VISITING A TURK'S HARBM.

One Who Has Only Rise Wives But Is Het Yet Threagh Harrying.

Mrs. M. A. Crosley, of Indianapolis, Ind., wife of the pastor of the Central Universalist church, while in Turkey recently—a country which she has visited 30 times and more—enjoyed the rare experience of being adjusted to the luxurious harem of a wealthy official, says the Indianapolis figurinel.

"The first thing to do," said Mrs. Crealey, "if one wishes to see the finside of a liarom, is to secure a permit, or, as foreigners like to call it, an invitation. Knowing that we would be welcomed to the home of the official, our whole party went there in carriages. I sent in my mard by the servant at the door, and it was carried to the first wife, who is really the head of the household. By and by word was sent back by the servants to admit us, and we ware brought into a reception-room.

"Our party consisted only of womas, of course, no men are allowed to enter the harems. In some homes sounuchs are employed to take charge, But only female servants were used this home. While we were admiring the beautiful furniture, the coverings of which were of silk, heav-By embroidered, the official's wives came in to meet us. There were mine of them, and they ranged from a woman apparently 50 years old to The last wife, a beautiful dark girl of 16. They were dressed in the Boose, flowing robes of their country, the lower part of the costume consisting of wide trousers gathered at the ankle. The trousers were so full, however, as to have the appearmace of skirts.

"Our clothes at once attracted the attention of the women, as we were, a believe, the first party of foreignment they had ever really come in contact with, although they must have seen others as they passed through the streets in their closed carriages.

"They took off our bonnets and examined them curiously, and we had to explain how all our garments were made and worn. Any piece of jew-alry at once caught their attention, and in roturn they showed us their examents, many of them of great

Through an interpreter, a lady I had remembered to take with us, we conversed quite freely and pleasantly. It is the custom whenever foreigners call on the native women to take them presents, and we had come prepared in this respect. We gave them beautiful flowers, bright colored ribbons and other gay presents we knew women would like to have, for, strangely emough, feminine likes in regard to protty things seem to be the same the world over. Our gifts made them happy and they treated us with the greatest courtesy.

"It is the Turkish custom to offer every one cigarettes and of course they were presented to us. We all dook one, for to have refused would , have been a serious breach of etiquette. We were also tasked to smoke the naghlich, a kind of pipe where the smoke is drawn through a glass bowl alled with water into the mouth by means of a long rubber tube. The Turkish women divide their time be-"tween their needlework and the naghlich, or 'hubble bubble,' as the English call it. We declined the treat, saying we much preferred the cigarettes, which made excellent souvenirs, any-

MAY. "One of the wives, a beautiful Caueasian woman, could speak French fuently, and this made our visit more amteresting, as several of the party ecould thus talk to her. She invited us to go over the house and pointed out mil rooms, including the dining-rooms of the wives and also of the master of the house. This latter was fixed up so that the husband might entertain a great many of his friends at once. All of the wives never gather with him in the dining-room, however, as Turkish neustom decrees that not more than cone wife shall share the husband's "meal at a time with him.

"Just as we were leaving the harem
the Caucasian woman took me to one
side and asked confidentially if I knew
some beautiful girls who would likely
suit her husband, as he desired another wife. I told her I had seen so
few Turkish women I could not make
a selection and that I feared no Amerscan girl would wish to become the
tenth wife. This answer, although
intended as a jest, was taken seriously by the wife, who was not able to
understand this aversion to being

chosen so late.

"Girls in Turkey are married very young—between 12 and 15 being the usual ages. The girl who is not married by the time she is 16 is looked upon with wonder. In our party were two girls, each a little over 20. The inmates of the harem discovered they were not married and were surprised beyond utterance. 'Why, how old are you?' they inquired. 'And not married?' they would say when told the girls' ages. Nor could they understand how such a thing as a girl living to be 20 years old without being mar-

ried could come to pass."

The gifts of American women last year for the purposes of public good aggregate a sum of over \$20,000,000. Of this amount the targest individual sum is Mrs. Stanford's \$10,000,00, and Mrs. Bradley's \$600,000 is the next largest. During the previous years the gifts of 34 women in the United States for higher education amounted to \$3,500,000, and of this sum Cora J. Flood gave the largest amountmo less than \$2,000,000. Miss Helen Bould, besides her denation to the government, gave \$40,000 for educational purposes.—Philadelphia Leducager.

