FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Topics and Current Gossip.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.) HOW TO DRESS A TURKEY.

adjoining stable or shed, put the no draughts my occur. turkey's legs into the noose, and with a small pointed knife stick the bird as near the head as possible. As soon as the bird is dead, strip off the feathers, pinfeathers and all. Cut the neck off as near the head as possible, remove the wings and draw the entrails, before taking the bird down. The turkey is hung up alive, and taken down ready for market. Lay the bird on his breast or side, upon a clean board to cool. Turkeys should be carefully handled in dressing, to avoid breaking the skin, for it rubs off very easily when they are warm. Remove all the pinfeathers and pack the birds when sent to market, in clean straw, so that there will be no marks of blood upon them. Handsome, clean dressing will add a cent a pound, and often more, to the market price of all kinds of poultry.

more frequently made at our fairs. Thou- commencement of the test, she would be sands of breeding stallions are never broken to harness, and if so, are never taught to handle themselves properly with a heavy load. A spirited horse out of the harness does not always mean one that will stand the test of hard work. Breeders of draft horses very generally make their selections entirely by sight, and not from results of trials of strength and endurance. It is our belief that much more stress should be put on the action of the animal when at work; and any system of testing the horse in the harness, with a heavy load, will lead to an improvement in draft milk, being so unusual as to draw the horses. HORSEBACK BIDING.

FAIR TESTS FOR DRAFT HORSES.

was quite sure to be found in the farmer's intervening test for butter commenced with barn, as one of the necessary articles of November 10th, 1879, and ended with the farm-but now it is too much put one October 15th, 1880 (period, eleven months, side for the harness and buggy. At this six days), at which time she became dry: season of the year, when the roads are bad, the saddle should be more generally used, on the ground of both economy and comfort. Boys, and girls too, should learn the art of horseback riding; as far as possible, every farmer should have a horse suited to the saddle.

HINTS FOR FARM WORK.

(From the American Agriculturist for November.) Young stock need not be housed until real cold weather sets in, but they should have a warm shed to lie in at night, and be kept in first-rate condition through this month with turnips, fed tops and all.

Sheep bear more exposure than any other of our domestic animals (not even excepting horses, not worked) that is, exposure to the weather, but not without shelter from storms. The ewes ought to be in lamb by like the same results. In winter she had experience for the next few days will be this time, and must be kept doing well. Half a pint of corn a day each will go far pail of gruel of bran and oatmeal thin the gallows on that dread Friday. There towards keeping them in good condition. Weed out all those which show signs of weakness, have poor teeth, etc., and fatten said to have been slight and was given is indeed a hard case. them if you can.

than late. As soon as cold weather comes on, pigs will gain very little, if any, and often lose during cold storms. Therefore, the grain ceased to tend to fat to the same handsomely dressed lady passed. crowd them if not fat enough to kill. Feed extent, and she was fed three quarts of corn- "You may not believe me," said a man occasionally pulverized charcoal, to keep meal daily in two feeds. In hot weather named Spriggins, "but I have had my arm their digestive functions in tone; keep she was stabled from the midday sun, and around that lady." them clean and warm and coax them to fed green corn fodder while up, with the eat every ounce possible. Poultry need to be treated much in the

same way. That is, fattened and killed early, if intended for market. Though MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER prices usually go up steadily after the 1st of January, yet the additional cost of fattening in December, or of holding poultry after it is fat, is but rarely paid for by the higher price. Warm quarters are essential to winter laying.

WHAT I PEED MY HENS.

that I feed them is corn and wheat, and ing into the street. From the opposite two quarts of thick milk and black pepper | window the neighbors shouted to her to -about one cent worth of pepper to a go back into the house; while two quart twice a week; besides that, I give constables, who had been summoned rush them in is fifteen feet square, and a light, house. She had a cord round her neck and follows: January, 108; February, 258; children were meanwhile conveyed to the 333; July, 308; August, 287; September, by Dr. Johnstone, who found that the 280; total, 2,654. The first six months I eldest, a girl named Janet, about 5 years had twenty-five hens, the next three of age, had sustained a fracture of the months I had twenty-four. I am responsi- skull, while the youngest, a boy of 2 years, ble for this statement, which is strictly named David, was much bruised correct.

