The Ancient Creole Averse to Change and Innovations—The Representative of an Era That Is Rapidly Passing Away.

The ancient Creolé abhors change and looks with disfavor upon anything contrary to the usual flow of events or customs for-eign to those of his forefathers. Even in architecture the spirit asserts itself. In the
American portion of New Orleans old landmarks have rapidly disappeared, and on their
sites new and elegant houses with every
modern appurtenance rear their stately
columns, but down in the old French quarter
there is a marked difference. The whole bere is a marked difference. The faubourg, with few exceptions, seems to have reached the point where evolution has ceased. The houses are singularly curious and anguint: the owners look with peculiar pride upon these grim, solenn structures, and cling affectionately to them because of old associations and influences, in their eyes con-siderations of far greater importance than the decrees of modern fashion. In house decorations the distinction appears with greater nicety. Where reparation or renovagreater nicety. Where reparation or renova-tion becomes necessary, while scrupulously particular as to the quality of materials used in embellishing, old tapestry is rehabil-itated, so as to correspond with the ancient models, frescoings are renewed, with a view of preserving as far as possible the original

In consequence of the growing social rela-Orleans, the young Creole, with enthusiastic appreciation of the beautiful and novel, fre quently suggests to paterfamilias the propriety of refurnishing or reconstructing the home in keeping with the sesthetic spirit of his more progressive neighbors; but all such proposals are silenced by a peremptory re-fusal; to tear down those time honored structures, or to allow those respected furnishings to fall under the auctioneer's hammer would be acts of desecration upon which the shades of departed ancestors would rise in judgment.

The Creole gentleman of the old regime is

a representative of an era that is rapidly passing away; a day in which honor was held a thing so dear, so sacred, that the least sarjest was construed into an insulting imputation, for which an immediate apology was demanded, or a confutation at the sword's edge; a day in which the most distinguished courtesy and gallantry was accorded woman; when, as an instance thereof, a gentleman could not, without the greatest breach of politeness, ask of a lady permission to light a cigar in her presence, much less raise his hat to her upon casually meeting in the street, without first throwing away the smoking weed, even though it were a most expensive and fragrant Havana to which a match had but a moment before been applied. He is a true type of the men of the old school, in 'noblesse oblige" was a gentleman's

Monsieur has been an expert duelist in his day, and his reminiscences of the Spanish and Italian fencing schools are very enter-taining. He has also been a patron of the the gun, and knows every turn and twist in the swamps and bayous around New Orleans, has had an intimate acquaintance with the celebrated chasseurs de l'anceine jours, and relates with jest his own experi-ence in search of becasines and canards; he will impress upon you his unerring skill as a telling how on one when several birds hovered in the air, he raised his gun and, bang! "he had seen but three and five came down." Age has not diminished his admiration for the fair sex; he is as courtly a gallant and ready to besto a stately compliment as in the brightest flush of youthful gayety. He is proud of his name, of the positions of trust and honor he or members of his family have held in the community and his mission to foreign courts: but far and above all this is he proud of his French and Spanish origin, and holds as his most precious possession a long, narrow box which contains the decorations and incon testable proofs of his noble ancestry.

No ordinary woman The Creole mother! is she, no vain seeker after fashionable notoriety, no loud advocate of woman's posed rights, no aggressive competitor in the anks and callings of men. She is the queen of home, that is her supreme sphere, her ideal realm, where love is her throne and the attendant ministers purity and truth. In the rearing of her daughters the beauty of her life most asserts itself. From the moment that the duties of matronhood claim her at tention she leaves the gay world, of which she has been such a brilliant ornament, and in the quiet seclusion of her own home devotes berself unreservedly to the training eldest daughter is of an age to enter society for a second time the mother appears upon the social stage. Time has but matured her girlish charms into mellow glow of autumn as the chaperon of er daughter, la belle Creola, with her ayes of gypsy-bright-ness, rich, clear complexion, and face spark-ling with intelligence and vivacity, not once madame deem it prudent to dispense carefully guarded jewel is given to another's keeping at the bridal altar. Then the mother retires to her own fire-ide, not again to figure in the world until a similar occasion requires ft. - Marie L. Points in New Orleans

Better Way to Settle It.

