

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—Women will hail with delight the fact that the jersey, a garment of undoubted popularity several years ago, is about to return to them. Perhaps it would be as well to say that it is the same old



THE MODIFIED JERSEY.

jersey made more beautiful a thousand times. The winter and early spring models shown in a few of the most exclusive shops are exquisite beyond description. They are made not only in black, but in solid colors of blue, green, red, fawn, etc. Some of the black models are braided and spangled most elaborately in Bolero and Persian lamb effects. Some of them are corded and some are plain. In fact, there is every possible style. It has been hinted that the jersey is a garment for plump women only, but the present fashions are becoming to slender figures as well.

shaped like skirts. The top is set in simple bias or crescent band, through which a ribbon is passed. There are no plaits, no gathers behind; they are placed beneath the corset fastenings almost at the bottom of the hips, so as not to enlarge the figure by a line. The flounces are shaped and covered with lace like those of last year.

Long Capes In Favor.
Long capes have come to be very much regarded with favor. Care must be taken to have the cape cut broad enough. The stylish cape of to-day does not reduce the width of the woman's shoulders. It is the misfortune of too many of the golf capes now worn that they are cut so narrow in the shoulders.

The Favorite Fur Hat.
Mink remains a favorite among the fur hats. A new Spanish turban has brim of mink, with loose crown of pink panne velvet. Two large roses of dull blue and red tints give the finishing touch.

Plaited Skirts.
One of the latest fashions shows skirts with rather shallow folds resembling knitting all round; the folds or plaits are there certainly and give somewhat greater flow to the foot of the skirt.

A Toque Much In Favor.
A toque which finds some favor is made of smoky gray velvet hand painted in a lighter shade mixed with white and completed with a gray tulle rosette and two wings and two fancy pins.

Tailor Dresses With Pippings.
Pippings of silk and velvet continue to be much used. Many garments and suits of the strictly tailor-made class have seams finished with velvet pippings, and the effect is very good.

Boas and Muffs to Match.
The most beautiful boas are the long round ones, huge in size and made of the fluffy fur of the cub bear. The muffs to match are proportionately large, and are round and plain.

Three Millinery Triumphs.
Gray in all shades of ash, pearl and stone is as popular as ever. The charming hat shown on the left of the



SOFT TONES OF GRAY. A MILLINERY TRIUMPH. SMART VELVET TOQUE.

large illustration is of velvet in a silvery lichen tone, with a rather narrow round brim and heavily shirred and folded crown. Snow-white gulls are set close on either side of a tall velvet bow in front and the combination of delicate white plumage and silver-gray is very beautiful.

The frame of the hat in the center of the group in the large picture is of sapphire-blue velvet. It rolls high and sharp on the left side, down which soft silk is drawn in full, rich folds. But the glory and pride of the whole is a gorgeous South African bird of gleaming plumage. The feathers are of glowing metallic blue, and the head of white and rose, with the big black eye in high relief.

The model on the right of the group is the very smartest toque of the season. The fur is of otter, soft as down and sheeny as satin, combined with velvet of silvery lilac. The design is the very perfection of simplicity, but is none the less rich and beautiful as a whole.

How to Utilize Lace Handkerchiefs.
Who of us has not got one or two cherished and delicate handkerchiefs of priceless old lace that we keep among our most valued possessions? and how often we pine for the opportunity of showing them to our admiring friends? A new use has come in for them which is attractive in the last degree. This is to remove the cambric centre and to use the lace as a yoke on a costly frock. Then, again, we can wear them as a frill at our neck, as a knot, or fold them so as to use as a collar to a silk or muslin blouse.

Beautiful Gowns for Evening Wear.
A very handsome evening gown is of pale yellow satin, with a pretty bodice tucked back and front, and sleeves of cream net, ornamented with wavy lines of gathered cream silk ribbon. Very effective, too, is an evening dress of geranium pink satin, with a deep flounce of the same satin round the hem of the skirt, trimmed with black chiffon and pink ribbons. This bodice has long mitten sleeves of transparent black net, while in front it is ornamented with revers of pink satin, trimmed with black chiffon.