LIQUID MANURE.

know whether it would profit a farmer to apply liquid manure to land, and the quan. | the afternoon. The mother, who is about tity to the acre." Liquid manure is the 40 years of age, was taken to the police "double-distilled extract of fertility"distilled, so to speak, in the animal economy. There is not a plant on the farm which will not be grateful for it, but it must not be too strong. Whether you can apply it with profit is another question. Probably you could with proper appliances, especially a good sprinkling cart. The quantity to be applied to the acre is hard to measure. Experience will indicate the strength desirable and it will be found most beneficial upon grass and grain crops, frequently applied while they can be gone upon without detriment.

by removing the droppings several times a Nelson Shipley, of the same township. man of 18, was a student at St. Basil's poses; and it is most important that, if the is beautiful." day, and sprinkling very slightly the floor of the stable with kerosene. I have a tin ston penitentiary

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pierced a small hole; through this I drop the kerosene. A pint will last over a week and seems to be quite objectionable to flies of all kinds.

DRAUGHTS OF COLD AIR IN THE STABLE. Horses are quite sensitive to chilling draughts of air blowing upon them, and There is much practical wisdom among especially upon their heads; hence, in the the poultry men that does not get into the construction of stables this should be borne papers or books. A turkey raiser who in mind. Many stables have the horses prides himself on sending to market the face an alley, along the sides of which are handsomest lot of turkeys in his town, for doors, or a large space is left entirely open; the Christmas market, tells us how he in such cases, whenever the rear stable dresses his birds. The turkeys are fed as door and the one leading out of the alley usual the night before butchering, and in | are open, the horses stand in a chilling the morning are driven in upon the barn | draught, from which they cannot escape. floor, as soon as they come from the roost, Horses, like many people, can stand much and are made secure. Their crops are wind in an open field, but will catch cold empty, and they can be caught as they while in a draught only a short time. With are wanted. Make a slip noose of proper ventilation, the doors of the stable strong cord for each turkey, in an should be kept closed in cold weather, that

A VALUABLE COW-HER REMARKABLE YIELD. Mr. A. B. Darling, farming near Ramsey, N. J., has a remarkable cow. The season's test of this remarkable butter cow, which has been in progress for nearly a year, terminated with her milk of October 15th, at which time she became practically dry, and on November 4th she dropped a calf. It has been foreseen for sometime by fanciers of the Jersey and of butter stock in general that her test for the year was likely to surpass any previous one, the highest instance heretofore known being that of the cow Jersey Belle, of Scituate, 7,828, owned by Mr. C. O. Ellms, of Scituate, Mass., that made 705 lbs. of butter in a year. The accompanying table, compiled from the records kept at Darlington Farm, shows the footings for each month and a total result for Eurotas of 778 lbs. 1 oz. of butter for the year. No account was entitled to the additional time had the trial commenced five days earlier. The texture and flavor of the butter is very fine, its color is good in summer, but lighter than that of many Jersey cows during the winter months. A notable feature of the following statement is the richness of the milk in eream, the ratio being but 9 67-100 lbs. (less than five quarts) of milk to the pound of butter. The cow is of striking appearance, the development of udder, milk veins, and all the essential apparatus for the assimilation of food and its conversion into attention of the most ordinary observer. She dropped calf October 31st, 1879, and Fifty or a hundred years ago the saddle calved again November 4th, 1880. The

DESCRIPTION OF STREET				20000
Salver Sole		Weight	Weight of butter. Lbs. Oz.	
Month. 1879.	No. of days.	of milk.		
November	21	451	40	1
December 1880.	31	755	74	00
	31	746	79	0
February	29	6671	77	ĩ
March	31	6534	75	6
April:	30	602	68	11
May	31	7701	87	ii
June	30	837	88	6
July	31	7604	80	5
	31	704	66	7
Sentember	90	4541		
October.	30		32	.5
October	15	123	8	10
Total.	1- 241		-	=
	ls 341	7,525	774	00
The com	was of course	liboually.	bont .	4

The cow was of course liberally kept, yet | body. He looks innocent like, don't he? the secret of the great yield is clearly in And the tears trickled down his cheek the blood, for no ordinary cow, however The poor fellow is suffering greatly, and if fed, can be made to accomplish anything the truth were known the agony he will all the hay she wanted and in addition a greater than if he himself were to mount enough to drink, three times a day. The can be no farewells between them. The amount of feed contained in this slop is walls of two prisons keep them apart. rather to induce her to drink freely, than Pigs.—It is much better to kill early to nourish, as grain was found to increase her rapidly in flesh. When grass came, however, to stimulate the lacteal organs, ing on a street corner, talking, when choicest of the pasture while turned out.

