VOMEN BUY THE MOST

NOW PRINCIPAL CUSTOMERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING STORES.

Are Dreaded by Clerks Because of Difficulty in Pleasing Them—

How They Purchase

Nockwear.

Women used to go past the alsies where men's furnishings were sold with timid steps and averted eyes. At Christmas time they did grow bold enough to advance in schools on the neckwear and muffler counters and make splendid spoil of all grades and atyles, but during the rest of the year the aisles of the men's furnishing department echoed only to the voices of men or perhaps occasionally to the thick, sweet tones of some old-fashioned house mother who was best on taking good care of "her man"

All this is changed now, says the Chicago Tribune. Women are fast becoming the principal buyers in this department. More than half the customers are women and their number is increasing every day. The increasing dependence of great numbers of people on charge accounts encourages women to buy for the entire household, including their men folks. Then women have more time as a rule in which to do shopping and certainly for a general way women know more about shopping than men do

The clerks dread the approach of a woman in the men's furnishing department. When a woman leads her husband up to the neckwear counter with the triumphant intention written clarge on her face of buying him an fractistic tie, the salesman is apt to sich and square his shoulders for hard

Perhaps the man will pick out a nice black satin with big red polka dets on it and then his wife will say: 20. John, red is so common. This black and white is more refined look-fine. Don't you think so?"

Or perhaps she will insist on having the clerk examine the thread of green in her husband's coat sleeve. "I want a gros grain four-in-hand just the coar of that!" she announces. The welerk shudders. He must match that

w man ever sets a clerk such a task as that

The man who comes in with his wife ite biy a tie is really a victim. He almost invariably gives up his own there and buys what pleases his wife. Once in awhile a man will assert himberf no far to refuse to buy anything. Fraving the counter with the remark:

""I'll come back when my wife isn't a ring and pick out something." It is a rare man, indeed, who actually buys a tie that his wife frankly disapproves of—that is, while she stands at his el-

be wexpostulating free woman whose husband thinks he couldn't buy a tie without her really dresn't know at all what is becoming a rational hour as the relies on the salesman she gets the creent of buying all her husband's surceptial ties. But it is a rare woman who does not use her preparity

We men who come in alone suchuy more furnishings usually know what they want and make good selections. Once in awhile a woman tries to buy underwear without knowing what size she wants; some of them seem to think the clerk can tel them the size of a mans shire by his weigh, or his age or even the color of his hair

There is one counter where the

weman who diesn't quite know what she wants is welcome—at the ne know counter. She wants a "gentle-man's tie," but she doesn't know whether it is for morning wear or evining, a puff or a string. She is really the salesman's delight for he is sure to sell her something. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred even the most inexperienced clerk, succeeds. All he has to do is to fix her preference. The woman they all dread is the one who has her mind all made up to find some impossible combination of color, style and material.

But the woman who draws ail eyes 4s the young bride. She blushes. She is shy, uncertain. She is mying underweer or hodery for her behand for the first time, and whother she is fire id of the privileges or really painfully embarraced, she is equally interesting Of course, the clarks make believe they think she is an old hand at buying masculine attire, although #1.4 is too preorcupied to perceive the recovery looks of amusement Besides being interesting she is a good Costemer from a practical point of New for she usually buys what the costs recommends

Old Age Pensions in France.

The British consultar Calais tells, in his annual report of an effort to deal with old age pension. Twenty three years ago M. Chaolus forme) a society, the rules for membership heing a monthly payment of suffranc, all the funds to be invested, and at the end of 20 years the interest on capital to be equally divided among members and it man succeeding years those who had been members for 20 years to receive their sums of the interest. The propert of the interest. The propert of the interest. The propert of the interest of the property of the interest of the property of the interest. The property of the interest of the property of the interest of the property of the interest of the property of the

The Grant Drawback.

The Hible age we should take a little was for the stomach's sake.

"Yes, but the trouble is that when we do that we always feel as if on hear's and livers and legs and other things be, uging to us would get, saious if we didn't take some for hear sake, too."—Chicago Record-Heraid

NEW SHIRTWAIST SUITS.