After a few brief but decisive rounds, ac cording to rules governing the "manly art," the vanquished youth brokenly but earnestly said: "The girl's yours, Charlie; I wish you luck. The combatants were members of a Brooklyn club, and the question in dispute will be evident from the utterances of the man who had come out second best. In this era of unbridled lawlessness, when an enraged lover goes gunning for a successful rival, or sends a knife into the latter's vitals, the Brooklyn method seems an infinitely manly and proper plan for settling the it is at least free from the taint of crime, and if the Gordian knots with which Cupid so often enmeshes his victims can be untied with fists used according to proper rules, the art of the puglist can be regarded with less repugnance by masculine adorers in general, —Pittsburg Bulletin, BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

HOMESICK. "Ah me," sighed a disconsolate emigrant down in Pennsylvania, "I wish dot I hat me money enough to take to Germany back at-ready." "And suppose I give you the money," said the kind hearted employer. "By chiminy, I shtart for Kansas dis after-

DUTUFUL SON.

A young man thoughtlessly drew a re-rolver, cocked it and pointed it at his mother. The old lady, with a hollow groan, fell dead at his feet, "Good land, mother," exclaimed the young man, "you make me tired. Get up, this revolver has seven loads in it." The mother sprang lightly to her

"Heaven bless you, my son," she cried, eet. warmly, "I thought it was empty. How could I think so meanly of you, who have ever been thoughtful and considerate."

MAY BE YOU NEVER TRIED THIS.

Middlerib's 7-year-old boy had fallen out

of a spreading chestnut tree and lay stunned, breathless and motionless. In vain the weeping mother and anxious physician strove to bring breath or movement back to the limp and nerveless figure. "Let me try," said the father in broken tones. He bent over the lad with a hair brush. "Keep real still now, Harry, while papa brushes your hair," he said, and in thirty seconds that boy had looked out of every window in the room six times, and once he had looked out of two windows, up the chimney, behind the bureau and under the bed at the same time.

"Where were you last night?" asked Old Hyson with a look over his spactacles that as enough to curdle a young man's blood At the music ball readings, sir," answered Young Hybon, with the painful effort of a man who has written out his impromptu re marks and committed them to inemory "What was the programme?" asked Old Hyson. "An evening with Dickens, sir," replied the youth. "That is," said the old mar you had the dickens of a night. And the sigh with which Young Hyson re drawn meiancholy cadence, like the rush o dry steam from superheated coppers, and blow the morning's mail about the desk like leaves on a prairie. Then he tried to grean, succeeding fairly well, and went home. succeeding fairl Brooklyn Eagle.

Foolish Questions.

Father (whom Bobby has induced to take him)—Now, Bobby, I don't quite understand this. If the man who throws the ball fails to hit the club after three trials, does that put the umpire out!

Bobby—Pa, do you remember why you sent me to bed last night at 7 o'clock? Father—Why, n-no.
Bobby—It was for asking foolish questions

New York Sun.

A Splendid Subject.

Metropolitan Editor-Write an able article arefully reviewing the topography and popalation of Central Africa, the dangers inci-lent to travel from men and beasts, give the line of Stanley's probable march and your conclusions regarding Stanley's prob

Assistant-I don't know anything about it. 'Neither does any one else. It's a splendid subject for fine writing."-Omaha World.

Sprung a Leak.

It was his first visit to the city. stood on the curbstone shaking his sides with aughter he was accosted by one of New

"What's the fun, stranger?"

"Fun! Can't you see it! Just look how that thing (pointing to a watering cart) leaks; why, the blame fool won't nave a drop left when he gets home."—New Haven News.

A Strong Drawing Card.

Luxury Loving Daughter-Oh, mamma, he paper says at Pills, Plaster & Co's drug store they are giving soda water free to all

Practical Mother—How nice that is. Tell your Auntie Sarah and Aunt Jane and grandma and the girls to get their hats on. We'll go around this very morning and get a postage stamp.—Omaha World.