A Terrible Tragedy in Scotland.

A widow named Smith or Brown, residing in Clyde street, Glasgow, is in custody on a charge of murdering two of her children on Saturday morning, the 30th ult., by throwing them from a window into the street, a depth of forty or fifty feet. I saw in a late local in your paper that The sensation created in the neighborhood you wish me to inform your readers how I by the occurrence was intensified by the The lady is nothing to me, judge, but my feed my hens. I will gladly do so. I have woman immediately afterwards passing twenty-five hens; they are a mixed stock, through the window and standing on the but I prefer white Leghorns, and the food sill, apparently with the intention of jumpthem the offal from the table and grass. ed up the stairs, and with the aid of some In the winter I warm the corn and give women who resided in the tenement sucthem water to drink. The lot that I keep | ceeded in inducing her to re-enter the warm pen. The number of eggs laid is as | was endeavoring to choke herself. The March, 306; April, 364; May, 401; June, western police office, where they were seen and injured internally. They were both sent to the Western Infirmary and attend-"A Subscriber" writes: "Please let me ed to, but the girl only survived a few minutes after admission, and the boy died in office, where she was examined by Dr. Johnstone. The doctor found that she was laboring under strong excitement, the result, it is supposed, of drinking. She is a woman who bears a bad reputation in the locality, and is well known to the police. Her husband died about six months ago.

HORSE THIEF SENT DOWN FOR FIVE YEARS -At a session of the County Judge's Criminal Court held before His Honor Judge Little Rock Gazette. Hughes at the court house, St. Thomas, on Wednesday, Wm. McLeod, of Bayham, was arraigned on a charge of stealinga Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, was buried ger. It should be an invariable rule to obhorse, saddle and bridle from Patrick Mc- yesterday from his father's residence. The I manage to keep flies out of my stable Farlane, of Maidstone, and a buggy from deceased, John P. Boyle, a promising young

FATHER AND SON.

Both Convicted Murderers—One in a Connecticut Prison and the Other to be Hanged at Elmira.

(Hartford Times.)

In the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield a man by the name of Stephen Abbott is serving out a life sentence for the crime of murder, and in the jail at Elmira, N. Y., he has a son who is to be hanged for a like crime on Friday of next week. It is a case almost without a parallel. The father, 60 years of age, in prison for a murder committed twelve years ago, and the son, only 19 years old, facing the gallows for taking a human life a few months since. In some respects the cases are similar. Both claim to have committed the deed in self-defence. On the 15th of January next

THE ELDER ABBOTT

will have been in the Connecticut prison overload it. As soon as the fire is started twelve years. The story of his crime in in the kitchen, empty what water may have brief as related by himself is as follows: He was on terms of intimacy with a man and fill with fresh water, place it over the by the name of Apollos Bronson, of West Haven, in this state, and at the time of the killing Abbott was at work for the former, and we infer that the pair had been drinking freely for two or three days. One morning at about 6 o'clock Abbott says Bronson woke up cross and they had some words. Bronson in a fit of anger reached feeding hall stoves be very particular not for an axe that stood close by, and a tussle to have any paper or chips of wood mixed ensued between them for its possession. Abbott finally wrenched it from him, and ing and generate carbonic acid gas, which Bronson snatched a piece of board and is neither pleasant nor wholesome. struck Abbott on the head with it. Abbott retaliated by tapping Bronson on the head with the back of the axe, the blow bringing him to his knees. Then Bronson tried to throw Abbott, and the latter gave him a A horse should be at his best when in kept of the milk and butter made during he was in for it finished the job with one or dresses, the demi-monde style of hair not for the family; but that is an error. second blow with the axe, and seeing that the harness; it is there that he does the the first ten days of her milking period, two blows more. Abbott says: "I then dressing will go out. The ladies at Ver- The artistic arrangement of the table furgreater part of his work, and it is of prime and, as her last calf was dropped a few raised his head and exclaimed, 'My God, sailles in Moliere's time wore falling curls inture; the skill that avoids crowding have I killed you?' He made no answer. I then laid him back on the ground, and started to give myself up. If I had done so it might have turned out different, as I could have shown the marks where he struck me a heavy blow with the board. But the devil was at my elbow, whispering, 'hide him under the barn floor.' I did so,