Pompadour Gown of Light Material and Blouse-Waist for Young Women,

The pretty girl of the season who goes in for effects is now putting together a pompadour gown. She is unking it of thin lawn, figured with pompadour ross. and she is cutting the skirt rossed and making the waist in blouse fashion. The round skirt tucked from the belt downward to the knee, and made the same length all the way around, is the most fashionable skirt of the

season, says the Washington Star

To make one of these extremely fashionable round skirts it is necessary to know how to fit as well as how to cut out and sew. These skirts are skin-tight around the hips and are actually molded to the figure. They set as sinug as possible almost to the knee, when they begin to flare. They flare evenly all the way around and at the floor they swing clear. They are round and short and are delightfully presty.

fully pretty.

The short, round skirted gowns are worn for reception and dancing and dinners, and are made of lovely stuffs. But for everyday and afternoons, take a gown of pompadour laws. Let it be all plak roses, cut the skirt round, and you will have something delightful.

The waist, which should be a very full blouse in front, is buttoned in the back. The front is laid in plaits and is very full indeed. This is one of the latest ways to make a summer shirt waist suit.

Shirt waist suits are made of taffeta, of voile, of moire, of pompadour silk, of liberty and even of chiffon velves. The nicest materials are put together along these lines and the result is amazingly good.

One of the newest shirt waist suits shows a very youthful tendency. It makes the figure look younger, and that is a great triumph for any suit. It is cut so that it buttons down the back, while the front is very long in the waist.

In the new waists there are all the fashionable tendencies of the waists of 1904. The front is long and low. The shoulders are very broad and very wide and very low. The sleeves are immense below the elbow, and there is the straight, deep duff. This makes the shirt waist suit tharmingly youthful, no matter if worn by a woman of middle years. It also helps the figure and, with these points in its favor, there is very little to be said agains?

TO HOOK THE YOUNG MAN. All Marin Had to Do Was to "Strike an Attitood" to Turn the Trick.

11

A sallow-complexioned old lady, accompanied by a phenomenally unprepossessing daughter, recently walked into the studio of a north-country photographer, relates London Tit-Bits. Be you the photographic man?" she inquired

"Yes, ma'am," replied the artist in plate-glass and chemicals; "can I do anything for you?"

No. I'm too far over the border It's my darter Maria nere that I want took. Can't you touch tip that complexion of hers and build up that nose, what was broken by fa'tin' out a

winder?"
"I think I can." replied the artist
"I've scen pictures of lots of our
relations, and I've affects noticed that
the procures flattered fem. I know you
kin make her like Mmc Rachel or not
fust as yer please. Can't yer take in
Maria's ears, too so she won't look so

much like a rabbit?
"There will be no difficulty in that"
"How about that squint in her left
eye?"

"I can touch it up with Indian ink"
"You see, the photograph is goin' to
a young fellow what put an advertisement in the paper for a wife, an'
Maria's writin' to him"

"Well all right, then Just go ahead and square them shoulders back just a trifle, and bring the nose down fine; desiroy them freckles, and tone down her ears. An' the hair—it won't be red in the pictur', will it?"
"Oh no, there will be no color

"That's a comfort, Maria Kin I stay in the room?"

shown but black."

"Oh, yes."
"All right. Strike an attitood,
Maria that suits you hest, and we'll
hook that young man, as sure as you

Fashionable Summer Colors. In millinery this season all the shades of green are the height of fashion, particularly a very vivid apple-green. Though flowers are the favorite trimming for the summer-time hat yet fruit is considered extremely smart particularly currents. Not only are clusters of red currants used, but green and white currants. It is disfincily fashionable this summer to have the gown and its every accessory. match in Color. Pongee tan is one of the favored shades. The latest low shoes are made in this color and with them stickings are worn which exactly match. Laces are also dyed in this same shade Woman's Home Com-

Date Cake

Three eggs, one upful molasies, one copful better one cupful sour milk three cupfuls flour heaping teaspoonful of total sait teaspoonful, each of cloves and christian and one supful thopped dates. This is very nice of Hoston Global

Cause and Effect
Sunday School Teacher: Yes, Johnir rained 4: days and 40 nights
whomay When What a lot of perindicate started on picnics, when

LATEST IN DESK FINDINGS.

Monograms, Addresses, Crests and Paper That Are the Correct Thing.

