of the United States.

The cabritt-bois at home is the Friend of the poor natives, and Secretary wilson believes can be domesticated, and will be of great value to farmers who have no means of telling the time at night, and to the people of the country generally. With the faint streaks of dawn the "wood-kid" quits work and the sleepers are awakened by the cessation of its droning. The agricultural department officials guarmantee that the "wood-kid" will not harm the smallest child.

A bulletin may shortly be issued by the department, entitled "Wood-kids the Home," giving full directions For their care, training and maintenance. The officials believe they will andow a lasting benefaction on the meople of the United States, and that the "wood-kid" becomes better mown by the people it will be appreestated to a greater extent than in the French West Indies.

Child-Labor in Germany. The New German law regulating the employment of children, which went into effect at the beginning of this year, prowides that no child shall work at any mailding operations, in any brickyard, at breaking rocks, sweeping chimneys, grinding or mixing paint, or in any cel-Pars or vaults. Within the meaning of law a child is a boy or girl less than ms years old. The law not only regulates the employment of children in factories, That in their own homes as well. This mas necessary, as more than 500,000 chilwiren are working for hire outside of factories, whereas only 27,000 are emplayed in the factories. The prevalence home industries in Germany has made it necessary to arrange for the in-\*\*\* crion of the homes to discover whethmer the children of the family are overrecrited or not.

### Cable Rates.

In the early days of submarine cables the minimum tariff was \$100 for 20 words and \$5 for each additional word. This was reduced after a few years to for ten words. In 1872 a rate of one dellar a word was introduced. The word-rate system proved popular and was wen established universally. Since 1888 the cable rate across the Atleantic has been down to 25 cents a word, mad the tariff now ranges from that figme to five dollars a word between Eng-Bond and Peru. The average for the warde world is one dollar a word.

#### RUSSIAN KITCHEN ANTIQUES

#### Brass and Copper Utensils Much in Demand Among New York Art Collectors

There is not an old world country left that has not added its mite to the development of the art spirit in the new. Russia was one of the last to take its turn, and the interest in Russian antiques has recently been increased by the war with Japan, says the New York Tribune. It is only a few years since one of New York's Russian colonists made a trip to his home country and came back with a small stock of Russian brass and copper utensils gathered principally from Russian kitchens. Year after year he has repeated the journey, each time bringing a large stock: each time finding that the people in Russia were wiser than before. The average Russian kitchen is a place to arouse the envy of a lover of antiques, for before his eyes hang in shining rows a rare collection. Nearly every woman, on the marriage of her daughter, gives her a complete outfit of kitchen furnshings. Where people of ampier means have silver and copper those of poorer classes have copper and brass; and what a woman received on her wedding day was expected to last ber as long as she needed them.

But collectors have been depleting these kitchens, and thousands of pieces are now adorning library shelves and dining-room racks and parlor mantels in America. As the demand has increased so the supply has increased, and to-day the streets of New York's great Russian quarter are full of shops whose windows shine with these copper and brass wares. Some stores claim to import all their goods. An honest dealer will tell his customers which are the real antiques and which are the pieces made now in factories after the old patterns.

In certain shops in Allen street the goods are made in considerable quantities, whether the owner of the shops will admit it or not. If one goes prowling into dingy cellars from which the sound of hammering comes he will find the walls hung with all sorts of hammers and tongs and pincers. Large sheets of copper and brass lie about, and heavy shears for cutting them in the proper patterns. Rude furnaces are built near the long tables, and here the metal is heated before the hammering begins. Once heated, the metal is malleable, and stroke by stroke it is beaten into the desired shape. Where several workmen are at work the noise is like nothing so much as the music of a Chinese orchestra, but slowly from under their hands come beautiful vessels, always showing the marks of the hammer. which give them the peculiar interest that handwork always has over machine-made things. To please buyers who are merely "faddists" and have no real art judgment, these brass and copper workers have a habit of denting some of the pieces, a sorry way of giving a palpably brand new piece the sem-

