Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 18, 1910.

SETTLED WITHOUT ESQUIMO TESTI-MONY.

They dreaded the hour of bed-time, My dear little lass and lad, They told me the stairs were "slippy And the bedroom dark and bad. They grumbled that sheets wkre chilly And pillows like iceburgs look, Till I named them—one of them Peary And the other one Doctor Cook.

And I said, "There's a pole up yonder, You've called it a bedpost high; But now you must go and find it, By the light of the 'midnight sky,' And who shall be first, I wonder Then ere I could close my book, They scampered away young Peary And dear little Doctor Cook.

A moment later I followed, And I found them both in bed. "In a snow house," so they whispered, With the quilts above each head. And what do you think they told me? Why, each had been first—but look One post had been found by Peary And the other by Doctor Cook. -Lalia Mitchell-

HUNTINGDON RRESBYTERY. Next Regular Meeting Will be Held in Bellefont

April 11th. The presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next regular meeting in the Presby-terian church at Bellefonte, opening at 7.30 p. m., Monday, April 11. At this meeting commissioners will be elected to the general assembly which meets in At-lantic City on May 19. The following are the names of the chairmen of committees to whom reports are to be sent ten days before the meet-

are to be sent ten days before the meet-

ing: Narratives, Rev. C. O. Anderson, Belle-ville; Sunday schools, Rev. E. C. Reese, D. D., Clearfield; Young People's socie-ties, Rev. H. L. Bowlby, Altoona; Tem-perance, Rev. D. E. Hepler, Williamsburg. "Annual Reports" of all churches are to be sent one week before the meeting to the stated clerk, who will report fail-ures to send in reports and unfilled col-umns.

The docket as prepared by the stated clerk, Rev. J. E. Irvine, Ph. D., Altoona,

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1910. I-Sermon by the Rev. W. L. Whallon. II-Constituting Prayer.

III—Roll. IV—Election of Officers. V—Report of Committee on Arrange-

TUESDAY MORNING.

VI-Devotional Half Hour Led by the

Rev. W. K. Harnish. VII—Reading of Minutes of Special Meetings and Approval of Printed Record, pages 505-528. VIII—Report of the Stated Clerk.

Com IX—Appointments of Standing mittees.

-Report of the Treasurer. XI-Reports of Special Committees. 1-Installation of the Rev. E. L. Ken-

nedy at Wells Valley. 2-Denholm Mission.

XII-Report of Executive Commission. XIII-Receiving and Disposing of Credentials, Calls and Other Papers. XIV-Report of Commissioners to Synod. XV-Reports of Stated and Occasional

Glimpses of the Mississippi Valley.

As Seen by a Centre Countian on the Way to Panama-The First of a Series of Impressionistic Stories of the South, the Great Canal and Native Life in the Tropics.

It was Sunday morning February 5th, 1910, when I left Bellefonte for a trip through the lower Mississippi Valley; thence from New Orleans, by steamer to get a personal glimpse at the greatest engineering work of the age—the Panama canal. Miss Mary Meek, Dr. Eloise Meek, of Johns-town, and I made up the party of local newspaper representation headed for the Silver Anniversary celebration of the National Editorial Asso-ciation. In Centre county the snow was fourteen inches deep and the mercury hovering about zero. I mention these facts not be-cause they are unusual but because, bearing them in mind, as this story progresses, the reader will appreciate the more fully what great climatic changes are possible in a few days, now that means of travel practically annihilate space. Monday morning found me awakening in Cincinnati where it was indeed a surprise to find not even a trace of snow; though it was bitter cold and ice was standing everywhere. Shortly after leaving the

