WILL ARM TRANSPORTS.

Fear that Filipines Might Attack Our Treop-Laden Ships Causes Prompt Action to Be Taken.

It has been found advisable, on account of information received by the Washington authorities, to arm government transports used in the carrying of troops to the Philippines. These ships have not carried any means of defense, and are at the mercy of the smallest craft equipped with one rapidfire gun. The latter would be able to sink the largest of the transports, which is nothing but a shipload of people, whose weapons would avail nothing

in an attack at sea. The authorities decline to confirm the rumor that the war department has had advices of a plan of the Filipinos to establish a small navy for depredation purposes, as a means of getting materials of war landed at convenient ports and as a system of attack upon our army transports. They admit the transports are to be armed at once, and the equipment will be furnished with such promptness that the navy will be called upon to supply the guns and ammunition. It is planned to place one or two six-pounders on each transport, and these will serve to resist the attack of anything the Filipinos are likely to bring against the ships.

The emergency with which the war department has been confronted in this equipment of the transports has embarrassed the officials, who found the ordnance department possessed no guns which could be utilized for this purpose. Only 16 six-pounders will be meeded, but the army ordnance officers reported they could not furnish them, and did not know when they could. Contractors who held orders for such guns and ammunition have failed to dever the material, and no amount of threatening correspondence has produced results. It became necessary to borrow from the navy the 16 guns, and the guns have been shipped from the Brooklyn navy yard to the Washington gun shops, where they will be fitted for

TEST OF NEW EXPLOSIVES.

Very Successful Results of Trials Made at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

The officers of the ordnance department, United States army, conducted three separate tests the other day at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The tests consisted of the throwing of high explosives, the firing of a new high explosive and the testing of a steel tower and range finder. All were accounted successful.

The first trial was that of the Isham system of throwing. This consisted in the throwing of 113 pounds of explosive gelatin from the ordinary service gun. The Isham diaphragm steel shells were used. These shells are slightly longer than the ordinary. The gun was a 12inch of the service pattern, and the charge consisted of 415 pounds of brown powder. At first the gun was fired out to sea. It was placed at a low angle. The shell struck the water three times, proving to the officers that in case the shell struck the water before striking the mark the charge would not explode. Four charges of explosive gelatin were next fired from a sims-dudley powder penumatic gun. These charges were fired in safety, and were a success, it is

The greatest interest of the day, however, was centered about the experiments conducted with Dr. Tuttle's new explosive, thorite. The inventor was present and personally assisted in the firing of the charges. The thorite was placed in service shells and was fired from an eight-inch gun. The bursting charge varied, but when the armorpiercing shells were used the charge consisted of about 12 or 13 pounds of explosive. The shells were fired through a 41/2-inch steel plate, and, while the plate was shattered, the charge did not go off.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

Nearing Completion at San Francisco -Will Have Her Trial Trip on Paget Sound Probably.

The battleship Wisconsin, now building at the Union iron works, San Franeisco, will soon go on Hunter's Point dry dock to have her propeller put on. All the barbette armor is in place on the battleship, but her side armor may not be at hand for months. When the latter has been put on the Wisconsin will be unable to dock at San Francisco, and that is why she is having her wheel put in now. There is a possibility of the Wisconsin having her trial trip on Puget sound. With all her armor on the only dock that will be able to accommodate her will be Port Orchard, and if she has to go there she will remain on the sound and have her government test there instead of on the Santa Barbara channel.

OWNS OLD BIBLE

Winamac (Ind.) Man Possesses Book Which Was Published Three Centuries Ago.

Marion H. Inquim, editor of the Democrat-Journal of Winamac, Ind., a weekly newspaper, owns a family Bible that is over 300 years old. Its quaint old style of print makes it a rare and valuable relic of the sixteenth century. The volume was published at Edinburgh, Scotland, by Evan Taylor, "printer to the king's most excellent majesty, 1698." Names and dates recorded in the Bible show that it has been in possession of Mr. Inquim and bis ancestors since the year 1701.

Largest Broase Statue. In St. Petersburg is the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great-which weighs 1.000

SEA SERPENT YARN.

Menster Leaves Seashore and Appears on Wabash River.

Gives a Desperate Fight to Seme Fishermen But Is Finally Overpowered - Will Be Preserved in Alcohol.