and here I am." next week was committed at the Elmira with her classic slenderness." reformatory, and the victim was a fellowprisoner at the same institution. These two had an altercation and the hot-headed boy Abbott, who doubtless' inherited his father's quick temper, threw a missile at the other, which inflicted a fatal wound, for which he is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Since his conviction he has written a number of affectionate letters to his father, and also sent him his photograph. The old man has framed the picture in a clumsy way with his own hands, and takes pleasure in showing it. He says, as he holds

up the picture with the tears gathering in his eyes, "Look at him. He's nothing bu a mere boy. He didn't mean to kill any

He Put His ArmiAround Her.

The other day several men were stand

"You are a vile slanderer, sir," exclaimed young Mr. Paperage, and, drawing off he struck Mr. Spriggins a heavy blow bestantly arrested, and when Mr. Spriggins policeman caught up with her and rejust convened in afternoon session.

"Judge," said Paperage, "while several acquaintances and myself were standing on the street talking, this lady passed. Then | back of the stove. All that is good in the this man," pointing to Spriggins, "remark. | tea will gradually be extracted from it. ed that he had put his arm around her. mother was a lady, and my sisters are ladies, and I have always made it a point to chastise a man when he speaks ill of a

"Mr. Spriggins," remarked the judge did you say that you had put your arm around the lady?"

" Yes, sir." "Then the gentleman did right in strik ing you. Ladies are not safe in Little Rock so long as such ruffians are allowed to insult them."

"Judge, allow the lady to speak," re quested Spriggins. "Certainly. You will please make your statement. " I didn't hear the man when he said

that he had put his arm around me, and as I passed on I do not know what occur-"Excuse me for being blunt, but—but—" " Do you mean to ask if the man ever

"Then, I must say that he has." For a few moments there was a deep silence, only disturbed by a boy whe picked at the plastering with a horseshoe

put his arm around me?"

"What right had he to put his arm around you?" stammered the judge. " Because," answered the woman, " he

is my husband." When the court adjourned, the mer took beer, and "the court adjourned."

The fifth and last son of Mr. Patrick

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

What May be Profitably Discussed Around the Home Circle.

(Compiled by Aunt Kate.)

SOMETHING ABOUT STOVES.

The season when stoves are required having now arrived, a few remarks in reference to them will not be out of place. In starting a coal fire be sure to clean all the ashes out of the grate. If you have hard wood with a little soft wood to start it, you had better use no paper, for it chokes the draft. Light your wood and when it is going well put on the coal. Be sure your coal is clean, and put on only a little; when that is quite red add more. But, the secret of keeping your fire good all day is not to been left in the kettle from the day before warmest part of the stove until it boils, and then remove it farther back. Shut up the front and back drafts so as to get the good of it. Watch your fire from time to time, it will no more take care of itself than a baby will. Before adding more coal clear the ashes away from the grate. In selfwith the coal, for they heat without burn-

HOW THE PASHIONS CHANGE.