annihilate space. Monday morning found me awakening in Cincinnati where it was indeed a surprise to find not even a trace of snow; though it was bitter cold and ice was standing everywhere. Shortly after leaving the latter city we crossed the Ohio river and from the car window could be seen three States, viz: Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. We ran through the district known as Egypt in Southern Indiana for miles and miles. It is a low, sandy looking country with many fields showing that they had been in corn, but few containing grain or grass. In fact I think I counted only three fields of wheat in the entire run between Cincinnati and Louisville. It was gradually growing warmer, however, the air feeling about like our early April days. From Louisville to Memphis, Tenn., the country is rolling, with ramshackle buildings, for the most part, and nothing to indicate the thrift and prosperity that we see on all sides in most of the country districts of Centre county. Our first stop of any length was made at Vicksburg, Miss., but before reaching that city we ran through what is known as the Yazoo river and Mississippi delta district. It is said to be the finest cotton growing belt in the world; and that very fact is proving its greatest curse. For the most part the farming country is owned in large blocks by planters who rent it to both white and black farmers. The high price of cotton in recent years has prompted most of them to abandon raising all other crops and it is a fact that in a country which would produce 150 bushels of corn to the acre they actually pay a dollar a bushel for corn imported from Kansas with which to feed their mules. The boll weevil, an insect that has recently be-come very destructive to the cotton crops, has made its appearance in thus and bales last fall dwindled to about fifteen hundred. With the price of cotton at \$60.00 per bale you will readily understand why I heard expressions of hard luck on all sides. The condition of the farming classes there re-minded me very much of the conditio cotton is sold at the time it is planted, in other words discounted, and the proceeds of the sale are practically gone when the crop is harvested. Then when the crop is a failure poverty and distress are certain. A farmer, with one mule, usually cultivates from twenty to forty acres of land. The cotton is grown from the seed and is worked very like we work corn, except that the cultivation has to be more carefully done so that all weeds and grasses are kept out of it. It is sown in April and usually picked in September or October according as the season. It grows quite shrubby, resembling some-what a straggly rose-bush, and a good crop yields about one thousand pounds to the acre, of ginned cotton. Ginned cotton means that the seed has been picked from the bunches.

picked from the bunches. Texas is now the first State in cotton production, Mississippi second and Georgia third. Conditions are different in each State. In Mississippi, es-pecially the Yazoo delta district, the soil is the richest in the world with the probable exception of the Nile country, but because of negligence in cultiva-tion the yield is scarcely more than a bale to the acre, whereas it might be two or two and a half if the farmers did not merely scratch around in their farms with about the same display of judgment that a hen would scratch up your back yard. In Georgia the soil is not so fertile, consequently they fertilize and cultivate in a more progressive manner and get better results relatively than are secured in the rich river bottoms of Mississippi. Sub-stantially the same may be said of the Texas growing, yet with the possi-bility of raising a crop that should be worth \$150.00 to the acre they scratch along indifferently and think themselves exceedingly fortunate if they get \$90.00. Ask them what the land is worth and they will tell you that little of it could be bought for \$150.00 an acre. And it is worth that and more if it could be bought for \$150,00 an acre. And it is worth that and more if farmed right, for the soil is inexhaustible and the farming easy. New and unimproved land could be bought for less but it would all have to be clear-ed of scrub timber and drained, for all of the cotton bottoms are necessarily marshy. Other than this crop nothing seems to be grown by the farmers of this district; in fact I was told that some of them do not even raise the uncertained and the state of the set of the set of them do not even raise the

vegetables they need for their family use. The city of Vicksburg is a typical southern city of ante-bellum days. It has recovered somewhat from the effects of that awful conflict, but mingled with the evidences of its beginning of a new life are so many of the scars of the days of the Sixties that the impression is a sad one. Not that the peo-

ple complain, for they don't. Our party, the National Editorial association, was entertained by a drive over the city, luncheon and a visit to the National Military Park. The latter being constructed by the government and is in cor is being constructed by the government and is in commemoration of the valor of American soldiery as displayed in the siege and defense of that city from March 29th to July 4th, 1863. A description of the park or a history of the siege are impossible at this time; especially since the average reader is familiar with both. Suffice it to say that some day it will probably be second only to Gettysburg in its sacred splendor. One thing there, however, that you probably will be interested in is the magnificent memorial set up by our own State to mark the position of the Pennsylvania soldiery in the siege. The monument, one of the handsomest in the park, bears in bronze the profile of our own Gen. John I. Curtin, whom you will recall was in com-mand of the 45th Pennsylvania during that memorable struggle. Baton Rouge are both in the cotton belt and on the edge of the richest rice section in the South, besides beginning to feel the revival of the sugar cane and molasses industries their future should be hopeful. We were shown all over the city and entertained at a luncheon and dance at the Elks home. There we came in contact with the fairest types of the South's lovely wom-en. I don't feel at liberty to tell my personal impressions of them because I still have hopes of a few invitations at home before finally taking my place on the shelf to which all *blase* or worn out social hacks are eventually con-signed.