Fashionable Pocket Bags.
With the present pocketless dresses, it is necessary for the up-to-date woman to carry some receptacle for the handkerchief, purse, etc. Very pretty small bags, some of the reticulate shape, others of oblong form, are considered with us the proper thing. They are made in colored leather matching the costume in color, with chased gold (or gold) clasp and chain, and contain small interior pockets for smelling bottles, watch and other sundries.

The New Petticoats.
Petticoats are lighter than ever.

LAW SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD KNOW.

Court Decisions of Particular Interest to Readers of Newspapers.

The papers are widely publishing the recent decision of Justice Guthrie, of Logansport, Ind., in the case of the Journal company against Thomas Reed for a subscription account, and some of them, says the Journal, are badly informed on the subject. In holding that Reed owed the Journal \$16.75, the court decided that he had never given the publishers proper notice of his desire to have the paper stopped. While Reed testified that he had ordered the carrier to stop the paper, the boy swore that he had never received any such notice. On this point the court held that even if it were proven that Reed had told the boy to stop, this would not be sufficient notice unless it were shown that the boy was the agent of the publisher to the extent of receiving orders for discontinuing subscriptions. The decision is of considerable importance to newspaper publishers, as it will compel subscribers to use proper business care in ordering their papers discontinued, and failing to do so will be held liable for their subscription.

Received the Paper and Had to Pay.
A case of interest to newspaper publishers occurred recently at West Brook, N. Y., wherein a firm of newspaper publishers brought suit, and obtained judgment for \$9 and costs, on account of subscription charges. The publishers admitted that the defendant never ordered the paper. The facts were not disputed that when they bought in the list of another paper in the town, this man's name was on the list, but without his orders. The new management wrote to all whose names were on the list they had bought, offering to stop the papers of all who did not expect to pay. The defendant did not answer this notice, but kept on taking the paper, and then refused to pay on the ground that he never subscribed. The plaintiffs argued that the general rule of law, that a man must pay for what he receives and uses, applies to newspapers as well as other things, and the court sustained that view.

Arrangements Must Be Made.
The publishers of the Anoka Herald recently sued a delinquent subscriber and recovered judgment for seven years' subscription and costs that amounted to \$20. The paper had been ordered stopped and returned from the postoffice as refused, but the subscriber had not paid up the arrears and his name continued on the books and the paper was regularly mailed to his address. The decision of the court was, a subscriber could be held for subscription until arrangements were paid.

He Cannot Be Honest.
"It's no use," said Hermann mournfully, "I simply cannot be honest."
"Have you ever tried?" asked Poole sarcastically.
"I should think I had tried; why, only last night I went out of my way to be honest and the effort was such a fiasco, I shall never try again."
"How was that?" inquired Poole.
"It was this way," explained Hermann. "I got on a Woodward avenue car at Alfred street to come downtown. The conductor was way up front and didn't see me. A woman boarded ahead of me and hid me, you know. I pushed across the platform and leaned against that screen on the left hand side. I fell into a conversation with a fellow and the conductor passed me entirely. 'Do him for a nickel,' said the fellow. I had 'done' conductors a lot of times, but suddenly my conscience began to stick pins in me and I decided to turn over a new leaf. But I still hesitated. Finally, though, I pulled the conductor's sleeve and, handing him a coin, said I could not beat the road, my conscience wouldn't allow it. He took my money and gave me two dimes in change. The next corner I got off."

The Australian Secret.
The secret of the democratic efflorescence of Australasia is the same as that of the new vigor shown there by European plants and animals, says Henry D. Lloyd in the Atlantic. The secret is the same as that of the long stay ahead of the mother country taken by New England, with its Puritans and Pilgrims. The wonderful propagative power of democratic ideas in Australasia is a fact of the same order as the miraculous multiplication of the European sweetiebird and rabbits introduced there. The old ideas and institutions, given a new chance in a new country, gain a new vigor. It is in their new world. Hopes and purposes, which had fossilized in the old country, live again. When the holdback of custom, laws, and old families is removed, there is a leap forward as from a leash. What Australasia has been doing is only what England and the older countries have been slowly attempting to do. Paradoxically, too, this renaissance of democracy in Australasia is not the fruit of colonization by religious enthusiasts, or social reformers, or patriots choosing exile, but of colonization by plain, every-day, matter-of-fact Englishmen, thinking only of making a better living.