Thin women will have a hard time of it under the forthcoming change in fashions. ever competent help she may have, she One who was at the grand festival at the always slips out to give the "last touches" Theatre Francais and noted the fashions, to the table before the family or the guests at the side, and chignons on the nape of dishes together, or leaving spaces too bare; the neck, and a very thin curled fringe the forethought that looks out for flowers where the scalp meets the forehead. Mdme. for the dinner table, though the centre Jouassin's Maintenon coiffure is quite the table go bare; the quick eye which sees thing for a dowager. It is a little stiff, but that everything is in its place-these supstately, and covers over the miserable plement the fare wonderfully. Promptness effects of Time acting in conjunction with in each member of the family is another feminine sensibility. In a dry climate it essential. It demoralizes the group to have might be worn out of doors. Those erect stragglers dropping in all the way through " quills " of old lace which betrayed the the meal, and gives a restaurant air-a sug-When the father was convicted he left secret ambition of Mdme. De Maintenon to gestion of mere "feeding"—to the family an innocent little boy, only 7 years of age, don a crown, had the advantage of not meal, which it should never have. to be buffeted about by the waves of for- wearing the head that wore them. "If we tune-not old enough to realize the terrible get back to the Sevigne, the Montespan and fate which had befallen his father. If a the Anne of Austria dresses, bad luck for Western Opinion on the Wages Question. kind hand had been stretched out to him the thin women. They were devised for the little fellow might have been saved. full form and rich busts. When Sarah But as it was, he went to the bad, and Bernhardt comes back from America the brought up in prison when yet a boy. The | winding-sheet style will be quite out, and crime for which the boy is to be hanged the style that is coming in will ill-accord

THE MAKING OF DOUGHNUTS. cakes at a time; watch them closely and tariff duty on mechanics." turn them over without piercing the cake with the fork or whatever you use to turn them with.

THE ART OF MAKING TEA.

ONE WAY OF SAVING MONEY.

the bag being of silk or merino, and the top finished with a croched scallop; or they may be made of Java canvass, with a wire around the top to keep it in shape.

RED-ROOM WATER-BOTTLES.

A point in household sanitation which | coffin?" commonly receives little attention, yet is of great importance, says the Lancet, is the supply of water to bed-room water-bottles. Ostensibly for use in cleansing teeth, the water placed in these bottles is almost constantly used for drinking, and yet its purity rarely has the attention which is given to the water placed on the tables. The bedroom water-bottle is usually filled by the water-jugs, in most cases from an upstairs | not be without it." cistern, which supplies the water-closet and the overflow pipe from which not rarely hardt, totally at variance with accepted passes into the drain. Even in well-ordered | ideas?" houses this practice is too often resorted to, in lodging-houses almost invariably. It me constantly of the end of all things. It is a practice fraught with the highest dan- reminds me of death." serve the same precautions regarding the purity of water which is occasionally drunk as of that which is only for drinking pur- a low and thrilling voice, "I think death only filtered water should be placed in these lady, he quickly changed the subject .- N.

filled with water taken from a cistern which supplies a water-closet.

NURSING BABIES.

Women who are nursing babies should never drink tea. That tea-drinking is one great cause of nervousness among our women I believe every thinking man and woman will agree. Oatmeal, Indian meal, gruel, and cocoa or chocolate are the beverages to be partaken of by women who nurse their babies. These ensure quality as well as quantity, and made of good rich milk can be freely partaken of. There is no need of an ordinarily healthy woman growing thin because she is nursing. Then, again, infants should be held as little as possible, and trotted and rocked never. Use your baby at once to the bed or crib, and insist, whatever your nurse may say to the contrary, upon its sleeping alone. Then feed your baby regularly, and disabuse your mind of the impression that it is hungry every time it makes a noise. No woman should nurse her infant oftener than twice in the night, and at six months this should be stopped entirely, in order to guard the mother against the exhaustion which follows inevitably upon the keeping up of this unnatural night drag. Once in two or three hours during the day is also quite often enough. Bear in mind also that your baby wants, and must have, cold water to drink daily. Begin first, and immediately. with a teaspoonful, allowing the child to be its own judge as to the quantity. HOW TO ENJOY A MEAL.

and served, in the first place. We always mark the good housekeeper up a notch or two in our estimation if we see that, how-