Before taking up New Orleans, the place of the twenty-fifth anniversa-Before taking up New Orleans, the place of the twenty-fifth anniversa-ry meeting of our association, I want to touch briefly on a question that we of the North know so little of yet are eternally preaching about; that is the race problem. Necessarily it would be a travesty to discuss it in anything else than an impressionistic manner after so superficial consideration as I was able to give it in the few days so full of other matters of interest, as well. In nearly every community I visited, outside of New Orleans, the blacks outnumbered the whites. They seemed to me like happy, care free children, totally indifferent to their condition and with no ambition to lift themselves out of it. For their good, alone, Mississippi went dry. For while the black man is a child in disposition naturally, when drugged with whyskey he is responsible to no one and Llearned from reliable authorities while the black man is a child in disposition naturally, when drugged with whiskey he is responsible to no one and I learned from reliable authorities on all sides that it frequently occurred that when a black farmer had his entire year's crop of cotton ready he would take it to the market, receive the pay for it and squander the proceeds before thinking of returning to his family or paying back any of the advances merchants had made for his sup-port during the growing. Invariably the whites like the blacks and treat them kindly and it is only when some rum-crazed "nigger" commits some heinous crime that anything else than the gentlest treatment is resorted to in respect to them. In Mississippi three-fifths of all the taxes raised for school purposes are devoted to the schools for blacks. As it is in this it is in everything else where interests are mutual so that candor compels, me in everything else where interests are mutual, so that candor compels me to say that the black man is getting all that he is entitled to-at least as much as the whites are able to give him. After all why should they give

much as the whites are able to give him. After all why should they give him anything unless he deserves it. New Orleans, the great industrial, railroad and maritime center of the South, sometimes called "the Winter Capitol of America," has a population of 375,000. In some respects it is a typical American city of energy and wealth. In others it is unique, for while American in the larger sense it is probably more known to the traveler for its French Quarter than for its American characteristics. Cannel streat the ariseinal theory theory of the American characteristics. Canal street, the principal thoroughfare of the city separates the new from the old so that on one side of this remarkable street that carries five car lines abreast, with ample room for other traffic; are the great sky scraping business houses and hotels the like of which are to be found in New York and Chicago, while on the other are the low, many porticoed buildings of the French of many years ago. The population is largely American, though there is a large percentage of Creoles who speak

We arrived in the city the day following the close of the Mardi Gras, consequently many reminders were yet in evidence of the great annual festival that marks the beginning of the Lenten season. St. Charles avenue is the residence section of the city and for miles and miles it is lined with most palatial homes of so varied architecture that it would be untrue to say that there is a distinctive type. The great green lawns, with palms, cocoanut tract with the ice clad hills we had left. The days I spent in New Orleans were not as mild, however, as you might imagine. A cold wave had swept South just after our arrival and overcoats felt very comfortable and looked decidedly out of place in the midst of what we would call almost mid-summer verdure