The conservative woman clings to pure white stationery and for ber the only payelly from wagon to season is in the style of envelopes and size of the paper. The fatter is now rather small and square, with oblong envelopes showing the Oxford flap. The size of monogram varies, says the Washington Star. Some have the monogram in the center of the paper, others have their address under the monogram, and still a third method calls for the monogram on the left side and the address on the right. A few women who like to do things that seem to stamp them as having individuality use the entire name across the sheet at the top.

Crests are steadily gaining in favor. Those who cannot boast of a family coat-of-arms are sparing no money to search for one. Those who have no ancestry are—but that is the stationer's secret, and he won't tell. Incidentally, crests are done in the original shades of saamel and are very expensive.

Summer girls insist upon something new in stationery, whether it is in entirely good form or not, and the manufacturers have met this demand with some odd effects. For instance, there is the English twill, white with the narrowest edging of blue all around it. The flap is rounded and the lower part of the envelope is in two sections, edged with the blue. This comes in paler blue and military gray.

Hand-made linen in white, gray and blue has a rough edge, which looks as if it were torn, not unlike the rough-edged finish of book pages. The two-toned linen is almost a cream color and very rough.

Archery linen has been placed on the market for the holiday trade, but some of the summer girls have seen it and are making much of it. It looks for all the world as if some one had been punching holes in it with a small-bladed knife. In reality this is only the mode of finish, and there are no holes in it. It is not an easy paper upon which to write; it comes in green, white and blue

The hemstitched paper and the dotted Swiss finish so much in vogue last summer are still on the market, but the low figure at which they are sold suggests

The summer girl who has been invited to spend a month with friends at a resort or in the suburbs need have no anxiety about ordering cards. Calling cards are little used in summer, the more conventional mode of calling being dropped during the hot weather. She will need cards, perhaps, if her hosts should give an entertainment in her honor, for which formal invitations are sent out. For this purpose she may have a card smaller than her mother's engraved in the old English type. She should not fail to send P. P. C. cards to her friends before leaving town.

For Comfort and Genuine Enjoyment. There Are Much Worse Places Farther Off.

In vacation housekeeping, says Goott

Housekeeping, bear in mind that there is no place like home, even if it is a temporary one. To keep house for even a month or two is many times better for comfort, for rest, for health, for pure enjoyment, than any horet can possibly be. In one s own house, even if it be hired, one has control over all those matters of health and comfort which in a boarding house must be left to others. And as for a really wholesome life for children, it can never be obtained at a hotel. There is only one drawback to summer housekeeping, and that is that the housewife has no rest from her cares. The change which her family has she shares only in part. Yet it is often a question which many a woman decides in the affirmative, whether the strenuousness of dress, the social demands; and the annoyance of the gossip of a large hôtel, are not greater burdens than country housekeeping. in summer, too, the food, milk and water supply are all important, and it is difficult to be sure of them in a large botel. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables are a common necessity. but as the hotels draw their supplies from distant city markets, one can usually be certain that at a hotel these things are from 12 to 48 hours. older than could have been obtained in one's city apartments; but, after all, people who go to a summer hotel do not go for their children, or for their health, and probably have no use for hints on hygiene. The smaller and more isolated hotels and country boarding houses are better, because there one can throw off more of city life, be outdoors more, and become better acquainted with the character of the well the cow and the cook.

Salmon a La Creole.

Scald and put three large tomatoes to simmer in a very little water until tender, chop up very fine a sweet Spanish pepper and quarter of an onlon, fry these in a little bacon fat, add the tomato, sair and a little white pepper. Simmer until redu ed to a puip. Open a pound-can of salmon; set the can in a saucepan half full of hot water, turn the calmon out on a dish. When it is quite hot pour the pulp over it, and serve. Canned tomatoes may be used instead of fresh tomatoes.—Boston Budget

Cherry Vinegar.

Add 1% pints of the best cider vinegal in four pounds of cherries and let state or four days, then strain through the gloth. To every pint of inice add the child of sugar, boil 20 minutes in a processing kettle and seal when cold.

WOMAN'S FEAR OF COWS.

La Disappearing with the Advance of Athletics and Outdoor. Exercise.

"Coward—one who is afruid of a cow!" shouted a derisive small brother across a stone wait, moved to a sudien fury of definition unauthorized by Webster or Worcester. His sister, a few years older than he, was clambering wildly over the wall, panic-struck by the apparition of a mild an i meeting procession lumbering barnward from round a corner of the lane, says Youth's Companion.