ince of having seen service. It is a common sight in these shops to see among the well-dressed buyers and people who come to look and ask prices some old Russian woman, her head wrapped in a shawl, poking around among the tarnished brass and blackened copper vessels that leave no doubt as to their age. It is always a tea-kettle, a big drinking cup or cooking vessel of some kind that she fingers lovingly and looks at with eager eyes—the things she used in her own home over there and would like to have again. She sets them out and looks at them and asks the price; but when she hears it she sets them back again in their places, shaking her head. It is so absurd and impossible to pay four or five times what she used to pay just because the thing is old, particularly when she can buy for a few cents from a pushcart just outside the door a vessel of tin or granite ware that will serve the same purpose. And so, while they sometimes come and ask prices, the Russians never buy from the collectors of antiques, who

live by art lovers and "faddists" alone. While the sun shines these men are making hay and hating one another. Always the spirit of rivalry is strong; and if one tells a man his price is higher than his neighbor's on a certain candlestock, he will shrughis shoulders and

"This is solid brass, not castiron, like his," or "A cup made by hand must cost more. I no sell cups made by machine." And then, lest one turns away to buy the castiron or machine-made goods, he adds, coaxingly:

"But I want to do business with you. What do you want to pay?" And there is a chance which many a woman buyer

### When Nelson Was Wounded.

This is an entry from the journal of the surgeon of the British warship Theseus (the dates are from July and August, 1797): "July 24 and 25-Admiral Nelson. Compound fracture of the right arm by a musket ball passing thro' a little above the elbow, an artery divided, the arm was immediately amputated and the following given him: R. Opil gr. ij. ft. Pil. statim. s., etc. 26 July-Rested pretty well and quite easy. Tea soup and sago. Lemonade and Tamarind Drink. 31 July-One of the ligratures came away; looks well. 1 August-Continued getting well very fast, stump looked well, no bad symptoms, sore reduced to the size of a shil-

### Too Popular.

"I never care to read any but the most popular novels of the day." "Indeed?"

"Yes, it seems that way. At any rate, whenever I ask for a book at the library it's out."-Philadelphia Press.

#### Ambition. "Cop-Here! I've told you six times

to move on! Weary Willie-Yes, sir I'm waiting for youse to push me an give me a start! -N. Y. American.

### JOYS OF CONEY ISLAND.

#### Where Exhausted City Toilers Go for Rest, Recreation and Various Kinds of Amusement.

In no place is the search for pleasure marked by more strange eccentricities than at Coney Island, writes James L. Ford, on "Our Melancholy Pastimee," in Leslie's Monthly. On the very hottest Saturday afternoons in August thousands of the city tollers, exhausted with the heat and worn out with the week's labor, pack themselves into steamboats and trolley cars and come hurrying down to enjoy a breath of the cool sea air. Arrived at the worldfamous ocean beach, one would naturally expect to see them plunge without delay into the refreshing waves. But the habitual Coney Island visitor pays scant heed to the ocean breeze or the refreshing salt waves. He hurrles from railroad depot and steamboat landing to the heart of the densely populated region of chowder pots, photograph galleries, variety shows, fortune tellers and other characteristic Coney Island attractions. Once within the limits of this enchanted territory, the perspiring citizen plunges with animation into the whirlpool of enjoyment that lies before him. The lungtester claims his instant attention; and, placing a fithy rubber mouthplece to his lips, he blows until his face turns purple and his lungs threaten to split, in an insane attempt to force the pointer on a dial to the unattainable number that will yield him an unsmokable cigar.

Having had all the fun that he can with the refreshing lung-tester, he passes on to the sister device known as the "try-your-strength," and by payment of a nickel secures the privilege of pounding with an enormous mallet. in the hope of reaching a number which lies only within the powers of the proprietor of the machine.

Cheered and invigorated by these two forms of exercise, the amusement seeker next proceeds to the photograph gallery and secures a tinty pe of himself that his mother would fail to recognize: then on to the fortune teller, where a soothsayer, who is also a chiropodist, pictures for him a future state which he knows he can never realize. These forms of amusement exhausted, there still remain the variety shows in which the worst acts in the world are performed by the worst serio-comic and played-out song-and-dance men known to the modern stage; the hot corn spread with rancid butter; the poisonous beer with a headache in every glass; the "loop the loop," in which enjoyment is flavored with the pungent spice of peril; and the thousand and one opportunities for staking and losing money on reputed games of chance that are really the surest kind of sure things.