The places of interest in New Orleans are many. Having been founded in 1718 it is rich with history affecting several nations. It is never particu-larly warm in summer nor below freezing in winter. Its healthfulness is re-markable considering the fact that much of the city lies from five to fifteen feet below the level of the Mississippi. This necessarily means great engi-neering accomplishments in construction of levees and sewers, but all have been done in a way that has assured both safety and healthfulness. The old French Market, the French opera, where Patti made her American *debut*, and which is still the home of French grand opera in America, Tulane Uni wersity, one of the best educational institutions in the South, all have their interest for the traveler. But they are living curios. The really noted ones are the Cabildo, the old building in which the transfer of the Province of Louisiana from the French to the United States was made in December 20th, 1803. St. Louis Cathedral erected in 1794 and one of the oldest Catholic churches in the State. "The Haunted House," occupied at different times by Lafayette, Marshal Ney, and Louis Phillipe. "Napoleon's House" erected in 1831 by the French patriots of New Orleans when they had planned to rescue the prisoner of St. Helena. "The Hotel Royal, a stately four story building, occupying almost an entire city square that for some inexplicable reason is being allowed to tumble down. It was built in 1815 at a cost of a million and a half and was used as the capitol building when the capitol was being moved from Alexandria to Baton Rouge. The Emperor of Brazil, the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, General Boulanger the French revolutionist, Henry Clay and others of world wide note were entertained at the Royal and even President McKinley was a guest there when he was Governor of Ohio. So recently as that was it a well established hotel, yet today no one lives in it but an old woman who takes what the tourist throws to her after she has shown him about its spacious halls, wide winding marble stair cases, the old slave market, auctioneer's blocks and slave pen in the basement. The elevators, even the safe are still in the building, yet its windows are broken out, porticos rotted away and roof leaking so that the walls are already moss grown and stained beyond restoring to their former beauty. The three "St. Louis' " cemeteries are interesting because there, in fact in all the others in the city, the dead are all buried above ground. Owing to the fact mentioned before that most of the city is below the water line of the river graves cannot be dug in the ground, consequently they are made in marble or concrete mounds or little mausoleums above the surface. Many of them look not unlike a country bake oven, a little more ornate perhaps, while others are quite costly; evidently as the means of the family using them warrants. St. Roch's cemetery is perhaps the quaintest of them all. It is especially dear to the Creole Catholics because special virtues are believed to be resultant from the prayers made in the little chapel in connection with it. Before the altar in this chapel were burning many candles when I was there. They had been placed there by pilgrims who by so doing and making a wish were assured that the wish would come true. Piles of crutches, canes, spectacles, braces and other evidences of physical weaknesses remov-ed from pilgrims were piled at the side of the altar. Chalmette cemetery is located near the field on which the American and British forces fought on January 8th, 1815. The many French restaurants were interesting not that they were different from American places of the same sort except that at most of them you can get a *table d'hote* dinner, with wine, for a dollar, that would cost five at the hotels above Canal street. "The Stag" is the popular saloon in New Orleans, made so by the seductive gin fizz and really if they could be New Orleans, made so by the seductive gin fizz and really if they could be made any better any place on earth it is strange that the fame of the place has not found it out. The old Absinthe House, a two storied plastered af-fair, with batten shutters and doors, stands at the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, and might pass for an old fashioned stable up here, yet few tourists miss it, because it was once the head quarters of the pirate Lafitte and there a funny little Frenchman, about the size of a mod-ern doll, serves absinthe, a drink that smells like sweet myrrh and is a con-coction of balm mint, fennel, anise and hyssop. It is a most powerful stim-ulant and persons addicted to its use to excess usually commit suicide by throat cutting throat cutting. While in the city our party was entertained at the French opera, by Paulhan, the French Aviator, who made some sensational flights in a Far-nam machine and by the Jackson Brewing Co., at a dutch luncheon. Real-ly I wouldn't mention this latter affair but the management has the goods on us in the shape of a flash light picture. However it proved a very pleas-ant diversion and served to reveal to us a splendidly equipped and managed business.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT.

We need to be careful how we deal with those about us, when every death carries to some small circle of survivors thoughts of so much omitted and so little done-of so many things forgotten and so many more which might have been repair-ed.-Oliver Twist.

Among the first spring hats are one or two turned up sailors. Big turbans are promised a strong

vogue. There are more ribbons than feathers, but flowers lead them both. The more conservative milliners say that no color has separated itself yet for

a leader

There are a number of net and lace hats, mostly black, for these may be worn even now, for theatre hats.

We are back to leghorns again. Anoth-er proof that fashion travels in a circle and not on a straight stretch.

A new form of combination, which looks more like children's rompers than anything else, is the chemise-drawers gar-ment. It is like a chemise in the upper part, in that it is not drawn in at the

It was rumored that chemises were going, but from the look of the shops there are more of them than ever, in the better grade of underwear.

A corset-cover-drawers combinatian has slits buttonholed in it above the knee, to allow the suspender garters to go through, where the corset is worn on

top. One curious, lace-trimmed little gar-ment is a chemise which answers the pur-ment is a chemise which are been and long. pose of drawers. The back is made long er than the front. The center of the back hem is then drawn over and buttoned to the center of the front hem with two small buttons, transforming the skirt of the chemise into drawers.