He Would Taste the Soup.
Numerous complaints had come before a certain public official in regard to the quality of food served to the inmates of one of the public institutions, and he determined to investigate. Making his way to the building just about dinner-time, he encountered two men carrying a huge, steaming boiler. "Put that kettle down!" he ordered brusquely; and the men at once obeyed. "Get me a spoon!" he next commanded. The man that brought the spoon was about to say something, but was ordered to keep silent. "Take off the lid!" was the next command. "I'm going to taste it." The two men, cowed by the official's brusqueness, watched him gulp down a good mouthful. "Do you mean to say that you call this soup?" the official demanded. "Why, it tastes to me more like dirty water."
"So it is, sir," replied one of the men, respectfully. "We were scrubbing the floors."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Phenol, or carbolic acid, discovered by Mitscherlich in 1834, being one of the most powerful antiseptics and disinfectants, purifies the atmosphere from noxious gases and destroys the infectious germs of disease. Its valuable antiseptic properties have been introduced into surgery with great success by the present Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society. From carbolic acid is obtained a valuable series of coloring matters, ranging from a beautiful yellow, i. e., picric acid, to reds, oranges, browns and many other colors.

Dr. R. Hauthal, an Argentine savant, has put forward a startling theory concerning the remains of gigantic sloths, related to the great megalotherium and the mylodon, recently found in Patagonia. In his opinion, these animals, whose race is now extinct, was kept in a domesticated state by the prehistoric inhabitants of Patagonia. A cave at Ultima Esperanza, where many indications of the former presence of the huge sloth have been found, is regarded by Doctor Hauthal as having been used by the ancient Patagonians as a stable for the beasts.

Lake Superior appears to exercise a greater effect upon the annual amount of precipitation of rain and snow near its shores than any other of the great lakes. The average precipitation in a year is about eight inches greater on the southern than on the northern side of Lake Superior. Lakes Erie and Ontario also show more precipitation on their southern than on their northern shores, but the difference is only three inches annually. In the case of Lakes Huron and Michigan, it is the eastern shores as compared with the western which get the largest precipitation, but the difference is not great.

On July 19th last the city of Rome unrolled with the waves of an earthquake for nearly half a minute. The famous monuments of antiquity scattered in and about the city were strongly shaken, but fortunately no serious damage was suffered by them. The great column in the Forum rocked visibly, and a large stone crashed down from the Colosseum. A strange atmospheric effect, which has before been observed during great earthquakes, was very noticeable on this occasion. People who rushed in alarm from their houses were drenched with a torrent of rain that poured from light grey clouds which almost instantaneously gathered in a perfectly clear sky as soon as the earth began to quake.

From London has been reported the possibility of foretelling a rain-storm by photography. The Hertz waves, those bearers of electricity on wireless telegraphs, produce a marked effect on the sensitive photographic plates. F. G. Glen demonstrated in the rooms of the Royal Photographic Company, of London, that these electric waves could be utilized to show the approach of a storm. From experiments it is seen that lightning is not one continuous shaft of light, but is composed of numberless rows of sparks, that follow one another in the same track. This lightning is the cause of electric waves that are spread out from all sides by each spark. If we use a coherer with the same relation to the electrical waves that it has in wireless telegraphy, but of a different shape, and brought before a photographic plate by its arrangement, then the waves of a far distant, approaching storm operate so positively on this film that the impending storm can be foretold with certainty.

Preparing Milk for Shipment.
The destruction by pressure of the bacteria which causes milk to sour promises to revolutionize the shipment and handling of milk. Recently the Government has been applying enormous hydraulic pressure to samples of milk inclosed in collapsible tin tubes, placed in strong hollow steel cylinders, the pressure ranging from 100 pounds to 100 tons per square inch.

It was found that at ordinary temperatures milk subjected to pressures of ten to fifteen tons for as many days was sweet at the end of the test, while at lower pressures the souring was not delayed. Pressures of thirty tons applied for one hour delayed souring for upward of twenty-four hours as compared with check samples. Pressures of seventy to ninety-five tons for several minutes to one hour kept milk sweet from two to seven days. When the temperature of the milk was raised from 140 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, low pressures gave better results than corresponding pressures at ordinary temperatures.

Up to the present time it has been impossible to completely destroy all the bacteria by means of pressure, germ life being particularly tenacious. Germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis and other diseases added to the milk for experimental purposes were not killed by the application of ten to fifteen tons for eight days and upward.

