### THE FILIPINO "TUBA" MAN.

Ome of the Typical Features of the Philippines and Ris Business in Life.

On the island of Cuyo, one of the Philippine archipelago, the only man who is in a hurry, says Mr. Landor, in "The Gema of the East," is the tubaman. He is naked except for a lolacloth. You may first see him hopping about on the tips of his toes, with his head in the air, examining the summit of every cocoanut-palm. He is one of the most typical figures in the archipelago, the tuba man, or, rather, the man who gathers tuba, which is a hind of wine extracted from the cocoa-

But-Dalms. Each tuba man has a certain numher of trees under his care, and to those alone he devotes his fatherly inspection. He carefully examines each tree. Here he makes ready for an ascent. He rubs his bare feet upon the ground to remove all matter which may interfere with the sensibillty of his soles and toes. Owing to the prevalent steady, strong winds. trees are generally at a slant and seldom quite vertical. This somewhat simplifies the task of the climber. Besides, by means of his sharp bolo. he has cut for hamself upon each tree notches about an in h deep all the way up to the cluster of leaves at the summit. Up he goes, with the agility of a monkey, as one would go up a ladder, and while we down below watch him with some concern he gets astride the stem of a large leaf that quivers under his weight. His work now begins

Before the flower appears from the stem it is cut, and a bamboo joint, a songa, applied at the end to receive the sap which flows out of the inrision; and so that none of the liquid should be wasted, the flower cluster is tied fast with bejuco lacings so as to adjust the bamboo tubes quite tightly. As many songas are generally applied as there are flower clusters. I have often seen as many as three or four bamboo joints so placed to receive tuba from one cocoanut tree: but care is always taken to leave a few stems to be developed into fruit for purposes of reproduction or consumption.

To give strength and color to the tuba, a sprinkling of powdered bark of the Rizophora longissims is placed in each criinder, and each time that these bambon joints are emptied into the large churn they are thoroughly cleansed and all deposits removed by means of the brush carried for the purpose. Some new powder is then but in

Each flower-stem is cut every time afresh with a sharp-curved knife, and will exude tuba freely for some eight weeks

The tube begins to ferment within an hour of the time of its collection, and in taste resembles cider. It is quite palatable when fresh, but changes into vinegar in a few hours.

The tuba-man is a time- and laborsaving creature. Rather than have the trouble of coming down from his lofty aerie and climbing each individual cocoanut-tree, he prefers to add neck-breaking chances to his career by constructing a series of suspension bridges from one tree to another, a kind of primitive elevated thoroughfare, which makes less aerial pedestrians tremble to look at it

# HONOLULU TREASURE HOUSE

ignoble Fate of a Building Which at One Time Held Great Woulth.

Memories of the days of a monarchy that is dead and of a national flag that Boats to more are revived by the deatruction of the old royal customhouse on Queen street, near the head of Sorenson's wharf, to make way for the improvements that the government is planning in the way of clearing the waterfront of the numerous buildings that obstruct free access to the wharves and docus, says the Pacific Commercial Ad-

In the days when the old building was in its glory it had the only good vault in the town, and all the merchants of Honolulu were wont to deposit their funds, mostly silver, there. On one oceasion a native stole the great brass key from the collector's house and got away with some 20,000 of the silver shinars. The careful native was thoughtful smough to lock the door behind him, although it is not recorded whether he returned the key or not.

After the customs offices were remayed to their new home the old building had a checkered career. At first It was used as a sugar refinery operated by the late S. N. Castle and others, but the venture did not succeed and it became a rice mill. Later it was a Chinese theater. From the scene of gas thestrical performances the building descended to the quieter level of a hay barn which office it has filled for the last 15 years in a few days the last vestige of this veteran of Honolulu will have disappeared

# The Island of Guam.

Guam Uncle Sam's Luliputian possession in the Ladrone group of islands, was once much more important than it is now in the middle of the sevenleenth century its population was fully \$0,000. The Guamites were mighty. aghters in those days. They carried on incessant warfare with the Spaniards. nometimes winning and sometimes tosing. In the end, however they were conquered after thousands of them had been killed. Then epidemic discuses attacked and so decimated them that a hundred years later the island's population was below the 2,000 mark. Since then it has slowly increased until 10,-\$66 people to-day find their tome on the little island, which is 20 miles long. and has an average width of ter miles.

### NEW YORKERS .....

Buggy Riding Is Indulged In But Little by the Young Couples.