The newest spot for a bow is at the front of the bodice, just below the yoke. This is of a different color from the frock and is usually made of liberty satin. It is not full and loose, but long and trim. The loops and ends are the full width of the ribbon and are laid out in flat lines. in flat lines.

These touch up not only dress costumes for theatre, restaurants and informal dinners, but they are worn on simple house frocks. The more vivid colors are used to give brilliancy to simple gowns such as white gray or black.

Among the colors are apple green, plum purple, parrot green, turquoise, blue, gera-nium, red and black, with rhinestone center.

Tan shoes are in the ascendant. The golden tans are seen in every va-

riety of shoes. Pumps, ties, sandals, bathing slippers and boots are acknowledged tan's supr

Pale tans and ochre tints are popular in suede shoes trimmed with buckles. In fact, the tan shoe, in its inflections, is to be worn almost to the exclusion of all others with dresses of color. But white, black and bronze shoes will be worn with white gowns.

So many persons add a touch of gray to their rooms now. It may be a pillow of greenish gray silk the soft restful green tint of the

XVI-Election of Commissioners to General Assembly.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

XVII-Reports of Permanent Commit-

tees: 1—Sunday School Work. 2—Young People's Societies. 3-Sub-Committee on Evangelistic Work. 4-Sub-Committee on Pres. Missions and Supplies. 5—Temperance.

XVIII-Report of Committee on the Nar-

XIX-New Business.

XX-Election of Trustee. (The term for

which Mr. J. L. Sommerville was elected has expired.)

- XXI-Service in Memory of Ministers William Laurie, D. D., William P. Benedict and Elder James Harris, at 3:30, for which special program has been arranged, which will include the pre-sentation of minutes on the deceased by committees appointed for this pur-
- XXII-Reports of Standing Committees (except Leave of Absence.)

TUESDAY EVENING.

XXIII—A popular meeting in the inter-ests of Missions will be held at 7.30, to be addressed by a representative of the Committee on Presbyterial Missions and by a representative of one of the Mission Boards, the offering to go to the former cause. XXIV-Appointment of some one to ad-

dress next regular meeting of Presby tery, to be held in church of East Kishacoquillas. XXV-Report of Committee on Leave of

Absence. XXVI—Adoption of Resolution of Thanks.

XXVII—Approval of Minutes. XXVIII—Adjournment.

Fishing With a Rake.

Fishing with a garden rake and a bicycle lamp is not sport, but it has been found very profitable in England, where fish are raised for the market in much the same manner as pigs or chickens.

The fish cultivator utilizes stiff clay lands, which are not valuable for agricultural purposes, and digs a number of rather shallow ponds supplied with water from a convenient stream. These ponds are stocked with such coarse fish as find a ready market—, perch, bream, and eels. Under ordinary conditions the cultivator figures on a net profit of one hundred dollars per acre on his ponds, which is considerably more than the av-erage agricultural lands will produce in the course of a user the set or and the course of a year. It is not unusual for institutions, such as homes for aged and crippled persons, orphan asylums, etc., to have fish-ponds which provide without expense a quantity of staple food.

The harvesting of the fish is most easily accomplished at night, the fishing par-aphernalia consisting of an ordinary gar-den rake, a good bicycle lamp or electric bull's eye, and a basket. When the bright light is thrown upon the water the fish crowd into the lighted area in such numbers that the larger ones—the only ones that should be taken from the ponds, of course—may be readily raked ashore and placed in the basket. the profile of our own Gen. John I. Curtin, whom you will recall was in com-mand of the 45th Pennsylvania during that memorable struggle. An interesting incident of the day in Vicksburg was the mock con-federate bill of fare, composed by the soldiers in the trenches and printed just prior to the end of the siege. It was a souvenir of the luncheon served by the Press Club of the city to our party and because it is such a grim re-minder of what they all suffered in those days of strife I insert it here for you to peruse:

HOTEL DE VICKSBURG.

Bill of Fare for July, 1863. SOUP: Mule tail.

BOILED: Mule bacon, with poke greens; mule ham, canvased.

BOADEL: Mule sitchin; mule rump, stuffed with rice; saddle of mule, a 'Larmee.
VEGETABLES: Boiled rice; rice, hard boiled; hard rice; any way.
ENTREES: Mule head, stuffed, a la Reb; mule hoof, jerked, a la Yankee; mule ears, fricassed, a la getch; mule side, stewed—new style, hair on; mule liver, hashed a l'explosion.