Fine Music.

They were enjoying some West Brighton 'Phat was that song called, Dennis?" she

isked. "Bedad, Mary," replied Dennis, "it's down

on the bill of fare as an aria." "Is that so, Dennis! Faith, ond it was foine

h to be called a front door. York Sun.

Liked Plain Eating "I hear you changed your boarding

"Yes; had to do it. My old place was too

luxurious. A dinner of three courses every day was ruining my digestive apparatus."
"Three courses? What were they?"

"Napkins, ice water and toothpicks,"oston Transcript.

Where the Fault Rested. He—I was so mortified that you should see the fall from my bicycle, Miss Maude, but I can assure you the fault rested entirely on

She-Yes, for a moment, Mr. Geelip, and then the bicycle rested entirely on the fault.

A Man to Be Envied.

Dumley—Who was that gentleman that suched his hat so politely to you just now, Hardcash! Hardcash-My tailor.

Dumley (with an envious sigh)-Ah, it must be a glorious experience to be treated in that way by one's tailor.—The Epoch.

Room at the Top.

Customer (to barber)—I s'pose that in your profession it is rather difficult to achieve great wealth !

Barber-Well, I dunno; it's like allhead work; there's plenty room at the top. Have your head sandpapered, sir !- New York

He Had It Ready.

"Good-by, wifey; if I am detained by business and not able to come home to dinner I'll send you a telegram."
Wife (frigidly)—You needn't take that trouble. Here it is, I took it out of your pocket a while ago. - Texas Siftings.

CREAMENT BUTTER.

HOW DAIRY CO-PERATION SPARES THE FARNER'S WIFE.

The Old Fashioned Way of Making But ter by "Rule of Thirmb"-The Inevit able Evolution - The Creamery Idea Taking Root Everywhere.

it is only a few year since the most soul narrowing and back breaking duties of the farmer's wife were the charming, working and selling of the products of the farmer's tairy Through inferior facilities they were subject to long churning-the butter would not come owing to want of control over the temperature. It was worked in the cellar where the salty ooze made the brick floor damp and disease breding. It was saited by guess work, and the results were often discouraging, especially when it was found by testing that unwelcome flavors had crept in by exposure to the kitchen or other four smells. The butter was sent to market all the same and was bought by the urban bouse keeper to her own disgust and the disrepute of the maker and seller. The scheme of co-operative butter miking, like all innovations. was received with keen opposition and dis like, but it has steadily made its way in popularity not only with butter enters, but

popularity not only with outer caters out especially with the overworked farmers wives and daughters.

It first obtained popularity in the New England states. It was pure co-operation at England states. It was pure co-operation at that stage Half a dozen or more farmer-clubbed their capital built a small outter factory and appointed a competent person to superintend, and announced themselves ready to make the butter and cheese for the entirecommunity It was soon found that the tarmer could make as much or more i ov senting his cream to the creamery than he got by working it into butter by the aid of e supped and sold in the city markets at anch better figures than could be got "in were better satisfied especially the farmer THE INEVITABLE EVOLUTION.

Capital was not long in finding promising employment in erecting and operating cream This brought the inevitable evolution of better business management and better mutual results. A few cardinal rules had to be observed. It was desirable to erect the building for butter and cheese making near a stream of clear, cold running water. of expensence in the management of milk was made superintendent and given a suffi cient staff of assistants. Wagons started from the factory morning and night col lected the cream in cans holding from thre to five gallous each. These cans, on arrival at the creamery, are in summer plunged up to their necks into the clear cool In winter this room is kept at a per fectly uniform temperature by fire be The churning, working, saiting and shaping of the butter are all done under a perfectly aniform system, the same day after day and

The packing and shipping of the butter are s requiring care and skill. ping boxes, even when new, are carefully scalded out and dried before the butter packed in them, and this has to be done more carefully after they have been used. boxes are shipped in express cars and arrive at destination with contents as clean and sweet smelling as when they started butter jobber knows just what he is getting and can buy as well by brand as on judg ment. The consumer purchases with equa-confidence. All is uniformity and business management from first to last. The tarme gets a stipulated price per inch for his crean and generally has monthly settlements are treated alike and have no cause of com