"There!" said the adopted New Yorker, as a buggy passed up Fifth avenue with a young man and a young woman within, relates the Sun, "there is a sight you don't often see in town. I suppose buggy riding is not a popular form of amusement in New York. It must be too expensive for most of us.

When I was down in the country this summer I found that buggy riding was still much what it used to be. The girls came out on the front porches between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, clad in gay light gowns that fluttered with ribbons. They all sat in rocking chairs, and as they rocked their ribbons. flew about so that I could not help feeling that they acted almost as signals. "After the girls had got well started to rocking the young fellows began driving up and down the village street

in shiny new buggies with sleek horses and whips adorned with ribbons. The ribbons, I learned, were the gift of the girls. Every now and then a shiny buggy would stop in front of one of the porches, and before you could think what was happening one of the girls would be whisked off for a drive.

"Some of the young men wore 'dusters," an ugly garment that I had hardly seen in 20 years. Mostly the girls came back to the porches in time for the six o'clock supper. I suppose if there had been a moon a great deal of the buggy riding would have been done after nightfall.

"One thing has changed, though, in the matter of the country buggy; the young fellows buy it a good deal cheaper than their fathers bought theirs. A good buggy used to cost from \$175 to \$250 It was often made by the local wheelwright or by a carriage manufacturer in the nearest town. When it got out of order it was repaired, and when its paint began to look ill it was repainted. Burgy owners used to pay \$50 or \$60 to have their buggles put in perfect order, and it used to be said that such a buggy, fresh from the repair shop, was as good as new. A buggy would last ten years or more.

"I asked one of the young men down in the village what a good buggy cost and he said he never paid more than \$50 for his. He bought a new one every two years, and rarely put a dollar's worth of repairs on his burgy When Fready for a new one he took the old one which was really new according to earlier standards, to the local agent of a western manufacturer, and the agent would allow him \$10 or \$15 for the vehicle. Thus he always had s buggy in perfect condition, one that never rattled and was in no danger of breaking down.

"In ten years he spent on vehicles about two-thirds as much as his father used to spend, and the old man always had something the matter with his buggy.

What became of the old huggies! Well, down there they were sold to the lored people. Thrifty colored merwere able to buy a buggy every five of mix years. The price was not above \$30 and it might be less. The construction must be pretty good, for a whole family would ride to church in one of those

# KITCHENER AS A DETECTIVE

How the English General Discovered and Executed Two Spies in Egyptian Campaign.

Lord Kirchener, who is now commanding the Britis army in India. has a remarkable knack of picking up foreign languages and native dialects. in Egypt he proved himself able to 'earn the local dialects of the fellaheen within a few months. He was fond of disguising himself in native costume and mixing with the people, much as Kipling's Strickland Sahib did in In-

Veterans of the Suakin campaign tell of an incident which illustrates this rare gift of Kitchener's and also his unre, enting discipline.

The British were throwing up earthworks, on which many of the natives were employed. One day two strange feliaheen came into camp and offered their services. This was considered suspicious, but in answer to all inquiries they protested their loyalty to the British cause. They were set to work with shovels Presently they were joined by another native, with whom they became intimate during the lay Toward evening the third native

ffsappeared. Soon afterward the two strangers were summoned to headquarters, where Gen Kitchener received them

'You are spies," he said, briefly. They were about to deny the accusation, but they looked at him and gasped. The British general was the native trench-digger with whom they had been plotting treason during the

"Take them out," said Kitchener to the guards. "and set them to work to dig a hole big enough for two" This was done. When they had completed their work the two spies were shot and buried in the grave they had themselves dug

Natural Cure for Bheumatism. There is a wonderful grotto at Monsummano, called the Grotto Giusti. where the natural vapor is stated to be an infailfble cure for rheumatism Fifty, years ago some workmen were quarrying for lime when they discovered the grotto, and its healing powers were first made known some little time later. In the lowest portion, appropriately named the "inferno," the temperature is about 95 degrees Fahrenheit. and here the victims from rheumatism mit and perspire for an hour at a time. Such a vapor bath is said to be of much greater service than a Turkish bath.

### ILL. ING BREAD IN CHINA. TO TREE PLANTING IN

Street Venders Carry Various Kinds About on Trays Suspended About The: Nocks.

