WOULD TAKE HIS PLACE

Young Woman Who Wanted Secretary Alger to Let Her Relieve Her Sick Soldier Lover.

Secretary Alger recently received a movel letter from a Pennsylvania girl which rather startled him and stamped the young woman as a hereine of the highest type. She has a sweetheart who is a member of the Tenth Pennsylwania infantry, now on duty in the Philippines. He was desperately ill and homesick and had written his family asking them to secure his discharge. The young woman assumed the task and wrote Secretary Alger a letter in which she made three propositions. The first was a commonplace one, which simply asked that the sick soldier be discharged and sent home.

The second was one which made the secretary's heart swell in admiration of the girl's courage. This was a proposal that if the soldier could not be spared she should be permitted to take his place in the regiment. She told Gen. Alger she was a strong, healthy and robust girl, fully competent to perform all the duties of a soldier, and would be of infinitely more service to the government than the man confined in a hospital. She then begged the secretary to let her go to the Philippine ishands to nurse her lover if neither of the propositions were acceptable to,

Secretary Alger did not lose any time in acting in the matter, and immediateby telegraphed Gen. Otis to discharge the soldier and send him home on the first transport leaving for this country. . He then wrote the young woman a letfor telling her what had been done, and complimented her for the noblity of the merifice she was willing to make to re-Heve the sufferings of one of Uncle Sam's soldier boys.

INDIANS SELECT A CHIEF.

Pottawatemies Pick an Henerary Successor to the Dead Pokagon-Tradition of Tribe Observed.

* About 100 of the Pottawatomie-Pokagon band of Michigan and northern Indiana held a council two miles north ed Hartford, Mich., under, the old council tree, nearby the residence of Indian Mexis. The tree is a large maple, the branches of which spread ever a circle of 200 feet. It was the first grand council held by the tribe since the death of their chief, Simon Poka-

It was proposed that one of the oldest Indians of the band should be chosen bonorary chief, and inasmuch as different candidates would be presented that they should be voted for by bailot. Then middle-aged Indian arose and said:

"Although we are civilized, we are. so far as the object of the meeting is concerned, Indians still, and I propose we vote according to our ancient custom.

This was finally agreed to. Two veterans were selected to run for honorary chiefs. The chairman instructed one of them to take his position on the east side of the old council tree and the other on the west side. Then a request was made that the members of the council should form in line around the man they desired to elect. John Mix, a Pokagon, was declared the choice of the council, and was hailed by some of the young men as "our old war chief."

TO STUDY HYBRID WHEAT.

Prof. Webber Will Pay a Visit to Exrope for This Pur-**204**e.

Prof. H. J. Webber, of the division of egetable physiology, department of agriculture, has sailed for Europe to attend a meeting of hybridists in London, held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural society. While abroad Prof. Webber will visit the most learned and successful hybridists of France and England. In the latter country there has been produced a varicty of hybrid wheat which is said to be of immense value.

Garton Bros. have for ten or fifteen years been experimenting in wheat, with the intent of producing a hardier and more fruitful variety than any yet known. They contend that they have produced a variety which will yield twice as much as any variety known, and which will be much more successful in resisting the rust. They have undertaken to sell it to the English, Austrian, and American governments, but all thought that the price was too high. An agent was sent from the United States to examine this wheat, and reported the results to be even more wonserful than he had been led to expect. If the government purchases the origimal seed, it will do so simply to distribute it among the farmers.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

The Fine Steamer Paris to Be Left to Her Fate on the Manacle Rocks.

Second Vice President James A. Wright, of the International Navigation company, says that the owners have given up the Paris, now on the Manacle rocks off Cornwall. "No arrangements whatever for supplying the place of the Paris have been made." said Mr. Wright. Johnson and Higgina, the adjusters who are handling the insurance on the Paris and its freight, said that the ship was insured for \$1,-600,000 in between 30 and 40 different companies. Of this number 15 are New Work companies. The insurance on the cargo of the Paris amounts to \$242,000. Only \$25,000 or \$20,000 in cargo still remains in the Paris. It cost \$2,400,000, it is said, to build the Paris.

Liquor in St. Petersburg. There are 5,000 licensed liquor shops in St. Petersburg, against 25,000 a few years ago, and under the law a person err obtain but one drink of liquor in

ore tavern.