WON BY THE BUTTONHOLE.

Weighty Problem at Issue Before a Learned Court of Law and How Settled.

Once upon a time a case was brought before a learned judge, in which the question at issue was as to whether the button was made for the buttonhole or the buttonhole for the button, says the Boston Transcript.

Counsel for the button held that it was so plain as to render argument superfluous that the buttonhole was made for the use and behoof of the button; still, for form's sake, he would give a few reasons why his contention was the correct one. It was apparent, he said, that without the buttonhole the button would be unable to perform its function, and hence it was plain that the button preceded the buttonhole, and that the latter was invented in order that the button might be of service to mankind. It should be clear to everybody that had it not been for the button the buttonhole never would have been thought of. Its existence necessarily pre-supposed the existence of the button.

The lawyer for the other side was equally positive in the stand he had been employed to take. He averred that the buttonhole preceded the button: that, in fact, the button was merely an afterthought. He said that, as everyone knew, the buttonhole can be employed without the button, as witness Farmer Jones, who invariably uses a nail or sliver of wood instead of the conventional botton, whereas it was impossible to make an effective use of the button without the aid and assistance of the buttonhole. Hence it was shown beyond peradventure that the buttonhole was of wreater importance than the button, and # was natural to infer that the buttonhole was first invented and that the button came later simply as an ornamen or, at best, as an improvement upon the nail, sliver or other instrumentality wherewith the buttonhole was made to perform its duty. To show the relative value of the buttonhole and the button, he said, take this simple example: When a button comes off the buttonhole can still be made serviceable, but if the buttonhole is slit open the button is of no use whatever. With this the learned counsel rested his case, although he claimed that he had not exhausted

the subject. When the court came in after recess the learned judge promptly decided the case in favor of the buttonholeclearly a just decision, akhough it was whispered about the courthouse that the decision might have been different but for the fact that while changing his linen between adjournment and reassembling of the court his honor had dropped his collar button and hunted for it without success for half an hour, and perhaps might never have found it had it. But of course this suggestion came from the partisans of the button and may fairly be imputed to their

disappointment and chagrin. TRICKS OF CAR PORTERS.

How the People in Sleepers Are Awakened by Them Enriy in the Morning.

"I'm going to tell you something that nine out of ten men who travel do not know," said a sleeping car porter on a train coming into Chicago the other day, relates the Tribune. 'I'm going to tell you how I woke up the passengers this morning and how every porter in the country wakes up the people on his car half an hour before they get to the station they want to get off at. Half an hour? How did we come to settle on that as the time people need to dress? Just by listening to complaints from passengers who were caned too late and from the rest who were called too carly. Half an hour is just about the right time to allow, but it took a long time to find that out. It would take a passenger longer to find out how we wake him in the morning. Did you ever notice that few people know just what it is that wakes them up? Of course, if they have an slarm clock it's different, but if they do not know what the alarm is going to be they can't ever tell. When people say: 'Such and such a thing woke me up, it's likely they are wrong. They set it down to the noise they first recognize, but that isn't always the noise that brings them back from sleep. People aren't fully conscious as soon as they open their eyes, are

they? Of course not. "But the way we wake them up? It isn't by calling to them. That is only done when they are unusually sound sleepers and when our regular way fails. It isn't by putting our hands between the curtains and tapping them. We'd get fired if we did that. It isn't by dropping shoes outside their berths. That used to be the way, but some people got so used to the noise of the shoes that they could sleep through the dropping of a carload. It's just by walking past the berth fast and brushing against the curtains. The noise... doesn't wake them the first time, but we keep going through the car and doing it till we hear them stirring. That's the way we wake them up. Of course you didn't know it before. I'll bet that you're the only man in this sleeper now who knows it unless some porter has told somebody else. And it's an easy way, you know, dead casy-just like everything else is easy after you

Bound to Be Heard.

Jester—I understand that our pastor is going to preach through a mega-

Jimson—Why is that?
"Why, the sleeping members of the congregation snore so loudly that the others can't hear."—Ohio State Jour-

FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE.