## WOLVES ATE DOUGHNUTS.

#### Thereby Handicapping Themselves Too Heavily to Catch Their Intended Prey.

Wolves have been particularly aggressive this past winter in the northwest, and many narrow escapes of human beings have been reported, says a Duluth correspondence of the Chicago Inter Ocean. A sleigh load of people in Cass county, Minn., were pursued by a pack of wolves the other day. The pursued dropped doughnuts along the way and the wolves fought so hard for the delicacies that the whole party got home in safety. Two lumbermen in the employ of Sam Simpson, a logger operating in the neighborhood of Duluth, Minn., heard the howl of a wolf when they were about a mile from their cabin. The men hastened toward camp, but did not apprehend any real

danger. In a few minutes a wolf was heard at much closer range. Then several were heard at various points. The men could think of nobody that the wolves had in view for supper but themselves, and they broke into a run.

They arrived breathless at their camp. three wolves following them to within 150 feet of the cabin door. Ten minutes later the howls of wolves in the vicinity indicated that a great pack had as-

sembled. "If you want to get a record as 'a first-class runner," said one of the lumbermen who had escaped, "just get out some place and get yourself chased by a pack of wolves. You will find that you have more muscle in your body than you have any idea of.

"You want to imagine every jump that they are about to spring on you, and wonder whether or not it will hurt when they are gnawing the flesh from your bones.

'I know that I can beattheten-second class of runners in a walk."

### A Prize.

The only son has just announced to the family his engagement. Mommer-What, that girl! Why, she squints.

Sister—She has absolutely no style. Auntie-Red-headed, ain't she? Grandma-I'm afeerd she's flighty. Uncle—She hasn't any money. First Cousin Jim-She don't look

Second Cousin Jane-She's stuck up. Third Cousin Jezebel-She's an extravagant thing.

The Son (thoughtfully)-Well, she's got one redeeming feature, anyhow. Chorus-What's that? The Son-She hasn't a relation on

earth. Popper-Grab her, my boy, grab her! -Pittsburg Post.

### Bussians Are Slow.

"A Japanese associates three ideas in the time a Russian takes clearly to formulate one. I have sat in classrooms beside both," says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, "and the greater length of the Russian thigh bone, the greater weight of the Russian musculature, go for just precisely nothing at all. Nowadays men battle not with brawn, but

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### HOW TO MAKE SANDWICHES

#### Seemingly Very Simple, Yet Not So Easy as the Uninitiated Might Suppose.

Ninety-nine persons out of the proverbial hundred probably think themselves equal to making a sandwich. Could anything be simpler? And left to their own devices they concoct a food product calculated to drive an artistic chef to the verge of distraction and the reckless person who eats them to an attack of indigestion, says the Baltimore

A sandwich to be a success should be pleasing to the eye, palatable, small and dainty and composed of the very best materials

Except for a seated dinner or supper there is scarcely any hospitable occasion where a sandwich does not have its place. With the opening of spring and the advent of horse shows, country driving jaunts, picnics, garden parties and other open-air diversions the delicious sandwich is of paramount importance.

Good sandwiches can be made of almost anything-fowl, meat, vegetables. fish, cheese, fruit or nuts-and here are a few suggestions to girls who should early learn that the way to a man's heart lies through his mouth and direct their skill accordingly.