TO BE FINE SHIPS.

Six New Cruisers to Be Added to American Navy.

They Will Constitute a Distinctly New Type of War Vessel-Utility for Offensive Purposes Is the Leading Characteristic.

Agreement has finally been reached after several months of discussion by the naval construction board on the details of the six fine cruisers, the Denver. the Des Moines, the Chattanooga and the Galveston, the Tacoma and the Cleveland, authorized by congress on March 3.

The approved designs contemplate greatly improved vessels of the Raleigh type, heavier in armament and protection, with much wider radius of action, at a sacrifice of two knots' speed, but with added comfort for the men and comparative independence of dry docks. Their displacement is almost the same as that of the Atlanta class, but they are to have the great advantages over those pioneers of the new navy of higher free board and twin screws. Compared with them, they show the marked evolution in warship designing which has taken place in 15 years, and with the increased use of electricity for auxiliaries, the sheathing of the submerged hull, the substitution of highpressure water tube boilers and the absence of combustible materials of construction, the new cruisers constitute a distinctly new type in the American navy, and one that is not surpassed in any ship so far designed abroad.

Utility for offensive purposes is the characteristic of the Denver class, that object having been kept sharply in view in the design as superior to all other desirable qualifications. The luxurious officers' quarters of early American naval vessels which have astonished foreign officers will be conspicuous by their absence.

One of the most remarkable features of the new design is the large displacement adopted, congress having allowed only for vessels of the Detroit class. The board has added fully 900 tons and thereby taken the vessels out of the category of gunboats and made them full-fledged sea-going fighting ships.

The battery of these ships shows what faith the experts have in the fiveinch caliber of 50 calibers in length, burning smokeless powder. Two of these guns will be mounted on the upper deck, one forward and the other aft, having ranges in all directions. The others will be distributed four on each side of the deck below. The entire battery, with the six and two-pounders and machine guns, will weigh 98 tons. and the magazines will be supplied with 153 tons of ammunition, a larger quantity in proportion to the size of the ship than has ever been provided heretofore. In addition there will be three tons of small arms, including 140 rifles and 80 revolvers.

MUST FIND OUTSIDE MARKET.

Future of German Beet Sugar Industry Depends Upon Large

A report of interest to beet sugar growers has been received by the state department from Consul Henry Diederich at Magdeburg. It is a collection of the most reliable statistics obtainable since 1877. It is almost entirely composed of tables showing the development of the industry in Germany, but of particular interest only to those engaged in the business. In closing Consul Diederich says:

"As the future of the German export trade in sugar has of late been engaging many minds, I would call special attention to the above figures bearing on this export up to the present date. These very clearly show that Germany must find an outside market for twothirds of her production, and that most of this surplus for the past five years has been sold to England and the United States. It also will be seen that in 1897 more than double the usual quantity was rushed to our country in anticipation of the enactment of the Dingley law, but that the following year showed again a fair average of export. The first three months of the present calendar year seem to furnish no reason for complaint to the German exporter of sugar. From January 1 to March 31, 1899, the values of sugar declared at the United States consulates at Magdeburg, Hamburg. Danzig, and Stettin for export to the United States amounted to \$3,739,934, an increase of \$3,455,695 over those reported during the first quarter of last year.

SPINNING METAL.

Invention of a Cleveland Man That Promises Great Things for Metal Manufacture,

James H. Bevington, a Cleveland (0.) inventor of note, has completed a device for spinning metal which promises to work important changes in various lines of metal manufacturing. The principle upon which the discovery is based is extremely simple. The metal that is spun is in tubular form, and is placed in a lathe, which turns at the rate of 1,800 revolutions a minute. In a moment's time the metal becomes hot and softens from the friction, and can then be shaped by the operator, according to his wishes. The tool, which consists of hard steel jaws, touching on either side of the revolving tube, can be readily gauged to any desired width. and the softened metal may be spun down by means of pressure to any size or shape, so long as a circular form is retained.

Female Mariners. Female sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and they are often found to be most excellent RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Proves Such a Success and is So Liked by Farmers That It Will Se Extended.