Have it daintily and tastefully arranged

The Chicago Times has the following: 'To say that protection makes high wages is to put the cart before the horse. Wages are not high because of protection; but protection is demanded because the natural rate of wages in this new country, abounding in undeveloped resources, is high. We suppose there are people who will Manufacturers have to pay the natural eat doughnuts even though they are not rate, and they never pay more because proprepared to die, have families to support, tection enables them to make large profits. and have no business to trifle with their They never call their hands together health. But for the benefit of such obstilat the end of the year and share nates we commend the following receipt profits with them. No matter how high from the " Household " column in the New | their profits, they are always willing to hire York Evening Post: Take one cup of men at the lowest wages, and they never sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon- offer an advance unless they think it necesful of soda or saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of sary in order to keep their hands and avoid cream of tartar, two eggs, three tablespoon- loss by the interruption of their business. fuls of lard; flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg; Wages would be quite as high if there were a half-teaspoonful of ginger may be added, no such thing as tariff protection in the if desired. Beat the sugar and lard together | country; that is to say, actual wages would till light, then add the well-beaten eggs, be as high. Nominal wages, or the number mix the dough as soft as you can, and then of dollars and cents paid, might be someroll it out nicely ; put in a little flour at a what less. But if so, the dollars and cents time till the dough is stiff enough. Have would buy enough more cheap goods to the lard in which the cakes are to be fried make up the difference. The American very hot. It is taken for granted that the farmer is not a pauper laborer, although he lard is as clear and sweet as you can get. has to compete unaided against the whole Before putting any of the cakes into it take | world. The mechanical laborer would not a bit of the dough and drop in to test its be a pauper laborer if he were under the heat; if it rises to the top instantly the same necessity; in fact he is not now lard is hot enough. Then put in a few of exempt from that necessity. There is no

How to Drop Money at Church.

We are frequently asked regarding the Nothing is more easily made than good best manner of dropping money into the tea and yet how seldom away from home contribution box at church, and, after caredoes one enjoy fragrant tea. The first fully considering the subject, we suggest thing that is needed is a clean teapot; it is the following rules: First, if you feel paruseless to try to make good tea in a musty | ticularly mean and have only a penny to tween the eyes. Both parties were in. pot, or one in which the leaves have been bestow, you must keep it well covered in allowed to remain all night. The water your hand, and when the box is under your requested that the lady be summoned, a should be boiling, but the tea itself should mose, you must, with a quick, nervous monever be boiled. I wish these words could | tion, let your mite fall so that it will escape quested her presence in court, which had be painted on the wall of every hotel and observation; second, if you have a quarter restaurant in the United States. After or any other silver coin of a considerable boiling water has been poured over the tea, size to give, you may hold it in plain sight set the teapot on an extra griddle on the between your thumb and forefinger, and when you deposit it you must let it drop from a comparatively lofty elevation, so that it may make a musical jingle when it reaches its destination; thirdly, if you It is a good plan to have pretty scrap- contemplate offering a bill, you must not bags in sitting-room, dining-room and bed- take the money out of your vest-pocket unroom; they may be ornamental, and are til the happy time comes when your neighcertainly very useful. Since trying this I bors can best see your unparalleled generohave saved paper rags enough to buy all sity. The moment when the collector apthe tinware needed in the house, and have pears at the pew door is the one when you occasionally bought a broom also. Every must fumble for your money, and then bit of cloth, every postal card and circular | having methodically unfolded the bill, and that would otherwise have been put into put on your eyeglasses to ascertain its dethe stove as not being worth the trouble of | nomination, you may slowly place it in the a walk to the regular rag bag, finds its way top of the box. These three rules, we beinto the little scrap bag. Pretty bags are lieve, will be sufficient for all ordinary purmade of perforated paper, with a simple poses. N. B.-A button should always be vine worked around the top, the bottom of placed in a blank envelope. - Boston Courier.

Sara's Coffin and Skeleton.

"We in America have heard of Mile. Bernhardt and her eccentricities, so pardon the question, Do you really possess a

"Why, of course," exclaimed the actress. "I have it in my home. Why not? I shall sleep in it sometime."

"It is said that you have slept in it?" "That is newspaper gossip. No such thing ever occurred." "And you really possess a skeleton?"

The lady laughed merrily as she replied: "A skeleton! Yes, I have one, and it is housemaid from the same source as the always hanging in my bed-room. I would

"That is a strange taste, Mile. Bern-

"Why should I not have it? It reminds

"Death and beauty are not supposed to

be companions? "No? Why," said Mlle. Bernhardt, in

As the reporter differed with the fair Y. Star, interview with Bernhardt.