The foundation of the sandwich is, of course, bread, but not any kind of bread. Porous bread filters the mayonnaise dressing through the openings and makes an oily, soggy production. The bread should be light, yet compact, and what is known as sandwich bread can be bought in long, box-shaped loaves especially adapted to the purpose. Slices should be cut of wafer-like thinness, spread with creamed butter, and after the meat or vegetable compound has been introduced between the two slices these should be cut in triangles, hearts. half moons or any pretty device with cutters that are sold for such use. Brown bread makes especially nice sandwiches, and since the bread is flexible these sandwiches are generally rolled instead

of flat. The most expensive sandwiches are made of pate de foie gras, caviar and such delicacies. These are spread thinly on buttered bread without additiona of any sort to detract from their flavor. Unless potted meats are used all meats for sandwiches should be chopped very fine. Chicken may be mixed with mayonnaise dressing, ham with a shade of minced parsley or a dash of French mustard, beef with a touch of Worcestershire sauce or tomato catsup. Lamb is rather hopeless, but can be used with a little mince sauce, while with chopped tongue use melted butter or tomato cat-

Peanut butter, which is sold at fancy groceries, makes very palatable sand-

There are few things nicer than fresh, crisp lettuce sandwiches where the lettuce is spread with mayonnaise dressing and plenty of it; but it is most important that the best olive oil be used and care taken to have the lettuce washed and set in a colander upon the ice to drain perfectly dry some hours before using, since the mayonnaise will not adhere to wet

The soft Swiss cheeses cut in thin slices make appetizing sandwiches, and hard boiled eggs put through a colander and seasoned and mixed with mustard, cayenne pepper and a little salad dressing are especially nice. Blota makes a good sandwich for those who are fond of the flavor of smoked herring. For those not fond of mayonnaise dressing preserved ginger can be used with light green lettuce leaves, the ginger being cut into thin strips, and a French fruit sandwich can be made by chopping candied cherries. seeded raisins, dates and grated cocoanut together and mixing with grape juice and a little orange juice into a prepared fruit paste. The bread in a fruit sandwich should be buttered as "In any other kind. Gape juice can also be used to moisten nuts and raisins chopped very fine and spread in the

same manner Where sandwiches are to be eaten from lunch baskets instead of served from plates each sandwich should be wrapped in paraffine paper to preserve its freshness or a dampened cloth should be laid upon the bottom of a dainty lunch basket and a moist napkin spread over the top.

### Starchy Foods,

All starchy foods require long cooking. Cornstarch blanc mange, cooked, as it often is, only just long enough to thicken, is almost as indigestible as a weish rabbit. Albuminous foods, such as eggs, oysters and lean meats, must be cooked at low temperature, or they toughen. If starchy foods are not allowed, thicken soups and sauces with irish mose or yolks of eggs.-Boston Globe.

### Apple Bread.

Peel, core and quarter 12 good-sized apples, cover with water and boil till tender. Add double the amount of flour and a third of a yeast cake, little salt and sugar. Mix while warm, turning on bread board and kneading thoroughly. Don't add any water as the juice of the apples will be enough. Let rise 12 hours, form in loaves and when light bake like other bread.—Boston Globe.

### Spanish Omelet.

Cut into dice one-fourth pound bacon and fry brown. Add to it one-half cup tomato pulp, one-half green pepper, chopped, one small onion, also cut fine. one-fourth teaspoon salt, dash of pepper. Stir and cook 15 minutes. Prepare omelet, using six eggs. When beginning to set pour the mixture over the omelet. fold over and serve at once.-Chicago

Caulifiower Salad. · Pick cold boiled cauliflower into even bits, not too small; put the dressing on

and set it on ice.—Good Housekeeping.

"dition bebdomadai-- 85.00.

## DEPARTMENT STORE WORK.

#### Duties of the Advertising Man and the "Buyers" of a Big Eatablishment

The man who writes the daily advertisement for a big store commands a big salary-\$10,000 or \$15,000. He must be original, resourceful and witmy-a man of ideas, alert to see and use opportunities, writes Frank Fayant, in Success. The quality of his work tells day by day, for the effects of a cleverly written advertisement show immediately in the increased sales in particular departments. Every night, the reports of gross sales in the three-score departments, as compared with the corresponding days in the previous week and the previous year, indicate whether the day's advertising appropriation has been well spent. Every day the "buyers" give the advertisement writer a draft of the next day's particular offerings—a clearance sale of winter overcoats, a shipment of Parisian dress fabrics, bargains in new novels, or a cut-price sale of canned goods. These the selvertisement writer welds into one big display announcement, which, when it has been approved by the general manager, becomes the law and the gospel of the next day's business. Copies of it are posted on all the floors and are put into the hands of all the salespeople. Every salesman and saleswoman in a department must learn, the first thing in the morning, the special prices at which wares are offered in the day's advertising. The day's advertisement is the Baedeker for both shoppers and salespeople.