Arrangements are being made at the post office department to extend the rural free delivery service at the beginning of the fiscal year. July 1 an appropriation of \$300,000 becomes available, and with this fund the department will be enabled to give a large number of farmers almost as good mail service as suburbanites now have. This appropriation will be divided among the states in proporition to their rural population and the desire of the people themselves for the service. As a preliminary to the establishment of the service it is required that the citizens of a district should forward a petition through their representative in congress, setting forth the nature of the country, whether it is thickly or sparsely populated, the leading avocations of the people, character of the roads, and the distance the petitioners have to travel to receive their mail.

If the petition is indorsed by the member representing the district the post office department sends a special agent to look over the ground, map out a route, select carriers for appointment, and recommend the establishment of the service, if in his judgment it can be successfully and economically carried out.

Illinois will undoubtedly secure a large slice of this appropriation, as a number of applications are already on file, and will be acted upon favorably. Reports from sections where the service is in operation show the farmers are greatly pleased with it, as it enables them to transact business with greater facility and receive the daily newspapers almost as early as auburban residents. Some of the notes against the establishment of this service have been received from country storekeepers and star route contractors. The reason for these objections are that the plan works so successfully that the fourthclass offices and star routes are abol-

DOING GOOD WORK.

Splendid Schools Established in Porto Rice by the United States Government.

Hon. John W. Eaton, who in company with Dr. Victor S. Clark, wassent to Porto Rico last January as inspector of public instruction, has returned to make his report. Gen. Eaton seemed satisfied that American methods of education had taken well in Porto Rico, when seen by a reporter.

"We have tried in our work," he said, not to throw the American system just as it is at the Porto Ricans, but to adapt and remoid it to their needs, retaining the fundamental principles which have long ago proved their correctness, but changago proved their correctness, but chang-ing the details to suit the best interest of the people. The Porto Ricans have taken naturally to our system, and the improvement in the educational facilities of the island is already marked. The previous system was founded on the Spanish educational law of 1857, which was made by able men, but the execution of it was entrusted to men of no ability. The result was that 80 per cent. of the popu-

ation was illiterate.

"We have started a great change in this state of affairs. Gen. Henry authorizes the appropriation by the general insular government of \$325,000 for the good of education during the coming year, and the Society of Education, which has been formed for the benefit of the children, is doing a great work for good in that direc-tion. We have divided the island into 16 parts, and a teacher who speaks English is assigned to each of these districts. This teacher visits the different schools in the

district and corrects the prenunciation of the English taught there.

"Another thing we have secured is the payment of the teachers. Spain never paid them, and they were em, and they were forced to accept fees from rich pupils to eke out a living. We have turned out no capable native teachers, much to the Porto Ricans surprise and pleasure. We have instituted a three months' vacation, where before they had no vacation at all. There were, in fact, so many faults and abuses to remedy and so many reforms to institute that I could not possibly tell you all of them in a short time."

HAD REMOVED REMAINS.

Body of "Barefoot King of Hawaii" Found to Bave Been Taken from its Tomb.

The report comes from Honolulu that when the tomb of Lunalilo, the "barefoot king of Hawaii," was recently opened it was found that the remains had been removed and that the metal casket contained only portions of the grave clothes. It is surmised that the body may have been taken by natives to a heathen grave in the mountains, as a thunderstorm on the day of the burial had much affected his superstitious subjects. Lunalilo was elected king in 1873, but 13 months afterwards died of consumption. Although he possessed a large fortune, he insisted on going about the streets barefooted at all times. By his will, which was not opened until 1881, he left his entire fortune to found a home for aged Ha-

European Cycling Tour. While on his present trip to Europe President Keenan, of the League of American Wheelmen, will complete the appointment of L. A. W. representatives in all of the continental countries. This will be done as much for the convenience of league members who contemplate a trip to Paris during the exposition as for those who will visit Europe this year.

Rhine Wines. A German chemist explains, in Prometheus, why Rhine wines are famous, even if they are apt to be sour. They have more than the usual amount of bouquet, due to lack of excessive sunshine and heat, which in all countries diminish the fragrance of fruits and

Dairy Progress in Great Britain. As a result of dairy progress in Great Britain the import of Canadian cheese fell last year to the extent of about GROVER A POACHER.

Ex-President Ordered Off a Farmer's Fishing Grounds.