Eints and Helps for Those Who Are Desirous of Learning Something New,

To wash your table silver without scratching, spread a cup towel in the bottom of the dishpan, before placing the silver in it. But few pleces should be washed at one time. A little milk added to the water is excellent to keep the silver bright, says the Boston Budget.

A delicious paste for sandwiches may be made by creaming together half a cupful of grated cheese, a tablespoonful of butter, one-half saltspoonful of paprika and a teaspoonful of anchovy paste.

Chopped beef loaf is an excellent substitute for veal loaf for people who do not like veal. Have one pound of the best round chopped fine at the butcher's. Soften it with a little hot water and melted outter. Make a dressing similar to that for stuffed flank steak, add the meat and bake in a loaf-shaped tin.

Fresh, green vegetables should be cooked as soon after they are gathered as possible; those containing sugar, as corn and peas, lose some of their aweetness by standing. Wash thoroughly in cold water, but unless wilted do not soak. It is better not to prepare fresh, green vegetables until they are needed, but if they must be prepared some time before cooking cover with cold water. Most vegetables should be put into fresh, rapidly boiling, salted water, and if cooked in uncovered vessels they will retain a better color, as high heat destroys their color. In no instance permit them to steep in the warm water, as this toughens them, and in many cases destroys both color and flavor. The salt in the water hardens it, and it also sets the color in the

vegetable. The old-fashioned shortcake, made with a rich biscuit crust, has, in the minds at least of those accustomed to it in their youth, never been excelled, but the art seems to be in danger of extinction among the younger generation. The great difference between the old and the new ways is in the preparation of the fruit, the modern method being to place the whole fruit in layers on the split cakes and to serve them with cream. Old housekeepers, on the contrary, put the hulled berries in a bowl before making the crust, chop them with a silver knife and cover them with sugar. When the cakes (they are baked in layer tins) come from the oven they are split and the fruit is piled on the cut side of each, one being piled above the other. The balance of the fruit and juice is served from a bowl on the table as a sauce for the shortcake. If plain or whipped cream is to be used instead of the juicy fruit mixture, it will be better not to cut the fruit until just before it is put on the cakes, and not to sweeten it until afterward. Recipes for the biscuit paste can be found on all bakingpowder cans. The dough should be rolled into sheets about half an inch. thick. Cut it while hot with a hot bread knife. Individual shortcakes may be made by making baking-powder biscuit somewhat larger and thinner than the usual kind, splitting each and preparing it in the same way as the large cake.

SEA SERPENT BILL.

Fales Told of a Phenomenal Swearer Who Sailed Once on the Old Bark Madagasear.

"Speaking of cussin'," said the old salt, according to the New York Sun, "I think the most profane man I ever heard in my life was a man called Sea Serpent Bill that I sailed with once in the old bark Madagascar, from San Francisco to Hong-Kong, and then around here to New York.

"My! but he was something terrible, and when he first came aboard he scared one or two green hands we had that had never been to sea before so that they wanted to run away; but they got used to him after awhile, and before we'd passed the longitude of Honolulu we put Sea Serpent Bill's swearing to use in various ways.

"You've heard of men swearing a blue streak? Well, Bill swore a flaming red streak that lightened up the fo'castle so that you could see to read by it. More'n once I've seen some man that was reading along by the dim light of the single oil lantern hanging from the deck beams, when he come to some fine print that he couldn't read very well, step on Sea Serpent Bill's toe, and start Bill cussin'; and he'd be pretty sure to keep it up till that man had got through the fine print.

"It was a common thing for us to tight our pipes at one of Bill's cuss words; and coming home in the cold latitudes around the Horn Bill used to keep the fo'castle nice and warm as could be just by swearing about 15 minutes at night, and 10 or 15 minutes in the morning. Bill shipped here on a vessel loaded with oil, and has never been heard of since; and the vessel is likewise missing."

Rechause of Finh,

We usually use salmon or halibut, but any kind of cold, boiled fish will do. Take a pint of cold boiled fish, cut in small pieces. Put into the chafing dish with two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cupful of milk or cream, a cupful of fine cracker or bread crumbs, a little pepper and salt and one egg slightly beaten. Let it simmer for five or six minutes.—Good Housekeeping.

Moving Mountains,

Faith may move mountains, but it takes more than faith to stop them when they get good and ready to move.