THE PRODUCER'S ADVANTAGES

After the manufacture of butter went argely into the bands of the creamery several advantages to the cream producer were recognized. All the hard and dirty was taken out of the hands of the s of the family The skim milk was found to be useful either to sell as such or the rearing of calves. He was able to gauge the value of his cows as milk produce thus to improve his stock. He could keep a larger stock and so improve the quality of

New England was the birthplace of the creamery idea, but it was not long in taking oot in all other communities of progressive farmers. The cost of such establishments has It requires the milk of about 400 covs to run a small creamery, while the milk of several-thousand cows can be used to ad-vantage in some of the largest. About the largest in the country is at Elgin, Illa paid its patrons over \$200,000 last year, and its product stands at the head of the creame list. There are hundreds of them through New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and more

western states. ond only to the "gilt edged." The latter the product of a few of the notable herds. cattle, whose milk is noted for its richness. The Darlington butter, made from a herd of Jerseys in Chester county, Pa. prings \$1 a pound and unwards the round. The most of it is contracted for by the year. There are a few others of like prominence and repute, but they are simply large establishments whose product is suffi cient to maintain a creamery of their own where all the system and devices of the regu lar creameries are employed with like form results. - New York Graphic

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE."

A Berrien Springs (Mich.) family of four ons live on nineteen cents a week, exclusive of house rent.

A Japanese boy's composition on the whale "The tell of the whale is more, but I do not know fully well to tell." Anthony Parslow, of Albany, N. Y., at

ten feet six inches of corn cakes three inche wide and one inch thick the other day. A Philadelphia man, who was discharged

from his position as street car driver two years ago, borrowed \$10, invested it in a bucket shop, and is now worth \$40,000. The Richmond postmaster locked the offic

cat in the safe over night recently and in the morning she had a brood of kittens, nicely nestled in a \$300 bed made of postag

THE WANDERER.

Love comes back to an empty heart, Or a being clothed in love's sweet guiss; Love bids sorrow and tears depart; The dear old light in the tender eyes Like a swift, bright sunbeam asstens here And warms the life that was gold and dre

The old, old love of the days of yorel Is it the same! Oh: Love, confess, is it not deeper than e'er before. To cheer: to guide and forever bless! Answer me, Love: turn not away; Speak to me; say you have come to stay.

Who can be sure of Love's replies, Hiding behind his myriad masks? Yet to my soul this dear disguise Savors of Heaven; tis all it asks. Swift, sweet tears to the eyelids start; Love comes back to an empty heart. —James Clarence Harvey in Home Journ

MONKEYS IN THE WILDS.

Characteristics of the American Species

Professor Aibert S. Bickmore's morning lecture at the American Museum of Natural History the other day was on "Monkeys of the New World." The word monkey, he said, had been derived from manakin or monakin, and meant "unfortunate fittle fellow." In Bouth America monkeys are to be found on an south of a line between the City of Mexico The American monkeys have a broad nose, and their nostrils turn outward and down ward. A peculiar species was the tete, only 5 inches high, which has two more teeth than any monkey in Africa. Another was the bearded monkey, so named because of a beard which surrounded his face in a fashion made notable by a celebrated journalist, some years deceased. The animal (the monvas very careful of his beard and neve wet it while drinking. He would hollow his band into the form of a cup, dip it into and fill it with water, and then drink from his hand slowly, while with one of his other hands he would carefully press his beard out of the way of contact with any drops of water that might fall.

Another odd species was the white throat monkey, and still another, "Humboldt's" monkey, discovered by that great explorer, and sometimes called the "negro" monkey, because of the curly wool upon its head. Other monkeys had tails so sensitive that when their owners were passing rapidly through the forests, dragging their tails behind them, they could tell instantly when their caudal appendages came into contact with anything good to eat. The same tails were very powerful, and their owners could book them over a limb, and, hanging by that support, go fast asleep. If a monkey were shot when in this position he would not fall; he would simply continue to cling there un-til decomposition set in. The natives shoot monkeys with poisoned arrows, which they blow out of long hollow reeds. When the wounded monkey becomes unconscious from the effects of the poison, the hunter runs up and puts some salt into his mouth, after se curing him, and the salt being an antid for the poison, the hunter gets a live monkey

s good as new.