Among the many curious sights in China, none presents a stranger aspect to our American eyes than the bread peddlers and their method of disposing of their wares. They carry their atook in trade about with them, says the Living Church, either in oval boxes strapped to their backs, or in two boxes depending from a yoke across the shoulders, or on trave held by a strap hung from the neck, and carried in front of them, after, the manner in which the pieman of Simple Simon fame is invariably pletured by all orthodox illustrators of Mother Goose In the city of Tientain these street venders offer three different kinds of bread for sale. Two of these are twisted in oval shape, and the third is a thin, crisp cake aprinkled with seeds of sesame, that magic word which at once recalls to our minds the wonderful tale of Ali Baba and the 40 thieves. How little we ever dreamed, when we listened, spellbound in our childhood days to the thrilling account of Ali Baba's adventures, that we should ever behold, far less taste, the fateful sesame, the name of which proved so illusive to our hero at the crucial moment when he was confronted by the rock of difficulty. But the peddler's bread is not more curious than his method of selling it, for it is frequently disposed of by raffle, for which purpose he carries three dice, held in a little dish.

In Peking, the capital of the celestial empire, the bread peddlers generally come from the provinces mostly from Shantung. They are called popo sellers. Their street cry, "Yaochin-mantoa" (Can I sell you a pound of bread?) is often heard until late in the evening. Their bread is made of wheat flour and balled in hot vapors, distinguished from another kind which is baked in hot pans. They also sell several varieties of po-po, or baked zoods, a special favorite with the Chinese being an oval oil cake made of the very best flour and usually eaten with pork, sausage or liver.

Thhe Mohammedans in China have a reputation for good bread, and evidently wish to be known as pure food advocates, for in order to enable customers to distinguish their wares from those of other venders they ornament their carts or boxes with the Moslem emblem. This consists of a vase, con-

taining a branch of the olive tree. on the top of which is perched the Mohammedan cap. On either side of this design is inscribed the motto: "Pure and true. Islam." There Mohammedan peddiers also sell a kind of patty filled with a mixture of meat, vegetables, oil and sago. Another of their products, which is called "la shouping, ya chakuel." is a large roasted cake or dumpling baked inoil. Many of these Chinese confections are much more appetizing than one would imagine from the description, but like many foreirn dishes, the tasto for them must be acquired by cultivation before they can be thoroughly appreciated.

The average Chinaman eats very little bread prepared according to our American formulas, consequently the bakery and confectionery shops are few and far between. Like all other stores in China, they are open in front, with no partition to protect them from the heat or cold, or the dust of the streets. Wooden shutters are used to close them up at night. One finds practically the same wares at the bakers as the bread peddlers offer for sale. Among them is one special kind of cake having the figure of a hare imprinted on it, which is eaten by the Chinese in honor of the birthday of the moon. As soon as the festivities celebrating this anniversary are over, the cakes are withdrawn from sale and are not again displayed until the next moon birthday, which corresponds in season to our Easter.

# Son of a Samurai.

Admiral Togo was third son of Togo Kichizaemon, a samurai of the clan of Satsuma, and the father gave him the name of Heihachiro. He was born at Kogoshima on the fourteenth day of the tenth moon of the year of grace 1867. The gracious period of Meiji (which by interpretation means the era of enlightened reign) began in 1868 A. D. That was also the birth date of the new Nippon. After the sacred tradition of a samural family, his mother took him to the shrine of a guardian deity and placed him upon the altar as the offering to his country and to the sword, that he might defend the land of the gods. Like many another boy of a samurai family, his military training dates back far beyond his memory -From Adachi Kinnosuke's "Togo, the Man and the Admiral," in Century.

# Japanese Buliets.

A Russian army surgeon reports that the Japanese modern bullets easily pass through the intercostal interstices and by reason of their great speed will penetrate a bone and make a canal corresponding to their small caliber without destroying the bone They make holes in the skin of about the diameter of a pea. The wounds seldom suppurate, and, as a rule, the only thing necessary is maintenance of cleanliness in the wound and antiseptic bandaging -- N. Y. Post.

### Sorely Perplexed. What a beautiful luncheon!" said

the guest. "Yes," answered Mr Cumrox; "mothor and the girls say it's all right. But

you aren't enjoying it." "No: I'm a little embarrassed. I've been standing over here trying to make out which are the edibles and which

are the decorations."--Chicago Jour-

Strong Feeling in Favor of an Arton Day Manifested in the Philipcine City.

.