Jesse Plunkett, a ferryman on the Wabash river at Merom, Ind., captured a strange animal closely resembling a sea serpent the other afternoon. Man and serpent had a terrific struggle before it was finally stunned and pulled ashore. Plunkett observed a large black object about 12 feet long, with a number of large feet or fins and big eyes and mouth floating down the river. As he rewed toward it the object showed signs of life and attered a terrible hissing sound, which was heard by F. B. Frawley and a party of fishermen, who were several hundred yards away. When the ferryman was within 15 feet of the serpent it rose from the water with a leap and appeared as though about to fly. Plunkett attempted to change the course of his boat, and the serpent, evidently intending to pass him, made straight for the frail skiff. As it approached it darted a forkshaped tongue and rose above the wa-

Frawley and the party of fishermen witnessed the race which followed, and attempted to reach Plunkett with a flatbottomed scow. Plunkett rowed with a will born of desperation and was keeping a safe distance away, when the serpent glided into the air and in one leap covered the intervening space between it and the boat and struck the skiff. shattering the stern and almost sinking it. Frawley and his companions had by this time reached the scene, and they pulled Plunkett, who was thoroughly terrifled, into their boat, and turned their attention to the serpent, which lay stunned in the water.

After some rowing about Frawley, assisted by Plunkett, fastened a line about the serpent's neck, and it was towed ashore before consciousness returned. Another terrific struggle followed the return to consciousness, and Plunkett was struck by the serpent and dashed to the earth. Only by the timely action of Frawley in striking it over the head with an empty flask was the struggle ended. The serpent is believed to have escaped from some circus; although persons living here have never before seen an animal like it. It will be preserved in alcohol and in all probability will be sent to some public museum.

PRECIOUS STONE INDUSTRY.

Special Agent Kunz of Geological Survey Makes a Report on Trade in the United States.

George F. Kunz, special agent of the United States geological survey, in charge of the collection of data relative to the precious stone industry in the United States, has submitted his report for 1898, in which it is shown that rock crystal has been found at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., of such purity and size as to almost rival the Japanese.

The increased output of the Fergus county (Mont.) sapphire mines and the yielding of fine blue gems up to two carats each, and the discovery of a new locality where the stones are more varied in color than those of any known locality, are commented on, and also the continued output of the New Mexican turquoise mines, and the opening up of mines in Nevada.

The greater importation of uncut diamonds and the increase of the diamond cutting industry in the United States, and the unprecedented increase in the importation of cut diamonds, and the revival of the precious stone industry in the United States are spoken of as matters of interest and importance.

The value of all the precious stones found in the United States in 1898 was \$160,920, as compared with \$136,675 in

GOAT BUCKED.

Kansas City Man Sues Modern Woodmen for Injuries Received During an Initiation.

The mechanical goat used by the Modern Woodmen of America is accused of bucking and mashing one of Max Dorch's fingers, when he was being initiated into that order, and he has sued the society for \$10,000 damages. In his petition Dorch says this goat is fastened to an axle between two wheels eight feet in diameter. Dorch asserts that he was strapped to this goat and then the wheels were rolled over the lodge floor and he spun around like a top. On a specially violent lunge of the goat Dorch reached out his hand to save himself, and it was mashed between the wheel and floor. Dorch is a tailor.

The filing of this lawsuit recalls the one filed a year ago by Lenna Winslow against the Maccabees. He was hurt while he was being initiated. He sued and a jury in the circuit court gave him

a verdict for \$12,000. John Sullivan, one of the woodmen. says that the relief committee of the camp provided medical attendance for Dorch, paid him two weeks' salary and took a receipt from him in full payment for his injury,

Antisepsis.

Modern surgery is carrying antisepsis to such a point of refinement that the Medical Press and Circular, published in London, now says that an operating surgeon not only should be clean shaven, lest dust from the mustache (why not hair?) should infect the patient, but should use a mask, operate in rubber gloves and be clad from head to foot in a dust proof overall.

Comparative Safety. It has been estimated that steamers are 20 per cent. safer than sailing ves-

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Mrs. Sickles Finds a Method of Roctifying Corn Oil-A Substitute for Olive Oil.