Why are women, not country-bred fastinctively afraid of cows? What is there terrible in a cow, except that it is big? But then, what is there terrible in a mouse, except that it is small? Both forms of fear are puzzling; both are amusing to the onlooker, but real and painful to the sufferer. Both are a matter of the nerves; and both, for tunately, are disappearing as an ath letic outdoor life gives health and nerves and courage, to women.

Most women still dislike mice; but a mouse among an assembly of women no longer creates an uproar, and even she who shudders and skips to safety on a sofa neither shrieks nor collapses in a faint upon her perch, as our foremothers were not ashamed to do.

There is a like improvement in the relation of women to cows. Most women yet prefer cows at a distance; but they are learning fast to endure, to confront, to defy, to "shoo," yes even at need to milk the monster before which they were wont to fee in terror with outcries of dismay, or to appeal abjectly for help to the nearest freckle-faced boy of but a fraction their age and inches.

The tramping girls, the camping girl, the camera girl, the golfing girl, the botanizing girl all find it alike inconvenient and humiliating to pamper their fear of cows if fear they have. It has become a thing to conquer. Moreover, one who has conquered it declares there are few prouder moments in the life of woman than that in which she first successfully "shoos" a cow. Parasol, stick, or even stalk of mullein or waving fern-frond in hand, -anything to give the sense of being armed, -she brains moddle of the path, heroically indicating to the approaching cattle that it is for them, nevermore for her, to take to

the ditch when space is insufficient.

There is a breathless, an awful instant—then a great hoof splays spattering into the mud, the dun bulk of the leader lumbers clumsily aside with cowbell clashing, the others, turning large eyes impuiringly upon her as they pass, follow suft, and victory is hers!

Henceforth the twilight hour, loveliest of all in country brways, has lost its terrors. Her cowardites overcome she can even welcome as an added charm in the tranquil scane the unperturbing presence of the picturesque

MINING THAT IS COSTLY. Immense Outlays Involved in Sinking Some Deep Shafts in

England.

With increased and increasing demand for coal came the necessity for opening our lower seams, and deeper shafts meant beavier capital expenditure in colliery enterprise in is with your remark, says the Engineering Magazine, how little the outside pipilic realize of the great difficulties that often have to be overcome in stipling.

realize of the great difficulties that often have to be overcome in sinking—such as passing through water-bearing strata or running lands—or of the enormous cost entailed by some collect developments.

As early as 1829 John Buddle in giving evidence before the house of lords, declared that the cost of sinking, even then, was frequently \$57,000 to \$75,000, and J. T. Taylor stated before a select committee on rating of mines in 1857 that at Haswell colliery, in the county of Durham, \$200,000 was expended in

declared that the cost of sinking, even Then, was frequently \$57,000 to \$75,000. and J. T. Taylor stated before a select committee on fating of mines in 1857 that at Haswell colliery, in the county of Durham, \$200,000 was expended in contending with a quicksand and that the shaft had ultimately to be abandoned. At Murton colliery, a few miles distant from Haswell, \$1,500,000 was expended in sinking; the quantity of water pumped during the operation of passing through the overlying magnesian limestone bed amounted to an average of 9,306 gallons a minute from a depth of 540 feet, and the three shafts ultimately reached the Hulton seam, at a depth of 1,488 feet from the surface, in April, 1843 Many deep and costly sinkings-sev-

Many deep and costly sinkings—several much deeper than in the last instance—have been put down since the Murton winning, but none, I believe, at a greater expenditure of capital, owing doubtless to the greatly improved methods now employed in carrying on such operations through watery strata, notably the Kind-Chaudron system, whereby the shaft is bored out and the side protected by metal cylinders lowered from the surface; and the Poetsch or Goberat methods, whereby the water is frozen in the "minning" sand or other water-bearing stratum and the shaft sunk through the solid mass

Philippine Stock Taking.

The United States has just completed taling an account of stock in the Philippire islands. For centuries the Spaniards had been guessing at what they had there in the way of population and the recurses of wealth. Although the Yankess are reputed to be sometime, they are not rontent with conjugation if comes to the data upon wealth in the comes to the data upon wealth the state of the comes to the data upon wealth the state of the comes to the data upon wealth the state of the comes to the data upon wealth the data upon wealth the comes to the data upon the data upon wealth the comes to the data upon the data

THE POLICE MATRON'S LOT.