Wanders Into Forbidden Waters and Is Not Recognized by the Excited Owner of the Place-Unwittingly Got Even.

Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States, was stopped while poaching trout on the land of Frank Johnson, a farmer of Tyringham, near Winsted, Conn., the other day, and ordered from the place. His friends say that he strayed there inadvertently, not knowing the boundaries.

Mr. Cleveland is himself a zealous guardian of game rights. On his lands at Buzzard's Bay almost every second tree has a notice board upon it warning the public away and threatening trespassers with fines and penalties.

The distinguished statesman went to Tyringham as the guest of Richard Watson Gilder, who has a residence there. The place is in the Berkshire hills, just over the Massachusetts state line. Dressed in old clothes and a big straw hat, and looking much like a countryman, he was whipping streams on Johnson's land, regardless of numerous large signs which said:

HUNTING AND FISHING ON THESE LANDS STRICTLY PROHIBITED BY LAW

Johnson has some of the best fishing waters in the neighborhood, and protects them with difficulty. A few weeks ago he caused the arrest of a poacher. When he saw Mr. Cleveland on his grounds he "stalked" him, creeping along a hedge until he came to the spot where the large, lone fisherman had just landed a big trout.

"Ha!" he shouted, as he burst through a thicket and rushed up, waving a stick. "I've caught you at last, have I?" "But, my dear sir-" Mr. Cleveland

began. "Don't you 'dear sir' me," shouted Johnson, who was white with anger. "You just get off my property, and don't you lose any time about it, either, or I'll have you arrested."

Mr. Cleveland had only one thing to do, and he did it. He made his way to a fence and climbed over it, but for a moment he sat on the top rail, and it collapsed under his weight. It was Johnson's fence, and the mishap to it made the farmer madder than ever.

"You get away from here," he roared. "First you steal my trout and then you destroy my fences." But the former president had vanished.

Neighbors went to Mr. Johnson and told him who the tresspasser was. Instead of being sorry, he said:

"Grover Cleveland, ch? That's fhe man who wouldn't appoint me village postmaster when the whole place indorsed me. It beats all how vindictive some men are, and I never did a thing

Mr. Cleveland started at once for Gray

TAKES A JAUNT TO PARIS.

New York District Telegraph Messeager Boy Goes on a Incation on Borrowed Funds.

Carl Wonderman, 15 years of age and repentant, is in the New York Tombs for the little matter of a jaunt he too to l'aris in company with another lad, Henry Myer, dn money which did not belong to him. Up to May 4 Carl was an American District Telegraph messenger at the Exchange court office. On the morning of that day he was sent to collect coupons.

He received \$237.50 from the Union Trust company and a check and some other coupons at two Wall street institutions. Some time later Carl met the Myer youth in East Broadway. Myer became friendly, and presently the boys found themselves on a ferryboat bound for Jersey City. There the Myer boy persuaded Wonderman to throw away his uniform and buy a citizen's suit.

The boys went to Philadelphia, where they spent some of the money, and returned the next day, taking La Gascogne for France. What followed is told in a letter dated May 19 from Arnaud de Foliard at the American law office. He wrote to Mr. Wonderman at his home, 168 Suffolk street, saying that Carl had thrown himself upon the mercy of the consul general after two days of sightseeing in Paris. M. Foliard sent both boys back.

THE CAPTURED CANNON.

War Department Gets Rid of a Perplexing Task by Turning It Over to the Governors.

The war department has solved the question as to the disposition of the artillery captured from Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico by turning the whole matter over to the governors of the states. Very many applications have been received at the department for the gift or loan of these guns, and the pressure has been renewed since the navy department made known the fact that all of its guns had been disposed of. The law under which these guns can be distributed provides that they may go only to the soldiers' monument associations, grand army posts and municipal corporations. One gun will be allotted to each state, and the governor is asked to decide what disposition shall be made of the gun for his state.

Cousts of Lincoln and Davis. John Peverley, a commercial traveler of Wichita, Kan., is a distant cousin of both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Mr. Peverley's grandfuther was first cousin to Lincoln's father, and his grandmother was first cousin to Davis'

REMARKABLE FAMILY.