A new and interesting discovery has been made for the use of Nebraska dirt. A woman in Dawes county, Neb, has discovered a method for rectifying Indian maize corn, making it a valuable substitute for olive oil. It is not generally known that under the new milling. process the kernel is degermed before manufacture into flour or meal or other food products. This little germ, containing the life properties of the corn kernel, also contains a rancid oil that taints and gives an unwholesome flavor to corn food products when not removed. The crude oil is thus thrown onto the corn millers in large quantities, and until this discovery they have had no method for successfully treating, hence it was valueless because of its rancid nature.

Mrs. Emma C. Sickles, now attending the Domestic Science laboratory in Washington city, discovered a way to treat it with the soil off her farm. After several months' time she applied for a patent, which was granted a few days ago, since which she has closed contracts with several down-east cornmilling concerns for the use of the soil in car lots to be used in the treatment of the crude oil. The patentee says the soil can be used quite as successfully in the beet sugar factories for the treatment of beet augar and other food products. She will be here in a few days to personally oversee the shipping of the soil. Hers is the only method discovered in America for the treatment of corn oil, and all former corn oils used on American tables were rectified in Austria. She has found that no other part of America furnishes soil that will successfully treat the off.

MAKES COFFIN SERVE TWICK

Man Distators His Brother in Order to Use Casket for His Dead Sister.

The coroner at Omaha had an extraordinary case called to his attention the other morning. Fritz Pries is a peculiar character. He resides on a farm six miles from the city. He is an atheist and believes a dead human body of no more consequence than clay, and that it should be buried at once after death and with no ceremony. Mrs. George Nelson, Pries' sister, died Sunday night at Pries' home. Pries made preparation to bury the body. There is a little oldfashioned graveyard on the Pries'farm and a grave was soon made in this plot of green, but Pries had no coffin.

Next to the new grave was the mosscovered grave of Adolph Pries, a brother of Fritz Pries. He was buried there ten years ago. Pries remembered that at the time an unusually fine casket was used for the purpose. He deliberately disinterred the body of his brother and removed the coffin from the tenyear-old grave, lifted the skeleton from the coffin, wrapped it in a quilt, placed it back in the grave and covered it from view. Then he took the old coffin to the barn, repainted it and put the body of his sister in it. The coffin was then placed in the new grave and covered up. The coroner could see nothing in the circumstances to call for his interference, and Mr. Price exhibited surprise when he was asked if it was not an unusual proceeding. He did not think so.

MAY BE THE TIDES.

Superintendent of Wrecking Company That Saved the Paris Suggests a New Theory.

Superintendent Aisbett, of the wrecking companies which have just succeeded in getting the Paris off the rocks. gave a representative of the Associated Press the other day a contribution of a startling nature to the controversy as to the cause of wrecks on the Manacles. He said:

"In bringing the Parls to Falmouth she narrowly escaped a big Manacle rock. It was ebb tide, with a northerly wind blowing, which would naturally take the vessel south; but we found her getting nearer and nearer the Manacles until within 400 yards of them, whereas we ought to have been a mile to the southward. Things looked queer for a time, but we altered our tactics and cleared the rocks.

"From what I have seen during the past six weeks I am confident some mysterious current draws the vessels towards the rocks. While working on the Paris we warned numberless vessels of the danger they were in."

LAST COPPER MINE.

Miss Evangelina Garcia Searching for a Supposed Cipher Description of Its Location.

Miss Evangelina Garcia has arrived at the Broadway Central hotel, New York, to prosecute her search for the descendant of a Spanish prospector named Juan Lopez. This descendant is supposed to possess a cipher giving the location of a valuable copper mine in Mexico. In 1808 Henri Garcia, the grandfather of Miss Garcia, was prospecting in Mexico with Juan Lopez. One day they discovered a copper mine which gave every promise of great value. A description of the exact location of the mine was written down in form of an elaborate cipher. Garcia was killed. Juan Lopez disappeared after the death of his partner. Miss Garcia began her search for the precious document nearly a year ago. Three weeks ago she received a letter in Spanish telling her that Juan Lopez, the son of her grandfather's partner, had been in New York in 1896.

Tax on Bicycles in Italy. The Italian government has imposed an annual tax of ten lire on bicycles, and in future all machines will have to carry a mark showing that the yearly tax has been paid.

FOUND NORTH POLE.

Fortunate Discoverer Forgot to Bring It Back with Him, However.