Chicago Daily News.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Sumber of Weddings of Whites with Regroes Said to Bo Increasing of Recent Yours in New York,

Mixed marriages—those of whites and negroes—have increased in New York city in the past five years. In 1895 there were 729 such marriages, 269 negroes having married white women and 360 colored women having been married to white men. Last year there were 1,846, in which 920 negro women were married to white men and 926 negroes married white women, says the New York Sun.

One man whose position has enabled him to make continued and thorough observations of conditions in the lives of the other half of New York's population has this to say on the subject:

"I have met scores of these mixed couples, and so far as the principals are concerned, I do not believe that they are, as a rule, either more happy or more miserable than their neighbors who have wedded like with like. They have as few squabbles and as few divorces, proportionately, as couples that are wholly white or wholly black.

"The children, however, are not so fortunate. It is difficult for the little tots to place themselves. They are outcasts from both white and colored flocks, and when members of the same family are ranged on different sides of the color line, as is frequently the case, their situation is the more pitiable.

"My observation has further taught me that a colored man makes a better husband for a white woman, than a white man for a colored woman. The reason of this is not far to seek. The former seems to feel that he has been honored beyond measure by being accepted by a white woman, and he will willingly work his fingers to the bone to support her and her children in good style.

"The white man, on the other hand, figures that he has degraded himself by marrying a colored woman, and he vents his displeasure over the situation by letting his wife bear the burden of supporting the entire family. It is such despicable fellows as these that—are—at the root of the trouble whenever the woes arising from a mixed marriage are aired—

in court.

"I have frequently heard people wonder how these marriages are brought about, and express surprise that the two races should ever become so intimately acquainted as to venture into matrimony. When you consider the social conditions of the city you will find that there is nothing surprising about it.

"So far as I can find out, ninetenths of these mixed marriages result from co-employment of the races. The selection of servants without regard to racial characteristics is common in most city families and public houses, and men and women of all shades of black and white are thus thrown together. If this close acquaintance reveals congeniality of temper, the question of color is eliminated from the matrimonial discussions, and for the time, at least, each appears to lose sight of the other's complexion.

"Another thing worth noting is that the white partner in these combinations is usually a foreigner. People from other countries have not the same aversion to the negro that is implanted in the American breast, and the man and woman new to our customs see nothing out of the way in a union with a person with a swarthy skin. If you come down to statisties you will see that the number of English people married to colored people in New York exceeds any other nationality two to one."

Panic Story from England, Vermicelli cut into little letters is a thing commonly found in modern soup. But it is not often that it saves a man from financial disaster, as it did in the following case. An American visiting England was dining in London the other dayduring the height of the Wall street boom. The talk turned on the subject, and the American, who had bought largely at high figures. maintained, against the general opinion that the great prices rested on a solid business basis. Suddenly he saw in the spoonful of soup which he was raising to his lips four letters, forming the word "Sell." Somewhatshaken by this, for he was a man of a superstitious turn of mind, he went on with his soup in a a troubled mood, until six of the small white capitals remained floating in his plate. They spelled out the word "Unload." Hastily rising he excused himself upon a plea of indisposition, and took a cab to the nearest open telegraph office. He cabled to his broker, ordering the immediate sale of all he held in railways. As New York time is five hours behind our own, the thing was done before the market closed. The next day the panic began. He had got out at the top market.--London

A Big Throw. Mose Littleton—Dat big Jim Jack-

son's no gen'man.

Erastus Razzerley -- No? How's dat?

"I dropped in his place las' night an' perposed shakin' dice fo' a quatah a co'nah. Well, de very fust flop I frowed five aces."

"Golly! What did Jim frow?"

"He frowed de dice out de winder
an' me out de doah."—Puck.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Woolly," said the Boston hostess, who was giving a musical dinner, "you are just in time. We are going to have a 'cello abbligato before dinner."

"Well, now," replied the western guest, "I won't take none, thank'y; but I would like a leetle old rye."—Philadelphia Press.

STRIKING FUNERALS.

Two Events at Seattle Between Which Was Decided Contrast.

One Was the Pagen Rites Over Jan Yot, an Officer in Chinese Masonic Order, the Other Was Christian Burial of Japanese Woman,

Two events that attracted considerable attention in Seattle recently were a Chinese funeral of Jan Yot, an officer in high standing is the Chinese masonic order, and the funeral of Mrs. Furuya, wife of a prominent Japanese merchant.