The lecturer described in detail the species of the South American monkey known as the viers." These monkeys travel in groups and they are very jealous of each other's abilities as howiers. Each group has a cham-pion howler, and when two groups meet one howler from each sits opposite the other, sur-rounded by the rest, and then each tries to outhowl the other the respective groups joining in the chorus. This din can be heard at a listance of from two to three miles, and the terror of a huntsman who goes to sleep in the forest and is suddenly awakened by a group of howlers in the trees above him can be better imagined than described. Monkey better imagined than described. Monkeys ilke bananas better than anything else, although they are fond of green corn and the breadfruit, which grows abundantly in the luxuriant forests of South America.—New York Times.

Street Costumes in Manilla. People arise early in the morning here, etire late at night and do the major portion of their sleeping during the middle of the day when the sun is hot and it is not pleasant to work. Long before daylight the streets are noisy with moving vehicles of all sorts and crowds of bare legged, bare armed natives of all sizes and both sexes, hurry hither and thither on multifarious errand connected with the housekeeping and mer-cantile needs of the day. Their costume consists, solely, as to the men, of a pair of very thin muslin pants rolled up as close to the hips outside the pants; the front is thrown open and the sleeves are rolled up to the shoulders. Occasionally a hat is worn, which is shaped like a wash basin, and is made of finished

The women wear gayly colored calico skirts which reach just below the knees, and a loose jacket of calico or muslin. These articles comprise their entire apparel. In the throng may be seen an occasional Mestizo or native lady, with her long trained and gor geously colored skirt, with black silk or satir pron, worn behind instead of in front, and the pretty waist with flowing lace trimmed sleeves, and rich, fluffy lace handkerchief, in sheeves, and rice, many, which her head, with its wreath of glossy jet which her head, with its wreath of a lily. The black hair, rests like the petal of a lily. The hair of the average Mestizo, or native lady, hair of the average meeting, of her person is the most attractive feature of her person is the most attractive feature of her person It is always as black as night, usually re far below her waist and grows most luxuriantly. She washes it every me st, every other morning, and after the ablution anoints it liberally with cocoanutoil, ablution anoints it liberally with cocoanutou, which is almost as cheap as dirt. You can get half a gallon of it for fifteen cents at retail. Many a native girl trots along the streets in these early morning groups barefooted and barearmed, with about twenty-five cents worth of clothes on her and a me black tresses hanging almost to her heels, that would be considered worth a fortune by an American belle.

A Hint to Teachers,

"Tell you what it is," he remarked to a riend in a confidential way, "the Fourth of uly is a great educator of the people."

"Why sor"
"Because it teaches the young idea how to hoot."-Newman Indepe

An Extensive Collector Constant Reader—There are several large coin collectors in the United States. Jay Gould is probably the largest.—Philadelphia EMPRESS OF GERMANY

TRAINING WHICH HER MOTHER THE BRITISH QUEEN, GAVE

Not a Pavorite with Hismarck for the German Aristocracy-Bet Life Dura Childhood-Introduction of English toms in the Berlin Court

That the English princess who no That the English princes who nose on pies the exalted position of empress of the many, though adored by her subband and is object of the affectionate respect of her last father in law, has never been a favorite where mother in-law, with the great chancies, the unpropressive aristograms of the life. the unprogressive aristocracy of the U-court and government and of the Gpublic-who have juilged of her me public—who have judged of her mainly the opinions they have known to be an tained in regard to her in those say circles—has long been no secret to the have been in a position to see thumsing relative positions of the imperial tami Germany, and to judge by the way in a public opinion is influenced in and a public opinion is influenced in and by the capital in this country as in all others. But the reason of the state of sentiment allows to is not far to seek.