Startling Story of a Man Styling Himself King La Joie-Found Natives and a Boiling Spring and Other Wonders.

A man who calls himself King La Joie arrived in New York the other day and told a startling story of his discovery of the north pole. He left Montreal about five years ago and traveled toward the polar regions with an old trapper by the name of Josh White to hunt the polar bear and moose. When they had proceeded further north than any other white man had gone and had crossed a great expanse of ice they came to an open sea. Suddenly the ice broke, and he was carried away with several of his dogs, leaving his trapper friend alone. He was whirled along in a strong current for 37 days, and was at last deposited on land inhabited by a strange people dressed all in white furs. The natives were so pleased with him that they made him ruler over the 80,000 persons who inhabit the seven polar isles. He continues his story as follows:

"Several days after I had been made king I took my compass and directed my steps to a steaming mountain of water from which a warm air seemed to blow. When I got there I found an enormous fountain of boiling water about four miles in circumference, which shot up into the air for 1,000 feet. I looked at my compass and the needle was revolving so fast that it was almost invisible. I knew then that I had reached the north pole, and as I was King La Joie I named the country Poletsijole. I discovered after I had been at the north pole several months that within a radius of 50 miles of the boiling fountain the temperature was so mild that it permitted vegetation. Within a few miles of the fountain beautiful flowers blossomed out of the barren ice and trees in great number rounded out into little green buds, which tasted like brussels sprouts."

ELOPERS SWINDLE FARMER.

A Novel Confidence Game Developed by Michigan's Marriage Industry.

A novel confidence game has made its appearance at St. Joseph, Mich., as a result of the recently developed local industry in quick marriages. A farmer is the victim, and supposed elopers will no longer find a welcome in his neighborhood.

The other evening a well-dressed man called at the home of Robert Wagner, a well-to-do farmer living a short distance from St. Joseph, and asked for a night's lodging, which was granted. A few minutes later a young man and woman called on Wagner and inquired for the nearest minister, as they wished to be married immediately, this being no uncommon thing at St. Joseph now, as there are many strange couples arriving daily from Chicago to get married. This part of the conversation the strange man overheard, and he remarked that he was a clergyman and would perform the coremon

A certificate was drawn up and Mr. Wagner's name was secured as a witness, but instead of the certificate they must have, through quick work, placed a promissory note of \$55 in its place. Wagner signed it and it turned up against him. The same game is said to have been worked in Indiana.

ITS LONG FLIGHT.

Carrier Pigeon Sent Out by French Steamer Reaches New York After Traveling 1,000 Miles.

The other evening a tired pigeon might have been seen circling over the Bowling Green offices of the Compagnie Generale Transstlantique. When it finally sought shelter there the attendant in charge of the French line carrier pigeons untied from its leg a tiny scrap of parchment, on which was written in ink: "Rosener: Audubon, Broadway, N. Y.; best souvenirs; compliments; fine weather. Becandeu." The French line officials then ceased to wonder at the weariness of the pigeon which brought the message. It was from the liner La Gascogne, which left the New York port Saturday for Havre. Assuming that the Gascogne had made its usual speed, the pigeon must have traveled a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. Mr. Rosener, to whom the message was addressed, is an old friend of Capt. Bocandeu, of the Gascogne.

FLAG FOR POSTAL SERVICE.

One of Special Design to me Adopted by This Branch of the Government.

In the near future the postmastergeneral will have a distinctive flag, as a proposition is now under consideration to adopt a flag for the post office department. An attractive design has been submitted by a Chicagoan. The proposed flag has a background of white crossed diagonally by red bars. In the center is a circle of blue with white stars, inclosing a man on horseback, the emblem of the mail carrier. Underneath the design are the initials P. O. D., in white. The flag has a fringe of gold, and, altogether, makes an exceedingly pretty design. All other nations have a distinctive flag for this important branch of the government service. and it is argued there is no reason why the post office department of this country should not have one.

Adopting American Methods. A large trust is being formed at St. Johns for the development of the iron, coal and steel industries of Newfound-

HOBSON AT HONG-KONG.

The Important Work of Repairing and Overhauling the Ships in the Asiatic Squadron in His Hands.