All Its Members Have Never Been Under the Same Roof at One Time.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Scott, who live near Navilleton, Floyd county, Ind., will for the first time, when they celebrate their golden wedding February 13, 1900, see all their children together under the same roof. The Scott family is the most remarkable, in many respects, of any in the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott 15 children have been born. All of them are grown, and there has never been a death in the family. In fact, there has never been a serious case of sickness. Strange as it may seem, the parents have never had all their children under the family roof at the same time. This they will do next February, unless death or illness pre-

Of the children born ten were boys, and the latter at an early age, especially the older ones, started out for themselves. All the children have seen each other, but not at the same time. They are so widely scattered that a family reunion is almost out of the question, but the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of the parents is an event at which they will all be present, if possible. The names of the children are Prof. Sam Scott, county superintendent of schools of Clark county, Ind.: Prof. J. R. Scott, a keeper and instructor at the Indiana reformatory; William Scott, Carter Scott, Winfield Scott, who is auditor of a county in Iowa: Daniel Voorhees Scott, Zenor Scott, Glen Scott, Mrs. Jency Bell, Miss Eliza Scott, Mrs. Melvina Mason, Miss Eva Scott and Mrs. Emma Semple and Miss Lizzie Scott, who are twins. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, have always lived in the same house where they now reside since their marriage. Four generations of the family are now living. Mr. Scott was born January 25, 1829. On February 15, 1850, he was married to Miss Nancy McKinley, who is to-day 66 years

COULDN'T TALK TO A WOMAN.

Man's Tongue Gets Him Into Jail in Texas-New Cae of the Iniunction.

J. B. Warfield, state agent for the American Tobacco company, was the other day remanded to the enstody of Sheriff Ben E. Cabell, at Dallas, Tex., who placed him in the county jail. where he was kept for three days and until he had paid a fine of \$100, assessed against him by District Judge Richard Morgan.

This proceeding was a closing act in one of the most peculiar cases in Texas courts. Warfield and Mrs. Will R. Morris entertained an affection for each other. Mrs. Morris' husband secured an injunction restraining Warfield from going near or communicating with his wife.

Warfield repeatedly violated the injunction and was adjudged to be in contempt of court by Judge Morgan, who fined him \$100 and ordered him sent to jail for three days. Warffeld appealed at once, taking the ease to the court of criminal appeals. After weeks of waiting that tribunal affirmed the order of the lower court. A rehearing was afterward granted and it

was overruled. The mandate sending Warfield to jail came and he was hurried to prison. The decision of the court says the right of free speech, guaranteed by the constitution, shall not be exercised in breaking up the family relations.

WAS A GOVERNMENT PLATE.

"Monroe Head" Engraving on \$100 Counterfeit Bills Was Stolen from Vaults at Washington.

According to the story printed in the Denver News the government secret service officials here have just received the information that the plate from which the famous "Monroe head" \$100 counterfeit was printed, was not the work of Taylor and Bredell, the confessed counterfeiters, but was stolen from the government vaults at Washington, only the work printed in colors being done by the men now under arrest. It is said the theft was perpetrated five years ago, but it was not until recently that an expert engraver could be found to execute the color work so that the plate could be used. It is alleged that the counterfeit revenue stamps, which are known to have been the work of Taylor and Bredell, are not remarkable for eleverness, while the counterfeit bill was so perfect as to deceive the government experts, so that the treasury department was compelled to withdraw the entire issue from circulation. It is claimed that the counterfeiters not only stole the plate from the treasury vaults, but 1,000 sheets of the paper on which the notes were printed.

Evidently a Hit.

The New York magistrate who has discharged a mistress accused by her servant of having taken her over her knee and spanked her for disobedience has, in the opinion of the Boston Herald, contributed something practical and illuminating in the servant-girl

An Equally Great Feat. It is not likely that Maj. Gen. Lewton ever essayed the great feat of eating 30 quails in 30 days, but the Indianapolis Journal says that winning 22 fights in 20 days is quite as praiseworthy.

Aguinaldo's Portable Capital. Aguinaldo ought to be satisfied, says the Chicago Record, with the splendid demonstration he has made to military scientists as to the value of his plan of portable capitals.

Gift to a State. Col. Thomas Fletcher and John D. Braddock, of Arkansas, will give to that state all the granite needed to construct the new capitol building.