The work, however, gives promise of important results, and enough has already been done to warrant the belief that the shipment of milk under pressure, to keep it sweet, is practicable.—Philadelphia Record.

About New Zealand Women.
A new privilege has recently been accorded to women by the New Zealand railroad companies. A party of women members of the Woman's Political League, of New Zealand, was traveling in company with a Minister of Justice, when the conductor of the train appeared and asked for tickets. Not one of the party was provided. One woman, however, with ready resources, asked:

"What is the use of traveling with a Minister if one cannot enjoy the same privileges as he?"
The employe retired, not knowing just how to reply, and reported the case in full to his chiefs, with the pleasing result that a new regulation has been published by the managers of the road, notifying their employes that hereafter women accompanying a Minister of the Crown shall travel gratuitously.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE POST-GRADUATE GIRL.

Only Two Universities in the United States Now That Will Not Have Her.

It's rather difficult to understand the position of a university that opens its doors to women in post-graduate work in certain departments and keeps them rigidly closed in others. It all depends upon the professor. One may be willing to admit her into his laboratories while another may see nothing but disappointment following in her wake and may absolutely refuse. Then the post-graduate girl can do nothing but obey the mandate that bids her depart.

There are two universities in this country that have never yielded to the persuasive tongue of the ambitious young woman. Princeton will have none of her, and Clark University has drawn its lines against her. But everywhere else the wedge has been entered, and the young women have appeared in numbers that are growing every year. She is hard to equal, the post-graduate girl.

Some of the women's colleges make special provision for her nowadays. Bryn Mawr is really ahead in that work, for she not only gives fellowships, but she is striving to become a university, with post-graduate courses all her own. Vassar grants several fellowships; Mount Holyoke is working for the same end; Smith, so far as is known, pays little attention to the demand. It used to be thought that for advanced work it was necessary to study abroad. But it is rapidly coming to be the fact that the best facilities for post-graduate work may be found in this country. It is fortunate, too, for the young woman who has no more than an A. B. after her name might as well give up, if teaching is her career. She never can rise to the higher positions.

For teachers there is a deal in a degree, and no many of them spend all their spare time working for a few more letters to write after their names, even while they are working for a little more money at the same time. For, though a college girl may be frivolous, the post-graduate student never is. She has settled down to the stern realities of life, so to speak, and she has no time for anything but earnest work. The degree she is after is a definite goal, toward which she travels by the quickest possible road. There is a difference, however, between the man who goes in for post-graduate work and the young woman. Perhaps because it is more difficult to find the woman who is a student and nothing besides, is the reason that the young women post-graduates strike one as being ahead of the young men some ways; they seldom become mere grinds.

The degree of Ph.D. is not commonplace yet. It may be in time, and then the post-graduate girl will need, perhaps, to go in for still more degrees. She spends about three years working for that one degree now, although in some departments in Columbia, for instance, it takes a much longer time. But the simple fact that she has a Ph.D. attached to her name counts for little in comparison with the name of the college from which she obtained it. The more easy they are to get the less they mean, necessarily. Degrees from Chicago, Leland Stanford, Cornell and the University of Michigan rank high, and in all of these women are admitted on an exact equality with men.

Columbia gives fine opportunities for graduate work in the departments that are open, but though there are fellowships no woman ever obtains one.

Some of the young women seem to have an unlimited capacity for work, as in the case of one high school teacher who teaches all day, has a number of private pupils besides, and attends lectures in the evenings. It's a case of working all day and studying at night, and that is what many of the degree-seekers do. As a rule, the professors like to have them in their classes, because they are so thoroughly in earnest.—New York Sun.

Benefactor of Unmusical Children.
Miss Evelyn Ashton Fletcher is not only in this country but in Europe the originator of a system of teaching music which is more like play and less like drudgery to a child, and music without tears is thus possible. The rudiments of this art are taught in a way which is as entertaining as a game.

For example, the mental division of time is taught by a game with blocks, and the intricacies of the scales are also set forth in fascinating fashion. With the notes out of out-of-card-board, five different and amusing games are played. Fourteen different musical games can be played with musical blocks, and each game has an object. It is quite possible, indeed, to play a game of blind-man's-buff, the child catching the note and identifying it after it has been struck on the piano. Notes, musical figures, and expression marks become dolls or soldiers.