A day for the planting of trees is not among the least of binnin's needs, notbecause forests are in datger of being denucled and certain valuable spacles should be perpetuated in this way, but because the city is dry, dusty and less inviting than it would be with ornamental trees. We need trees and breathing places; they would add much to the physical comfort of the city as well as artistic value, says the Manila

Who does not breathe a sigh of relief as he leaves the hut glare that enshrouds the Bridge of Spain and finds himself protected by the shade from the fringe of trees along the Bagumbayan? There is certainly no reason why that popular drive should not be more compartly lined with trees along its entire length except that what is everybody's business is not asually attended to with any noticeable expedition. There is just a slight risk that in the rush and nurry of practical municipal development the esthetic may be releasted to an obscure corner. With but little effort in the proper direction at this time. the practical and artistic may be happily blended, while if the latter feature is permitted to lag it will be more difficult to secure the desired result after considerable delay.

A lawn around the public buildings when proper space can be secured, palms at the street entrance, a border of grass parallel to the sidewall will double the attractiveness of a modern building. A noticeable and commendable step in the direction indicated has been made about the new government building on the Bagumbayan driveway. Let this feature be extended to other buildings which now appear mither desolate and scorched in comparison.

In the new districts of Ermita Walate and Paco there should, and probably will, be concerted action on the part of each householder to leave a certain amount of space for a propor familiand. ornamental shribbers. A slight effort on the part of each would scon chance a street from a hot, bare readway to an inviting vista of creen, not only adding pleasure but profit to the residence portion of the city

Introduce arbor day into the schoole; united action for one day in the year would soon brine telling results. We are in a position to do now, cheaply and

by legislation, at for greater expense, or left undone to the detriment of the general appearance and health of our

# SUGAR PLANT IN HAWAII.

One to Be Erected Will Be the Largest in the World, Says a Becent Report.

The Honolulu from works has been awarded the contract to build for Alexander & Baldwin's sugar plantation, at Makewell, the biggest sugarmillin the world. It will be a twelveroller mill, with revolving cane-cutters, and a Krajetshi-Pesant cane-crusher, says the Hopolulu alletin. Mr Hedemann, of the Honolulu iron works, when asked about the contract said:

"The new Malawell sugar plant will consist of a 34-inch by 78-in b Krajetemshi-Pesant cone-crusher, all derrenby two Corliss engines. This is, perhaps, the most complete milling cutile in the world and Ha- gratifying to note that the Hawaiian Swar company by its board of directors and hapresident. H. P. Baldwin, have manifested such progressive and enterprising spirit in establishing this advance and elaborate machinery installation in order to obtain the highest possible results?

All of this machiners, excepting the engines, will be built by the Honolulu Iron Work's company in the shops of Rakaako. The contract was awarded in competition with eastern engineers and builders

"The new machinery," said Mr. Hedemann, "will displace the only remaining diffusing plant in the islands, and it will be erected in a new steel structure building during the year 1905, and be in operation on the increased crop of 1906. To our knowledge there is but one other 12-roller mill in the world in operation. This is the original nineroller mill at Oabu plantation, which was converted last year by the Honolulu fron works, under the direction of Mr. Lorenz, the consulting engineer for H Hackfield & Co., into a 12-roller milli In the Oahu mill exceptional high traction has been obtained during the season, with increased capacity, and no extra fuel used. The Oahn plantation mill has also furnished power for a 200horse power electric plant for outside purposes, all by the use of bagas-e as

# Carry Water in Bambeo Tube.

A traveler in the Philippines writes: "You see that girl coming along the street carrying a long bamboo evlinder. upon her shoulder? She is returning from the waterworks, and is carrying home a good supply of clean drinking water. Yet, it is a big bamboo tubeaurely eight feet long and 22 inches at least in circumference. The inside divisions have been forced out by means of a stick and the internal compartments all combined into one. It holds a tot of linuid."

# Lot of Them.

When the Alden family foregathered last month in Plymouth, a wag took the apportunity to say that the descendants of John and Priscilla must be many if they include all the men who cannot speak for themselves and all women who find artful ways of bringing a man to propose. There must also be many sons of Myles Standish, if we number among them all men who fear "a thundering 'no' pointblank from the month of a woman."--Youth's Companion.