Has Its Dark and Gloomy Side, But It Has Somewhat of Compensation.

To hore who believe that all women are good there is no sadder spectacle than a simpse into the interior of the woman's ward in the city jail, where the police marron holds full sway and in spite of her better judgment sympathizes with the poor wretches under her charge, says the Chicago Tribune.

The path of the police matron's life is strewn with more thorns than roses. She deals with the soum of society the dregs of the earth. The larger part of her time is spent in their companionship, truly a dark and gloomy sphere of labor, and yet not altogether a thankless task.

Women make queer prisoners. No matter how low they may be, they recognize that the matron is but carrying out the duties of her position, and she comes in for only a little share of their abuse. That is reserved for the arresting officer.

If there is anything in the old saying that people's ears burn when some one talks about them, how the policemen's ears must sizzle. All the epi thets and standerous adjectives in the English language would be as the soft answer which turneth away wrath

compared with the monstrous abuse

which is heaped upon the policeman

by the unfortunates. He is the one

who has brought them to diagrace and thrust them behind prison bars. Nothing is too bad to be said of him. When a man is arrested he takes his arrest philosophically, and while not entirely devoid of the feeling of resentment against the arresting officer, he usually knows where the blame lies and serves his sentence in sullen silence. But a woman feels her dis-

grace more keenly, no matter what

her station in life

For this reason a woman in jail is possessed of a mania to take her own life. She tries it in a dozen ways. She will tear her bed clothes into strips and bind them around her neck in a desperate effort to strangle her self. Again if deprive of every possible means for self-extermination, she will deliberately pound her head against the hard floor or endeavor to lost out her brains on the iron bars.

until she falls bleeding and senseless. It is the matron's business to prevent a suicide, but sometimes the prisoner's cunning outwis, the matron's vigilant eye, and she will take a dose of morphine which she has secured in some unknown way, and which was not detected while she was being searched.

Several years ago a woman who was known as "Big Ella" committed sufficide by pusting a bullet through her heart. How she got a revolver nobody ever knew. Morphine poisoning hapoccurred several times in the jail, but usually it was discovered in time to countermentation effect of the drug.

A drunken woman is usually the occupant of a cell in the woman's ward. Were it not for the sorrow that one feels for her there would be something almost amusing in the ravings of a woman who is crazed with alcohol.

There are few humorous incidents in the woman's ward. Some time ago a woman was sentenced to 36 days in fail. It happened that at the same time a man was being levidas a with the war given quarters in the fail. With the privilege of walking arount. He became acquainted with the woman already mentioned.

A warm friendship sprang, up between the two and they were soon vialently in lose. Whenever the matton's back was turned the man pressed his suit with artificable the lovers' joy was short lived, the matron finally awake to the situation and the lover was transferred to where the object of his affection was out of sight

Many of the women prisoners make wild attempts to e-cape. But who can blame a woman for wholing to escape from her imprisonment? No matter how deserving of punishment, the sight of a womans in jail, where murderers, thugs, and highwaymen are kept, is inexpressibly pathetic Woman was never intended for a prison cell she feels her degradation and humiliation more than she cares to tell and sooner or later, unless carried away by the fast pace she has been living, she finds rest from the jeers and taunts of the world in a suicide's grave

Where Earth Is Eaten.

Consumption of earth as food is said to be common not only in China. New Caledonia and New Guinea, but in the Maias architedago as well. The restimony of many travelers in the orient is that the yellow races are especially addicted to the practice. In Java and Sumatra the clay need undergoes a prelimmary preparation for subsamption, heing mixed with water, reduced to a paste. and the sand and other hard substances removed. The clay is then formed into small cakes or tablets, about as thick as a lead pencil, and baked in an iron saucepan. When the tablet emerges from this process it resembles a piece of dried pork. The Javanese frequently eat small figures modeled from clay which resemble the animals turned out more pastry shops.—Youth's Companion.

Thought Rim Uncivil.

An engineer and his assistants had
been for several days oversaying in

Thinty of an Irishmum's sharely, and

had treated Pat's family with hit of the desiration. At last Pat's wife wife and served of:

- And who are you assured?

- The deal anguages?

manifelitie e-centle.

"Them it you're a ciril engineer's siver want to see any unstail ener's linguage Susteeman.