Commence of the Commence of th

WON'T BUY NEW UNIFORMS.

Naval Officers Succeed in Having an Obnoxious Order Revoked by Secretary Long.

There was rejoicing among the officers of the navy when they heard the secretary of the navy had revoked the . order requiring them to buy \$100 worth of new uniforms by October 1, 1900. They made such earnest protest and there was such a unanimity to the objection raised to any change in the official apparel of the service that Secretary Long reconsidered his order, which he had evidently signed without much consideration and on the recommendation of an officer who is considered a crank on the subject.

The announcement that the order has been entirely revised and that no material change will be made in the uniform means the saving to officers of a good deal of money. They felt that the abandonment of one style of coat for another was nothing better than a whim and that they were without protection against any official who desired to make changes as the notion struck.

The only change now ordered is the placing of shoulder marks instead of shoulder straps on the white service coat and on the overcoat. This change is one which meets with favor and does not operate as a hardship. In all other respects the naval uniform remains the same. Those who admired the handsome blouse will not suffer the shock of seeing it displaced by the ugly doublebreasted garment worn in the British

WINS BRIDE BY TELEGRAPH.

Denver Manufacturer Keeps the Wires Hot Telling His Tale of Love and Wins Out at Last.

The conclusion of a courtship conducted by telegraph came in Jersey City the other day, when Wilbur F. Cannon, a manufacturer of Denver, and member of the Colorado legislature, was married to Mary Frances Fairchild, organist of the West Side Methodist Episcopal church. Last summer Miss Fairchild visited Denver and there met Mr. Cannon. He was given no hope before Miss Fairchild started east. As the train pulled out of Denver Mr. Cannon said he would continue their talk

by wire. The train had not gone many miles on its eastward journey before the conductor handed Miss Fairchild a long telegram, and the answer was prepaid. This electric lovemaking was continned all the way across the continent.

That was the beginning of the telegraph courtship. It became an institution. Mr. Cannon and Miss Fairchild exchanged interesting wires daily. They had the advantage over letters of being quicker.

In this way the widely separated pair learned to know each other quite well. By degrees the organist found that her heart was learning to respond to the impulses of her Colorado admirer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cannon will stay for awhile at New Haven and then go to Denver, where the manufacturer has repared a beautiful home for the brid he won by wire.

FORTUNE IN REVENUE STAMPS

Mortgage on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Filed at New York Carries \$69,000 Worth.

There has been placed on record in the office of the recorder of deeds at New York a copy of the prior lien mortgage of the Baltimore & Ohio Railread company to the Mercantile Trust company, and a copy of the first mortgage of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company to the United States Trust company, of New York, and John A. Stewart. The interesting part of this transaction was the presence on the papers of revenue stamps of the value of \$69,-000. Most of them are stamps of the value of \$50 each. The stamps attached to the prior lien mortgage papers aggregate \$37,500, and those to the first mortgage to \$31,500.

THAMES CHANNEL SILTING UP.

The Principal Passage Has Been Reduced Two-Thirds in Width Since 1882.

An official report made by the admiralty hydrographer states that the principal passage for large vessels entering the Thames, known as the Duke of Edinburgh channel, has been silting up since 1882, and is now reduced from a width of a mile and a half to a mile. It seems possible that it will some day be completely choked up, necessitating a long circuit. The middle Swin passage is also much contracted, threatening to compel changes in the lights and buoys. The report adds that the operations of nature in the estuary are far too great to be controlled.

The Trunk Umbretta.

The trunk umbrella, as its name would imply, is an idea brought out by some simple minded philanthropist. It is nothing more or less than a folding umbrella, one that doubles conveniently in the middle of the cane and can be gently laid in the tray of an ordinary trunk. At the end of the wires that support the silk cover there is a metal catch that, when adroitly managed, shuts in, thus changing the ordinary umbrella to an object half its size, and filling with rapture the breasts of thousands of beings who have struggled with this problem for ages.

Indorsement of the Revised Version. The bishops of the Church of England in convocation have welcomed the revised version of the Scriptures and sanctioned its use in the churches.

Cabmen in Berlin. Berlin has followed the example of London in forbidding cabmen to use certain streets unless they have a pas-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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