### THEY FOUND HIM OUT

He Used to Run a Darber Shop and Couldn't Conceel the Dio-

"I'm just back from the first vacation I've taken in eight years," said a sup-browned middle-aged boss barber who is very well anown in Washington, relates the Star. "The barbering business began to pall upon me so scutely about a month ago that I simply had to pick up and run somewhere I wanted to forget that I'd ever been a barber or the boss of a barber abop. In my anxiety to conceal my avocation, however, and to sort o' pose se a somebody entirely different from a barber I struck one little enag that I will remember.

Dyke beard, and that didn't add to my barber-whiskered berbers ma e me

"'Razor hurt?' the man shaving me

'It's a wonder to me you bribers wouldn't keep your blades sharpened

"I'll try another one," he said goodnaturedly; and although the first one had really been all right-only I was cranky, as I say-I told him, when he inquired, that the second one was passable enough.

as he plugged along at my tough

"'Yep,' I replied, with the air of a conversation, "if I feel like it."

may barber went on.

T'm.' said i. I wish you'd try to keep some of that lather, anyhow, out of my mouth. Don't enjoy the taste nof it right on top, of my brea fast." "The barber grinned coni-naturedly,

ess conversation for one thing

"Well, instead of looking crushed. of mine

'Oh, well,' he replied with his undammed flow of cheerfulness, 'some of us have got to be barbers, of course. Pretty burn business, at that!

spunk and gott and ambition would Trather drive a truck or carry the hod. any time, than be a barber! "That got another 'oud laugh out of my Van Dyked barber. He laughed

him, which only caused him to haugh the louder "I wish you'd cut out that fool caekling and let me not out of here." I said to him them. I don't wist: barber shops for the fun of the thing.

up and let me breat out of here."

" "Xo?" -- "Fare managed?" --

"Tome"

"'Not I shile et Just pull thisaprox from around my neck and lemme out of mere. I'd mathem stend as day in juli than a quarter, or an hourin a batter shop!"

fell down from chocaling as he pulled when he said to not

Washington once, bout nine years ago, that's all'

so as not to pass by it again."

A strange freak of the whirlwind in gleaned - London Globe.

Keep It in Mind.

agreeable Fact.

"Went into a barber shop down at the beach one forenoon to get shaved. For some reason or other I felt a bit cross and cranky that morning. The man into whose chair I sat had a Van nature. I like to see a clean-shared tired, and I wouldn't employ one if he'd work for nothing.

asked, after he had made a few passes with the blade

'Yes, it does," I replied, testily.

Going in bathing?" he asked me

railroad president in a harber shop who doesn't care much for tonsorial "'Water's great now, they tell me,"

and went on with ms job "This d be a greer-loo ingoid world without barbers, wouldn't it?" he came back again, after another short

"Ob. I don't know." I replied: "I think it would be a first-rate world without em. There'd be a whole lot

blamed if that fool barber didn't laugh right out long at that souelches

"Well, I should say so," I replied Seems to me that any young man of

so loud, in fact, that it grated upon me, and I half sat up and glared at

I'd never go near our of the blamed places if I didn't have to Now hurry

" 'Shamper' he asked me.

"No po"

"Powder on your face?"

That optining implem fellow almost

the napsiu and anron from around my neck. I hurried on my collar and tle and coat and has and pund him, an I was just about starting out the door "How's things in Washington.

"Washington" I said, wheeling upon him. 'What the detice makes you think I'm from Washington?" "'Oh, ngthing," the cutthroat replied, fonly I worked in your shop in

"And it was so. I took another look at him, and remembered him, even under the cover of that Van Dyke. beard. Held worked in my shop for an entire winter, but I have so many men coming and going all the time that I hadn't recognized him. I hurried right ay-way from that shop and for the remainder of my stay at the beach I did all sorts of dodging

# Freak of Whirlwind.

its tantrums was witnessed near Neufchate! the other day. A large field of barley had been reaped, and the work of garnering had just begun. The first wages was being loaded, when a nudden whiriwind almost in an instant swept the whole field clean. The grain rose to a great height in the air, was then turned over, and finally disappeared in distance, coming down in julte a different district. So sudden was the occurrence that everything had disappeared, while the amazed barvesters stood with their implements in their hands. From the whole field not so much as one cartical could be

Before accepting you at your own estimate the world makes a generous ailowance for shrinkage. -- Puck

### SHOULD FOOD BE SALTED? According to French Scientists There . Is No Necessity for the

Condiment. -This is no new question, but apparently it is not settled yet says the Rerne Scientifique. In an exhaustive discussion of it, M. Rene Laufer concludes that while sait is absolutely necessary to the animal organism, enough of it for our needs is contained naturally in our ordinary articles of food, so that the activion of it as a continent in superfluous. Takes of cinease caused by lack of sait he dismisses as untrustworthy.