The first of these events was par-

ticularly interesting to the great number of newcomers in the city from the eastern states, who had never witnessed a Chinese funeral. A small temple was erected in the street and the body was placed under it buried in flowers. On tables surrounding the temple were provisions enough to feed a small army. These were later conveyed to the cemetery and arranged about the grave, that the devil may stop to feast, while the spirit of the dead speeds, on to its final resting place unmolested. The Scattle Military band led the procession, followed by two Chinese bands. Next came the hearse drawn by four spirited black horses, then the pall-bearers on horseback and the banner-carriers all gayly decorated. The widow supported by two Chinese women walked until exhausted, and was then placed in a carriage. Nearly every hack in the city was engaged and fol-

lowed in line. Quite different was the second, the beautiful burial services of another from the orient, a daughter of the Flowery kingdom. Not with pagan custom and celestial pomp, as in the first case, but strictly American and Christian in all arrangements. Over 300 Japanese, all dressed in the regulation black, were present. Fortyfour backs were engaged, and elaborate floral pieces covered the casket. "Nearer,-My God, to Thee" was the opening hymn, and all services were in the Japanese ianguage. The devotion and tenderness of the Japanese toward their womankind was very apparent.

GIRLS PAY CHURCH DEST.

Earn Honey in Various Ways-One Girl Washes Father's Pet Pig and Sells Kloves.

Young women members of the Epworth league connected with the Methodist church of Matteawan, N. J., several weeks ago, promised each to earn \$1 in some way and contribute it toward the liquidation of the church debt. Each told the other night of her experience in earning the dollar. Some of the young women are among the smart set of the town.

Miss Ida Lisk almost convulsed the audience when she stated that she was paid 50 cents for washing her father's pet pig. She said: "I took a broom and pail of water and soon had the pig as clean as a whistle. The animal seemed to enjoy the wash and I did not mind the experience. Then I carned the most of the other half dollar by selling kisses at five cents apiece. This part I did not mind either."

Two other young women told of how they played an organ about the streets.; One ground out the music while the other collected the money in a tin cup. Their appeals for aid ended with: "May your path be strewn with roses

and your children bear pug noses."
Some sold flowers from door to door, another stole vegetables from her grandfather's garden and sold them, and pleaded that the fact that the vegetables were stolen for money that was used for the church was not to be considered wrong. Several ministers in the audience smiled at the argument.

Kissed The American Jockey.

American jockeys have been much in evidence at Paris the past week. Young Rieff was publicly kissed by Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, in recognition of his equestrian prow-

Freeman has accepted an invitation from Grand Duke Michael to ride in Russia. Tod Sloan has demonstrated that he isn't a back number, for he has beaten Charron in a preliminary automobile race. Sloan contends that the keenness of eye and cleverness of hand which lead a race horse to victory do likewise with an automobile.

Henry Ridgway, Maurice Untermyer, John Munro. Walter McEwen, Alec Howe, Gen. Winslow, and all the Americans attending the races made a sensation by appearing, without exception, in white duck trousers. Spencer Eddy, before leaving for London, issued a decree to that effect and all obeyed.

Miss Terry s Lucky Cutch.

The announcement of the engagement of Stanislaus Castellane, brother of Anna Gould's husband, with Mins Terry has induced the Castelfanes to boast that they can marry their sons advantageously to French girls as well as to Americans. Miss Terry, who is the daughter of a rich Cuban, will bring her husband the magnificent chateaux of Chenonceaux and a dowry almost as large as that Anna Gould brought to Boni. She is the same girl whom Paul Deschanels, it is believed, once meant to marry. Thus a third scion of the house of Castellane sustains the family reputation for fortune hunting. The second brother married Princess de Fuesrstenberg, nee Talleyrand.

High School Graduates.

In 1900 the public high schools of the United States graduated 20,344 boys and 36,124 girls. The boys are taken from school earlier than the girls and put to work.

LANES ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Safe Steamer Rantes Have Seen 20.
"tablished Under Plans Proposed by the Navy Department,

Safe steamer lanes across the Pacific ocean have been established, under the plan proposed by the navy department a year ago, says a New York Herald special from Washington. These lanes are 30 miles wide.