SIDE DISHES: Mule salad; mule hoof, soused; mule brains a l'ome-elette; mule kidneys braised on ramrod; mule tripe on half (Parrott) shell; mule tongue, cold, a la Bray.

Mule foot (3-to-yard); mule bone, a la trench. JELLIES:

PASTRY: Rice pudding, poke berry sauce: wood berry pie, a l' Iron-clad; china berry tarts.

DESSERT: White-oak acorns; beech-nuts; blackberry-leaf tea; genuine Confederate LIQUORS: Mississippi water, vintage 1492, very superior, \$3; lime-stone water, late importation, very fine, \$3.75; spring water, Vicksburg, bottled, \$4. Meals at few hours- Gentlemen to wait upon themselves. Any inattention in service should be promptly reported at the office.

JEFF DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

CARD: The proprietors of the justly-celebrated Hotel de Vicksburg, having enlarged and refitted the same, are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Parties arriving by the river, or by Grant's inland route, will find Grape, Cannister & Co's.. carriages at the landing or any depot on the line of entrenchments. Buck, Ball & Co. take charge of all baggage. No effort will be spared to make the visit of all as inter

From Vicksburg to "Proud Old Natchez," as they call it down there, was a run of little more than three hours. We arrived there Tuesday night at 9:15 and the welcome was such as to make us feel that if Natchez is proud it isn't the kind of pride that means indifference or aloofness. Verily the entire town seemed to be congested about the station, a brass band, a com-pany of cadets, a troop of rough riders, prominent citizens and the reception committee headed a parade, that for order must have looked for all the world like Coxey's army, toward the town hall. Sky rockets and red lights lit up the way and there was so much of amusement about the whole thing, yet so genuinely cordial, that I was wonderfully impressed by the open-hearted way in which these people received us. In the town hall there were speeches and dancing. Afterwards a luncheon was served at the Elks home. Incidentally the Elks have magnificent establishments at Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge; far surpassing the homes of that order in much larger cities of the North. cities of the North.

Natchez is a city in size, but a country town in disposition. The stranger feels at home anywhere and there is always some one to talk to; stranger feels at home anywhere and there is always some one to talk to; though few places to invite the chance acquaintance to have a drink, for you must remember that Mississippi is a dry State and the white residents we met seemed satisfied to have it remain so for the good that it is doing the blacks. It is a quaint, peaceful community depending almost solely on its cotton crops and consequently affected by the failure about the same as Vicksburg. The old homes in the city are probably its most interesting fea-ture, aside from the lovely people. There the Rumble residence, Grant's headquarters during the war; "The Briars" where Jefferson Davis was mar-ried; "Concord Ruins," home of the first Spanish Governor of the Province, and a number of other places historically famous and attractive as types of Southern architecture are to be seen. At Natchez the first really balmy day of the Southern winter was felt and rose gardens, palms and other flowers were growing outside in profusion; though large boxes at the side of each told me that killing frosts were regular visitors to the community and plants outside have to be covered frequently.

told me that killing trosts were regular visitors to the community and plants outside have to be covered frequently. Baton Rouge, as you know, is the capitol of Lousiana. It is another quaint old city, where the scars of the war are still apparent yet never mea-tioned by the residents to a visitor. The capitol buildings themselves so plain, as compared with our own thirteen million graft palace, the pathetic little monument to the State's soldiery in the capitol square, the magnifi-cent old homes no longer cared for as they once were and countless other evidences of limited means were so annarent, that the very atmosphere evidences of limited means were so apparent, that the very atmosphere, glad with southern sunshine as it was, seemed tinged with a pall of sadness that I was unable to shake off. The hospitality of the residents is ideal, their actions characteristic of the gentlefolk of the South. Natchez and

(To be continued)

The Crippled Old Despot Was Made to And Then Told the Author About His Feel His Mighty Fall. Book of Travel. Prince de Talleyrand one day, when The following amusing story is told by J. L. Kipling in his "Man and Beast | rising from lunch, said to his wife, a In India" of the humiliation of a mon- | very ignorant lady: "You will have at your side at dinner tonight a very re-markable man. He has written his travels. For heaven's sake, do talk to him sensibly. As you pass through the library ask for the book and glance it through and bring the conversation fight with another of his own kind. to this subject. Do not forget to ask