Naval Constructor Hobson has broken his long and mysterious silence by a brief and formal report from Hong-Kong. He is now the only constructor on the Asiatic station, his senior in the corps, W. L. Capps, being on the Olympia with Admiral Dewey. Hobson is intrusted, therefore, with the important work of repairing and overhauling the ships in the Asiatic waters, and with restoring the prizes for service in the navy. Hobson has been working under Dewey's direct orders, and since the admiral's departure from Manila Secretary Long has decided it would be in the interest of promptness if the general work on the station were carried on with as little correspondence as possible. The present report from Hobson is in regard to the Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, and Isla de Austria, for each of which he recommends a refrigerator plant. The suggestion has been approved by the navy department, and the necessary appliances will be purchased at once. It is likely that much if not all of the apparatus can be procured on the station. Neither ship requires much else to put it in efficient

Naval officers of Hobson's corps say he has not been treated fairly by officers of the line, and they resent the insinuation that Hobson has been snubbed by Dewey and other officers on the Asiatic fleet. They say, moreover, that Hobson was cruelly misrepresented while he was in this country, and some of them go so far as to assert that there was a combination against the famous constructor to injure his chances of getting into the line. It was figured out that if he were transferred to the line as lieutenant commander he would attain the highest grade in the navy and occupy it for a long period. It developed that there was much antagonism to Hobson among naval officers and his ambitions and the recommendations of the secretary were successfully op-

ONLY LEGACY WAS A CURSE.

Dr. Hinkle's Father Kicked Him and He Never Forgave the Indignity.

When the will of Dr. Harry Conrad Hinkle was filed for probate at San Francisco it was found to contain this novel and extraordinary bequest:

"I leave to J. M. Hinkle my undying curse for the wicked kick which he gave me to-day. May God give rest to my weary soul. In the name of God, amen."

Father and son were members of the National Surgical company here and did a business of \$35,000 a year. Dr. J. M. Hinkle lives at 1604 Franklin street, Oakland. About three years ago they quarreled. The younger man went to Victoria, B. C., married and settled down to practice his profession. His father again and again postponed settling up the business and in February, 1897, Dr. H. C. Hinkle returned here to compel a settlement. The men came to blows. The son declared his father had kicked him with fearful violence. Immediately thereafter the son became

ill and he died July 13, 1897. His widow, a sensitive woman, did not wish the quarrel to be known. To have tampered with the will, to have obliterated the curse, would have been to destroy its validity, so she readily agreed with her husband's family that she would not file the will if they would hand over to her her husband's property. But a few days ago she learned that an agent of her father-in-law had applied for letters of administration on her husband's estate, swearing that there was no will and that his family were his heirs.

Then the will was filed and then the skeleton in the Hinkle closet was dis-

covered. NOW FOR STRANGLING BUG.

Philadelphia Tells of a Hostile Insect That is Visiting Un from Africa.

A formidable rival to the kissing bug, which has put in an appearance in Philadelphia, is known as the strangling bug. William J. Burris, 1267 North Tenth street, was attacked by a species of the pest late at night. According to Burris the bug appeared and began to circle around his head. He attempted to drive it away, but it kept up the attack, and finally he succeeded in killing

it by a blow from his hat. The bug is nearly three inches in length, while its wings from tip to tip measures five inches. It is of a brownish color and resembles somewhat a

huge locust. A few nights ago such an insect attacked a dog, and after it had been killed was examined by Norwood Todd, of New York, an African explorer, who declared it to be a strangling bug and said that in northern Africa the bug attacks the throat, sucking the blood until it is filled.

Not Quite Unique.

Two months ago a collector paid the extravagant sum of £130 for a copy of Rudyard Kipling's earliest known work, "Schoolboy Lyrics," and hugged it to his bibliophilist breast in the belief that it was, as the catalogue stated, "absolutely unique." But the realization of so astounding a price for these youthful effusions, says the Liverpool Courier, led to the ransacking of other libraries, with the result that no fewer than three other copies have been unearthed and sent to the auction room.

Machine to Cure Stammering. In a Pennsylvanian's device for the cure of stammering a pair of slotted metallic plates are connected by a narrow neck and bent into close proximity to be placed on either side of the tongue

clamp the plates in place.

the neck having an adjusting screw to

DEAFNESS GROWING.

Census of 1900 Likely to Show Great Increase in the Affliction.