Queen Victoria, sufficiently some of the Queen Victoria, sufficiently nore of the solidity of her grandeur and of that of her family made it a point in the bringing so of the latter, to encourage them to find healthy amusement in 'homely' interes and occupations. The royal childres and occupations. The royal childres and it window their gardens, dairy and kitche, a all of winch they amused themselves at her pleasure, working in their favorus dones as hard, as any other children would are done, deeply interested in digging and plan as hard as any other children would have done, deeply interested in digging and planting, sowing and gathering in making case tarts custards, etc. preparing everything and keeping everything in-order with their with hands, doing everything themselve even to the making of the fire in their kitches even to the making of the fire in their kitches. even to the making of the fire in their kitches and the "cleaning up" and putting away of everything brought into use in their doing. One of their greatest delights was to get the queen and Prince Albert to come to their

the queen and Prince Albert to come to ther quarters to lunch, when everything compo-ing the repaist was of their own providing. The first gathering of the green peas of their gardens was always made a pretent for a gaging their royal parents to come to one of these repasts, every dish of which was always made by the young princes and prince who were very proud of their success on the pleasant occasions, when their flower bets furnished a handsome bouquet for their royal mother and r favorite flower for the paterns

THE FIRST LETTERS HOME

The first letters from "Vic" to her family, after her marriage all contained inquiris about her garden and its various plants and thowers, among which was a beautiful re-ingsh of her own planting and training, and in which she took especial interest, and see concerning the opening of its buds was contantly asked for by the future queen of

The latter, soon after bee establis Herlin, was found by some of the suffest of the court ladies one day when they came to pay their respects to the crows praces singaged in putting up some window drape-ies in one of her drawing rooms. The borne excited in the minds of the visits by nonan abasement of the royal dignity on the part of their future queet may be more really imagined than described, as also the signatum of their royal mistres on learning from the ladier the unprecedented demo-

racy of her son's bride! To all the remonstrances addr from time to time, on the score of her how in the department of royal dignity-from which everything like the ordinary use of feet and fingers was banished as de feet and lingers was banished as derogany from the rules of divine order—the group princess always replied: "Mamma does at r "Mamma approves of it." and this just r "Mamma approves of it;" and this justification was invariably regarded, by Germa prejudice and jealousy, as an aggravator of the offense. Thus the young crown prince roused a wast amount of local anger by is string on the wearing of cape by the mail servants employed in her palace. Germa ciris have generally the "heads of bain" are proud of them, and consider caps, as so maid servants in England, to be an or and servants in England, to be an outre-ind an abomination, and the women in the arincess' establishment unanimously refused to obey the order. But the princes, or earning this refusal, informed the boushood hat she was quite determined. hat she was quite determined on ca

FOUR. MUST PUT ON CAPS

All the maid wear capa," said the princesa, "and all then who wish to remain in mine must wear then Those who will not submit to this rais on quit my service. Those who deare to remain that the part of the rais of the submit to the rais on the submit to the rais of the submit to remain the submit to the must put on capr at once." When it ound that the princess' mind was mad in the subject little white caps like m the subject little white caps in worn by servants in England, were idopted, but the general public reasonposing of these caps as a piece of English" tyranny
The princess, after her marriags, to ontinued to take oatmea! porridge of her own morning meal, but always.

served at ber family breakfast regular item of that repast. A c n little wooden bowls most to and flanked with tiny jugs of was placed beside each plate, and be confidentially and smilingly by guests bonored by admi cy of this family was always on those who had disposed of the the most apparent i That the practical familiarity

terests of ordinary life, so widely by Queen Victoria in the traini children, has effectually preserve man empress from the special royal isolation, is abundantly sy er active patronage of enterprenevolence; that it has proved well known to all who have had an aity of looking more nearly behin-Berlin Cor. New York Graphic

Didn't Like to Say It. A Texas paper says: "There is a provide outling partizanship in the blind great htne res, h nches so: 10-Ge ligh

ousness of a promiscuous multies, held to party allegiance by mere inest of habit and mechanical cohesion." have often wondered if something of the kind hadn't affected the weather last. but we didn't exactly like to say so.