Miss Fletcher, after a long course of music study in Germany, took up teaching in this country. She says, "I used to ask myself why, after four or five years of exhaustive labor, a child should know so little about music, and have so little to show for it." It was following out this line of thought which resulted in the method she is now teaching. She has recently returned from a European tour, and since her return she has been made a member of the Incorporated Society of Musicians of London. Miss Fletcher is a Canadian girl, but she makes her home in New York—that is, when she is not in Boston or Chicago, where she conducts classes.—Harper's Bazar.

To Develop a Plump Neck.
To fill the troublesome hollows on each side of the collarbone a system of deep breathing is invaluable. Take a deep breath, hold it as long as possible and then exhale it very slowly. Repeat this ten times. Do this twice a day.

As it is absolutely essential that the muscles should be developed, the following exercises must become a part of one's daily routine.

1. Slowly bend the head forward till the chin touches the neck. Then raise it very gradually.

2. Slowly bend the head backward and raise it again.

3. Bend sideways to right and left. All these movements should be repeated ten or fifteen minutes; and when you have done this you will feel that every muscle in your throat and neck is aching. Then bathe the throat and neck in hot water. Dry thoroughly and rubbing in any good cold cream, well massaging it with the fingers till the skin has absorbed it all and your neck is in a glow. With a soft rag or towel wipe off any cream that may remain. The massaging should be done with a rotary motion.

Now dampen a soft rag or sponge moisten the throat and neck with benzoin and rosewater, which is a skin tonic and helps to close the pores, and so prevents dirt from entering.

In the morning wash with warm water and a good soap or almond meal, rinsing and thoroughly bathing afterward with the very coldest water you can get. It is also well to add lavender water or toilet vinegar to the water.

Then, before finishing dressing, go through the exercise in the same way as you did the previous evening.

Eat plain and nourishing food avoiding pastry, cake and highly seasoned food. Drink plenty of hot water. It clears the blood and improves the complexion.

Make a compact with yourself that you will follow this treatment for six weeks. By this time you will be so pleased with the improvement that you will have no temptation to abandon it.—Chicago Record.

Perils of the Long Skirt.
In the course of a public discussion on women's dress at Berlin the other day, Professor Rubner condemned the long skirt as a frequent cause of accidents and as a promoter of neuralgic pains, which were brought on by constantly holding up the dress. Professor Brockmüller, the artist, while not denying the gracefulness in general of trains, pointed out that in any quick movement the effect was the reverse of graceful, and recommended short dresses, especially at dances.

Mme. Seler advocated the short skirts because it was unworthy of women to yield to a fashion which made the wearer a slave to her garments, and because the short skirts made those who wore them look younger. In the end the meeting resolved by a large majority that long walking-dresses are irreconcilable with the modern requirements of hygiene, liberty of movement and beauty.—London Daily News.

New Colors for Gowns.
The winter season's gowns, especially the dark blues, have mostly a touch of yellow in them, and for this dafoidi would be an exquisite shade. Madame la Mode is showing a strong partiality for brown, such as sunsets and cinnamon, golden brown, nut brown and chestnut; these, together with evening glow, red, brown and copper shades, which are all new colors, are most temptingly produced in this delightful manner.

Blue is greatly in favor—cerulean, sapphire and dark peacock, turquoise and the lightest azure. In the grays, silver gray and smoke are notable. Dove's wing, mouse and seal are quite new, and so is the Nankin blue. Both black and white, together with cream, are well represented, together with anuflower, tangerine and nasturtium, brilliant flame and burbush. The fabric itself is noted for its thickness of pile, and we cannot too cordially recommend it.

Studying Bird Life.
It is quite thefad nowadays to study "bird life." This is one of the after effects, no doubt, of the birdless bonnet movement. The out of door clubs are becoming numerous. The middle of the winter season will be spent in reading up for the spring and autumn practical studies, when the members actually "take to the woods," and study the birds in their native homes.

The method of study is to start early in the morning with an instructor who has become learned in bird lore and can tell all about any twittering little creature that is courageous enough to be observed. The plumage of the bird, its habits, its quality of song, its particular style of nest building and all of its little life are unfolded to the wondering student.—New York Tribune.