> The princess obeyed, but the thought of the torrent of sarcasm which would lord's commands made her forget the name of the author. "Give me," said the princess, addressing the librarian,

ten, now, a name which ends in 'on,"" "I know," said the librarian, smiling, and he handed her "Robinson

Mme. de Talleyrand read the book and was enchanted with the story, and more so with the thought that she was to dine with the author. At night she table. She was not long in turning the conversation into the line directed

"He knew that without her help he by the prince, so she said to her neighcould not reach home and was fain to bor: "Your travels have interested me wait with what patience he might till deeply, monsieur. What joy you must the raising were finished. This was have experienced in your lonely island probably her first chance of disobedi- when you found 'Friday!' "-From

-Subscribe for the WATCAMAN

pussy willow, or a scrap basket painted a delicate French gray.

Dainty brocades in gray cover boxes which are used as receptacles for picture postcards that it is wished to preserve. Exquisite little trays are fashioned from gray brocade picked out with silver thread and covered with glass cut to fit the size of the tray.

Even work baskets are to be seen of gray crash, with fittings and decorations in grav.

When one wears the hair flat about the head it is quite the fashion to ornament it with a wide band of satin or velvet to match the gown.

Every one knows this is done for the evening, but the new thing is to do it for the day hours. One wears it under a hat. True, not much of it shows except with the large brimmed hat that flares upward and outward at the left side. It is quite an effective touch.

Gray velvet is worn with gray gowns, Gray velvet is worn with gray gowns, green velvet with green gowns, and so on. It is more fashionable to carry out the color scheme of the gown than to use a black ribbon. This fashion is especially taken up for afternoon affairs where elaborate long gowns are worn. The ribbon is added to the hair without iswaled or amount or

the hair without jeweled ornament or barette, and there is no perceptible bow.

There have been many different kinds, but this is a new one.

If a bride is going to have a small wedding, and consequently few wedding pres-ents, a dozen good silver spoons given in this fashion would surely be appreciat-

Give her a luncheon at which 11 of her girl friends are to be present, the bride making the twelfth.

Together the girls contribute the price

of the dozen spoons. Do each up in white tissue paper and mass together in the center of the table, hidden under a wedding bell. Attached to each spoon and running

one to each place was a piece of satin rib

The ribbons are pulled in turn, drawing forth a spoon with an appropriate jingle attached. The bride pulls first, and the other

spoons, as they are shown, match hers, are handed over to her.

Potatoes in the Half Shell .-- Wash carefully, scrub and bake as many potatoes as desired. Cut them in halves length-wise and scoop out the potato. Add one tablespoonful of butter, a half cupful of hot milk, the whites of two eggs beaten tiff and calt and perper to taste. Fill stiff and salt and pepper to taste. Fill the potato skins, heaping up the mixture, put into the oven and brown slightly.

Soft Ginger Cakes .- One cup of lard and butter, one cup of molasses (Or-leans,) one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of soda, one cup of boiling water, one heaping teaspoon of 'salt, two eggs, five scant cups of flour, two tables cinnamon and two of ginger.

Roman gold pieces for brooches, hat-pins, belt buckles and the like are set with very large stones.

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

One hand hung powerless, his face for M. Denon's work." and eves bore terrible traces of battle, and he hirpled slowly along with a pathetic air of suffering, supporting follow an unsuccessful issue of her himself on the shoulder of a femalea wife, the only member of his clan that had remained faithful to him aft-"the adventures of this traveler. Liser his defeat "We threw them bread and raisins, and the wounded warrior carefully stowed the greater part away in his cheek pouch. The faithful wife, see-Crusoe." ing her opportunity, holding fast his one sound hand and opening his mouth, deftly scooped out the store of raisins. Then she sat and ate them very calmly at a safe distance, while found herself next to M. Denon at he mowed and chattered in impotent

rage.

ence or of self assertion in her whole "L'Esprit de Talleyrand." life, and I am afraid she thoroughly

enjoyed it."

key whom physical disablement prevented from maintaining his despotic position as leading male of the troop: "One morning there came a monkey chieftain, weak and limping, having evidently been worsted in a severe