The massing of three-score or more waried shops under one roof demands an efficient staff of department heads, or "buyers." The worth of a buyer is measured by the amount of net profit he can show at the end of the year. He must be on the alert to seize opportunities for acquiring desirable stocks at low prices—the bankruptcy of a manufacturer or a big merchant is one of these opportunities; he must be able to forecast the future tastes and demands of the shopping army; he must know when to plunge, buying \$10,000, \$20,000 or \$30,000 worth of goods in a single order; he must know when to push and when to mark down certain stocks; and all the time he must keep his weather eye on the doings of buyers in rival stores. If he carries a line of foreign goods, he makes a yearly trip abroad to buy directly from the makers, whether it be Parisian gowns, German toys, or Persian rugs. The toy buyer goes to the continent, in January, to order his next Christmas stock. The successful buyer is master of his department, and he usually commands a high salary, sometimes as high as \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year, although four-figure salaries are the rule. Every night, at the close of business, the salespeople give the amounts of their total sales buyers, who, in turn, foot up their department totals. The buyers then report to the general manager, who compares the day's sales with the business the year before. Marked variations are made the subject of inquiry. Every night, when the general manager leaves the store, he knows to a cent the day's receipts, how they compare with the previous year, and, if they vary from the normal, the reason therefor.

### TOMMY WAS ON THE SPOT.

#### Followed His Teacher's Instructions. Likewise Gave Her Somewhat of a Surprise.

"Now, children," said the teacher, as she distributed the flower seeds among the little ones. "I want you to plant these in pors, and when they begin to grow don't fail to tell me. I'll give a prize to the one who reports first."

At five o'clock one morning a few weeks later the family with whom the teacher boarded was aroused by a loud ringing at the door bell, relates Charles

W. Taylor, in the Chicago Tribune. The man of the house got out of bed. thrust his feet into a pair of slippers,

and went to the front door. "Who's there?" he asked. "Tommy Tucker."

"What do you want?" "I want to see Miss Adair." "What's the matter? What do you

want of her?" "I want to tell 'er somethin'."... "Won't it keep till daylight? Can't I tell her myself?"

"No. It's somethin' she wanted to know just as soon as it happened and nobody else can't do it." Tommy was admitted and shown into

the parlor. Miss Adair was awakened and informed that a boy wanted to see her on business that admitted of no delay. She dressed herself hurriedly and

"Why. Tommy!" she said, "what on earth brings you here so early? What has happened?"

#### "Teacher, mine's growed!" Value of Little Things.

The greatness of little things finds frequent illustration in railroad operation. A case has just been discovered where nine years ago an error of five cents was made in the computation of a rate sheet between two given points. It was found upon investigation that as a result of this error the two railroads operating between the two points have lost upward of \$17,000 during that time.—Engineer-

### Printed Ones.

ing Review.

"Have you any proofs to offer." asket the bombastic author of the carping critic, "in substantiation of your statement that my new book will not be the greatest literary event of the year?"

"None," replied the carping critic, calmly-"except the proofs of the book itself."-Cincinnati Times-Star.

## THE COAT OF THE YEAR.

#### Beturn of the Eton Is Heralded by the Appearance of Three-Piece Suits.

There is no doubt that the three-piece suit will be the suit of spring. And this means the return of the Eton. The threequarter coat will continue to be worn, and, for outing occasions, there will be the very long coat. And there will also be the reefer, the little basque coat and the corset coats and wraps. But the Eton will be the coat of the year, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

And the majority of women will hall its return with much joy. The Eton is a coat which is becoming to the great majority of women. It fits well and it gives an opportunity for the display of a handsome blouse waist. It also allows a woman to preserve her selt line and no self-respecting woman is dead to the great advantage which lies in the preservation of the lines of the belt.