Gleanings From the Shops.
New collections of lull-gold buckles in antique designs.
Short black velvet coats, edged with mink and long stoles of lace.
Wide draped belts of stitched cloth with gilt or jeweled clasps attached.
Gold registers and calendars in many new forms, decorated with antique designs.

Long coats of tacked red broad cloth, trimmed with chinchilla and huge out-steeled buttons.
Crepons in evening shades, with exquisitely wrought floral designs in raised effect over the surface.
Long scarfs of crepe de chine or some sheer silk material finished with a frill of rich lace piped with fur.
Black velvet gowns, heavily in crusted with jet, with transparent guimpe and sleeves similarly decorated.

QUEER INDIANA.

Land Devoted to Providing Food and Other Animals for the Indians. At New Harmony, Ind., Herman Euler has built buildings on ten acres of the raising of Angora cats, which raised 3000 cats last year, a ready market for them in a \$25 apiece. This season's crop will be even larger than last year.

One mile from New Harmony, Ind., the owner of a well who emigrated from the Fatherland where the livelihood by raising leeches are very necessary to the profession. He found himself in possession of some swampy land on which he could not raise anything. He at once sent to Germany and prepared his swamp and their reception. He placed moss-covered vats and increased in number very fast. He finds a very strong among the large water firms of Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York and San Francisco. He is with such success that he is increasing his plant.

Near Wabash, Ind., Nat. Co. has sixty acres of land devoted to bits. The farm is a unique Meyer has this season raised a market with 1,000,000 rabbits about one hundred and sixty left for his trade, besides earnings on hand for breeding. The nearly double the product of the meat is delicious and for it is constantly on the market. The pelts or skins find use among furriers and glove makers while the hair is extensive in the manufacture of "jersey." Many of the rabbits are held for pets. The largest number of rabbits go to big wholesale in New York and Baltimore.

There are no less than 6000 skunk farms in Indiana, and in big profits. The skunk raised for their pelts, there ready market at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for the fat, which is "skimmed" and used for medicinal purposes. There are also Indiana rattlesnakes, frogs and water raised in large numbers.

In St. Joseph County, Ind., has a peppermint farm, and many others on the Indiana State line presided over by a Pole. All the farms are successful.

The Four Ugliest Beasts in the World.
There are four beasts in the world that can give long odds to any animal to anything else in the world. One of them is a mink, some-looking animal called a mink. This is so utterly beastly that it would scarcely let a child or nervous person touch it. The ugliness is not of a kind, but of an evil, almost of prey, however hungry, it is. Even a hungry jaguar is in a careful of saking.

Then there is a tree-climber that is as queer a monster as could hope to see. It has a long and long, jointed fingers, and the eye-axe, from its cry, like one of the most appalling of all those strange beasts of nightmares and cannot get up, but, like the sakis, it is in disposition. It lives in South America, a full-grown eye-axe monkey, of jackal, pig and monkey.

Then there is the Tasmanian devil of the antipodes, which is as ugly, it is ugly, and lastly, a species of ground rat called the bushy-tailed woodrat.

Deformed With Speed.
There is a deal of humor away in the carcass of some men who make horse trotting these characters was at the Madison Square Garden sale, described volubly on the one of the horses he had for sale. Of course the trot "record," and this horse did it a fast one, some ten seconds than the records would matter of fact. There was a marvelous lump on one of his marvelous trotter, a lump he passed over unnoticed.

"Hurt received on the way here, I suppose," laughed the party upon whom the dealer was trying to improve advantage of buying the animal. "No; I won't deceive you, the honest horse dealer, knew a man to make no mistake. I'll tell you the truth, lump don't hurt the horse, been there since she was foal, it's a funny lump, for when of training it sort of disappears and when she's right at it shows up again. It's a sort of indicator, you see. I tell you, you don't often see a horse formed with speed, but this 'at is.'—New York Times.

Oldest of Townships.
The oldest township in the world is located right here in the in one of the Rhode Island towns, says a Kalamazoo correspondent of the Cleveland Press. It is Charleston, and is popular as wealthy.

Despite the fact that the are generally well educated law-abiding disposition in the church edifices in the town religious organization of any kind. The inhabitants exchange products for merchandise, and people, but there is not a goods, drug, hardware or sort of mercantile establishment confined.



CHILD'S DAINY FROCK.