Says M Laufer: The desire for salt is certainly untversal. It seems to have been used overywhere at all times and in all civilizations. The same sait searons to-day the miserable portion of the Soudaness negro and the choice disher of European tables. • • • The need of sait. is not limited to man; many animals seek it with avidity . . . So genarala predelection, to imperious a desire should not be regarded as a simple incident, that is certain; but no they correspond to an unavoidable necessity?

"Is ff not curious that the chloride of sodium should be the only sait that we take from nature to add to those conthined in our food itseft? Other mineral substances play a much more important part in the constitution of the tissues, the saits of lime and the phosphate of soda, for instance. \* \* \* When we use these by themselves it is me medicine.

"The taste for salt is not inpute or instinctive: it is acquired. The mothor's milk contains very little salt. Cow's rallic has at least four times as much, but even in this amount the adult who should live on milk slone-say three quarte & day-would take more chiquide than be needs.

"Man in a state of nature does not sait his food. Primitive peoples who lead a pastoral and nomadic life do not add sait to what they est " \* " The same is true of animals. Doys and cats. do not like rait. Even the comestic herhivores, get along very well if sait is not added to their food

M. Laufer gweredits all tales of iline m. from the discontinuance of salt. The French suldiers who were said to have suffered from lack of salt in the siece. of Militz did so, he says, simply because they regulated it to hide the taile of the spolled meat that they were forced to ext. The story of the Russian serfs. Who are reported to have fallen in when

its face, M. Lauter thinks, marks of its falsi's

Among the chief morlid symptoms said to follow the lack of sait is eden a. or swelling, but the welfer shows that nowadays a dist without salt is orescribed for this trouble and has been effective to curing it. In the same way he disposes to his satisfaction of all the different ills said to arise when nue to deprived of well-

Finally, he extendstes the amount of BETT DEVERBETY TO CHETE OUTTO A PROPERTY of creatile at imal life and the amount fort by excretion and comes to the fol-Bawing concius, on t

Our fond provided to constitutes a papper residen in the phy inform seren of the word contains in it wifeed a the the painter to of a more type from outside soff out salt for une nrede.

Miles to the second of the second of the second FORCER OF POOK COVERS.

His Business Is the Binding of Old Valuines to Dillance Their Value.

mlifferige ferrustig en mit bereiter . . Parif. ar a cray man of a ration of its ing been drip, but and the made him lante commission at the total traction with teares the starts original Resterior "Yes sin, I am a him. former The con-

timbed. If make a somethy and, lowna t year 1 t mue \$7.500 °C "What must as it should formery ?" ea : the man's companion.

tell you it is the binding of old books in such a way that peop . think old masters thand them. I can rane at old book worth, say, five collars, and I can pur on it a Gr dler tooling that will make it worth \$2 0. That out only be about two cays' work-\$155 earned in two days.

"I used to bind books legitimately at a landery, and my salary was \$35 a. W W

The Lone day a rich patron brought a Groller to the shon to be repaired, and I just for fun, copied the binding. Them I zor hold of an old French pamphlet. and I covered it with the forged Grollet. blassing I had made. Afterward I took the volume to a dealer in old books, and he lought it like a shot for \$1.5 "'Wby,' he said, "this is a genuine Grotier.

"That granted me in the business. I made a study of the firest old bindings. that exist. There are the hindings that were made for the Valoishings. Groller, and Majoli were the creat arrists of the time, and their blodings in the libraries of Francis I. Henri II and Charles L. wer - the most splendid that the world had ever seen

"The 'mp'er examples of Groller and Micoli are the ones I force. I sell my forcer'es to rich millionaires. In saven year. I haven't had a complaint."

Good for Tired Eves.

Cheer was lainly brought in a simple and novel war to a patient long fill. A. ceationagement of the furniture, a change of the pictures and other ornaments, had done much to make less. dreary the wearing days and wakeful nights. At last the patient said: "Geg. me an American flag." The flag displayed on the way refreshed the tired eves, which rested with interest onwhat was both a decoration and a di-verter of the thoughts into new channels. Persons who have seen the stars and stripes in a strange land will understand the frelings of the sich man. -Youth's Con panion.

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