With the coming of the Elon there has come a revival of the girdle and girdles of all styles and shapes will be worn this year. Neither the Eron nor the girdle is new but, with their present revival, both of them will show new varieties which will make them seem

Girdles that are as wide as six or eight inches and which come actually to the under arm seams are fastened in front to a wide though slender buckle and are finished with little tabs which hange

down in very pretty fashion. One of the very pretty ways for the home dressmaker to alter her old Etons and make it new is by means of the cuffs. The sleeves may be built upon unalterable fines, but the cuffs can always be changed about a little.

The woman with plenty of money will go to the shops and purchase a pair of lingerie cuffs costing about five dollars. They will be in chiffon, knife pleated, and there will be three ruffles, each s little deeper than the one above it, and in the chiffon there will be a tiny thread of gold. These lingerie cuffs will be slipped on over the cloth cuffs of the Eton and will be tacked in place. They will fail over the hand in very pretty lace frills of the sort which mark the Eton as be-

ing right up to date. The woman with a little real lars on hand possesses an immense advantage over the woman who has no such possession. Ready-made ruching can be bordered with real lace, as deep as one may possess, and this can be slipped on over the Eton cuff and secured in place so that it will fall in swishy fashion over the hands:

Ruching of all kinds is impressed intothe service and lingerie cuffs are springing upon every hand. They are very easily adjusted, for the old cuff is not removed and the lingerie ruchings are put on over the shirt waist cuff, not inside of it as was formerly the custom

### LEGAL FACTS FOR WOMEN.

#### Limitations Which May Inveigh Against Certain of Their Domestic Concerns.

Every housekeeper should familiarize herself with the municipal ordinances of the city or town in which she lives. certainly so far as they relate to her small kingdom. She is often ignorant, says Harper's Bazar, of rights she may enforce and privileges she may demand, while on the other hand she may herself become the offending party through the. same ignorance. It is against the law in New York, for example, to have carpets beaten in the small courtyards in the rear of residences. This was known . to an uptown housekeeper; but she thought rugs did not come under the ban. When, however, a rug four yards square was hung out and attached by two men. her neighbors promptly protested. She then discovered that a rug of that size is naturally rated as a carpet, and the complaints of those living near her were justified. Another woman, through ignorant thoughtlessness, became involved in quite serious trouble because she permitted a little mattress, used in the crib in which her child had lain through an attack of scarlet fever, to be burned in the rear houseyard. The law" governing the relations between mistress and maid should be well understood, particularly if one is a housekeeper in a large city where many unscrupulous women prey systematically under housekeeners. They are not serupon housekeepers. They are not servants and do not intend to be. They takeemployment for a few weeks, adroitly precipitating a quarrel at the beginningof the month and claiming full wages when ordered to leave. They understand: to a nicety their limits and privileges. and it is the wise housekeeper who keeps herself equally well informed.

### Women and Collars.

The collar, more than any other part 180 of the costume, should be planned with the idea of improving the appearance of the individual girl who wears it. It is a common mistake, but a sorry one, for a woman to think that whatever stock is the prevailing fashion, that is the stock, and that alone, that she must wear. If the short-necked woman would only suit her collar to her full throat. and not try to wear the collar which she of the swan-like neck, and she only, can wear so effectively, the day of the collarruining the effect of the dress would be a thing of the past.-Womes's Home Companion.

#### Judge's Retort "Your honor," said the young lawyer.

"I demand justice for my client." "I'd be only too glad to accommodate you," answered the judge, "but as the law won't allow me to give him more than six months, I am practically helpless."—Chicago Daily News.

### String Bean Salad. Over cold cooked string beans, either

the green ones or the yellow, pour the French dressing and put on ice till you need them. These beans may also be laid on lettuce leaves before adding the dressing. -Good Housekeeping.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS et très sanandus en Lauisians et dans tous les Etata in Su., 48a publishé offre donc au summerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, per l'anné : Edities, Onotidienne 212.061