Prof. Alexander M. Bell Declares, There is Fast Growing to Be a Deaf Mute Variety of Human Race.

Prof. Alexander M. Bell, father of Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, declares. that the census of 1900 is likely to bring out some notable facts in regard to the increase of the deaf-mute affliction in this country. According to the figures of 1890, there were in the United States in that year 40,592 deaf and dumb people and 80,616 persons totally deaf, but not dumb. The rapidity with which the curse is spreading will be made obvious: by statistics adduced for the last year. of the nineteenth cemury. Said Mr.

"The first recorded marriage of deaf" and dumb persons was in 1819. In the 30 years from 1850 to 1880 there were 1,460 such marriages. We find, in short, that the deaf-mute element is growing at a rate enormously greater than the population at large, and it is entirely obvious that this is due to intermarringes among deaf and dumb people. There is every prospect that before long we shall come to recognize the existence of a deaf-mute variety of the human race, entirely distinct and apart. At all events, it is to be hoped that the variety will be set apart, inasmuch as we must otherwise reconcile ourselves to the prospect of the existence of deaf and dumb members in nearly every

"This seems rather a startling assertion, but it may be easily demonstrated. Already there are groups of deaf-mute families scattered all over the United States and intermarriage among them has become so common, simply by reason of the affliction which they share, that certain names are associated with deaf-muteness. For example, when you meet anybody who is named Closson, Brasher, Gortschalg, Hopper, Hullet, or Blizzard, you have a right to infer that the individual is likely to be deaf and dumb.

"Unquestionably a person born deaf ought not to marry, even though the other partner in the contract possesses the sense of hearing. This assertion may be proved by the records, which show that in cases of that kind one out. of ten of the resulting children will be a deaf mute. If the trouble ended with the children it would not be so bad, but it is likely to reappear intermittently for generations, thus propagating the mischief indefinitely. If both of the persons are deaf and dumb the expectation is that one in five of their offspring will be a deaf mute, and after a few generations of such intermarriages the faculty of speech will practically pass away from that family."

EXPORTATION OF FLOUR.

It Reaches the Highest Point in Ite History During the Fiscal Year 1899.

Millers of the United States, like manufacturers generally, made their banner record in the fiscal year 1899. While other lines of breadstuffs show a reduction in exportation, flour not only shows an increase, but reaches the highest point in history. For the flacal year the total exportation of flour was over 18,000,000 barrels, representing 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. That flour exports should have continued to increase in the face of the reduction in other lines is especially gratifying to those interested in seeing American labor participate as largely as possible

The average price per bushel of wheat exported during the fiscal year 1899 was 74.77, and the average price per bushel for the wheat exported in the form of flour was 87.67, calculating that four and one-half bushels of wheat are utilized in the production of one barrel of flour. This adds 12.9 to the amount of money received for each bushel of wheat sent abroad in this form, thus bringing to American industry over \$10,000,000 during the year as a compensation to the enterprise which transferred the 89,000,000 bushels of grain into the 18,000,000 barrels of flour exported.

in the profits of American exportation.

TO RIDE ACROSS CONTINENT.

Trip for a Cripple Who Uses a Bicycle Without the Aid of Handie Bars.

Messenger No. 574 of the Postal Telegraph company, who has only one arm, and who attracts attention by the ease with which he rides a bicycle without handle bars, is about to attempt to ride from New York to San Francisco in record breaking time. He purposes to start from the New York city hall and hopes to maintain runs of from 60 to 75 miles a day for the entire distance. He will follow the route taken by Mr. and Mrs. Davis in their transcontinental automobile.

No. 574 in private life is Albert V. Roe. He is 19 years old and usually lives at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker street. His left arm was cut off at the shoulder while switching cars at Los Angeles, Cal., two years ago. A brother and three sisters, his nearest living relatives, live in Grinnell, Ia., and he

means to call on them in passing. He rides a wheel geared to 91 inches, and steers it by a crotch four inches long on the head of the machine. A skeleton rack built over the rear wheel will carry his baggage. He has ridden. a hundred miles every Sunday for teni weeks to put him in condition for the

journey. Not Ethquette.

Professional etiquette prevents French judges and judicial officials from riding

rédendate en Louisiant et dans tous Jes Emis du Sud. (Se publicité joffre dont les commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de Phismannes peur l'