RANCHES SEING OUT UP.

Live Stock Louses in Texas Are Caus-, ing the Division of Beg. Land Holdings.

Ever since the first settlement of mastern dexas the lands there have been regarded as unsuitable for agriculture and by common consent have been left to the owners of flocks and hards. The district is suffering this spring from the severest drown in many years. Hondreds of cattle are dying on the sauches for want of water and grass.

The day of big ranches is believed to have passed, says the Chicago Chronicle. The ranching busines in that vast region is declining, anyway, and the present losses of the cattle will probably accelerate the cutting up of the ranches into small holdings. This process has been going on for several years.

Perhaps in no other part of the world is so much land in big estates owned by individual property holders.; In Texas there are ranches of more than 1,000,000 acres each, which are the property of the individuals utilizing them.

A New Yorker was traveling on

horseback last summer over the prairies of northwestern Texas, when he came to a wire fence that stretched away as far as he could see. The road had led him to a gateway in this fence and on it was a sign, reading: "Eighty miles from this gate to headquarters." The horseman passed through the gate and in a little more than two days, traveling over the grassy plain reached headquarters. That wire fence incloses 1,500,000 acres of grazing

lands.

It is known as the J A ranch and the sole owner is Mrs C Adair, who lives in a fashionable part of London, England, and for ten years has made an annual profit from her ranch of more than \$100,000. Last fall there were 38,000 head of fine cattle on the ranch and 6,000 head of steers are shipped on an average every year.

Twenty-eight years ago this vast area was purchased by the late Mr A lair for 20 cents an acre. It is now valued from four to seven doffars an acre.

apine, and in relate a nutable of ranches with areas of 500,000 acres or a little less. But the days of great. Texas ranches are about over and the reason is that more and more farmers.

ble lands

They find that the larger part of the lands which have been used for nothing but grazing have abundant fertility and water enough as a subject in-sure good crops. They are buying hundreds of thousands of acres at five and seven dollars an acre

are looking in this direction for tilla-

It takes from ten to 20 a res of these range lands to fatten a sinul, sceen. If the ranchmen can get five dollars an acre or more for their land they can lend the money in that country at eight per cent and make more money than they do in raising cartle.

NOSE SURCERY AS REMEDY.

Constant Catarrh of Atlantic Seaboard Calls for Frequent Nusti Operations.

The claim put forward on behalf of a New York poyunian for an offginal treatment of the implements by come surgery must be regarded as empera-Ing the manner of the manipulation . rather than ha substance, says the New York World For the operation of reducing the lower furtingred byne is tairly common, though he would be e daring still in this would venture to tamper (with it when its condition is normal. The rouble is that in the climate of the Atlantic staboard few noses are normal. Constant catarrh closes the nasal passages, so that mouth breathing becomes frequent or even habitual; and this cripping of the air-providing machinery does invita consumption. In such cases remarkable cures have been effected simply by enlarging the masal cavitiescutting away either degenerate dissue, if that exists, or a portion of the turbinated bone. The operation is often undertaken where there is no danger whatever of consumption, for the improvement of the general health. Yet in the consideration of no disease is the danger of hobby-riding greater than in consumption. It has no strate cause, it has no single remody. Nose treatment is a quick, easy and valuable aid in its treatment, but cannot sopersede the function of freeh air and proper duet under medical direction.

Jewel Hunting in St. Pierra. Cap' Delano of the steamship Hawants, reached this port last week from: - ? Hillo and entertained a group of friends with a description of Mount Pelse. St Pletre and Martinique as they are tuday. The volcano is now entirely extinct and smoke has disappeared, he says, and the place has come to be very artractive to fourists, hundreds of whom visit the scane of one of the avortd's greatst tragedles every day. He states that the search for jewels and money continues in the ruins, and will, in his opinion, until every house site on the filiand has been raked over a score of times. The once beamtiful city of Sc. Pierre is now a graveyard - Philadelphia Record.

Oivil Service Exachination.
"When a most gues out for a fain.
what should be wear?"

what should be wear!"
"Oh, dishib-case; a top-real."
"Should be wear and in his auto-modifie?"

"Why, he sliced be demand to kill?"
"William amptri goes to a musical, whose should she wear?"
"An accordeon-plaited skirt."—You-kers Statesman.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Beitien hebdomadai=4 85.00.