Reports received by Capt. C. C. Tode, hydrographer of the navy, from 60 commanders of war-ships, government transports and merchant steamers, show that not a single menace to navigation exists within the limits of the tracts platted by the department.

The lenes across the Pacific connect San Francisco with Honolulu, Guam, and Manila; San Francisco with Nagasaki, Puget sound ports with Nagasaki and Honolulu and Guam with Nagasaki.

Exporters and steamship men on the Pacific coast purpose to use their influence to secure the adoption by congress of Rear Admiral Bradford's recommendation for a comprehensive survey of the Pacific ocean. Capt. Todd, in his annual report, will astrongly ask that congress be urged to make an appropriation to fit out the ship to make the survey, and Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of equipment, will incorporate this recommendation in his report.

Naval attaches of Germany, Great Britain and Japan have suggested the advisability of the participation of their governments. If these should act with the United States it is pointed out that the ocean could be divided and each nation could survey that section which is especially important to its commercial interests or in the vicinity of its insular passessions...

RECRUITING WEARLY ENDED.

Adjutant General Corbin Issues Statement Showing That New Regiments Are Rapidly Filling.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has completed a statement for the secretary of war, showing the result of recruiting for the new infantry and cavalry regiments authorized by the last army bill. The statement shows that practically all the regiments have completed their quota of men and but faw more enlistments will be required before the new army will be filled. The figures obtained by Gen. Corbin do not show the result of recruiting for the last week, but telegraphic reports received indicate that recruiting is progressing so rapidly all the regiments will be filled within a short time. The Eleventh cavalry, at Fort Myer and Fort Ethan Allen, has now 915 men; the Twelfth cavalry, at Fort Sam Houston, Clark and Bliss, 974; Thirteenth cavalry, Fort Meade, 201; Fourteenth cavalry. Forts Leavenworth and Riley. 978; Fifteenth cavalry, Presidio and the Philippines, 1,920; Twenty-sixth infantry. Philippine islands, 1,284, the full strength required; Twenty-seventh infantry, Fort McPherson and Plattsburg barracks, 626; Twentyninth infantry, Fort Sheridan, 1,226; Thirtieth infantry, Philippine islands, 1.262; Engineer battalion. Willett's Point, 401. In addition to the 626 men reported at Vancouver barracks for the Twenty-eighth infantry telegraphic reports show 500 men more on haud to add to this regiment, making a total of 1,126.

PLOCK TO SEE THAIS MUMMY.

Remnins of the Celebrated Courtesans of the Orient Are on Exhibition at Paris.

The great Parisian attraction of the week has been the exhibition at the Guimet museum of the body of Thaia, the celebrated courtesan of the orient. Society women, actresses, demimondaines, even young girls tied to their mothers' apron strings, have flocked to see the well-preserved remains of Thais.

Margaret Robinson, the actress, and aister of Anna, might be seen cheek by jowl with Cleo de Merode, while Sybil Sanderson looked matronly by the side of Rejane. Maurice Untermyer personally conducted a party of friends, and his clear voice could be heard explaining to them as follows: "Thais was once protected by the Greek poet Menander, then by Alexander, king of Macedonia. Finally she married Ptolemy, king of Egypt, to whom she bore two children."

Even President and Mme. Loubet went to see Thais, and close beside Mme. Loubet stood the venceable Mrs. Hannibal Hamlin.

The rights embruidered dresses of

The richly embroidered dresses of Thais are likewise shown and Mme. Cassine expressed the belief that a Parisian beauty of to-day could not compare with her of whom the whole world talked in the days of Menander.

Is a Terrible Cool Enter. The Naval and Military Record, com-

menting on the three weeks' trial of the British turbine terpedo boat destroyer Viper, which was conducted. under regular service conditions, and during which she developed a speed of 301/2 knots and was pronounced capable of doing 31, says her coal consumption was enormous at top speed, which, the paper adds, militates against the plan which the Dover-Calais company is now maturing, to build two turbine channel steamers and reduce the time of crossing between England and France to 35 minutes. The Viper's trial was prodounced to be completely satisfactory. Although she was handled by an inexperienced crew, she showed a remarkable immunity from breaking down. The Viper was steady in all weathers.

New the for Phonograph.

Babies are now sent to sleep by a lullaby trilled forth by the phonograph.

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