America Mas Winter Adventures Not Possessed by Great Beitaln.

After the lapse of a century of active mining, hundreds of millions of tons of coal have been extracted from Whe Hmited areas of Great Britain, and it has come to such a pass that the high prices hitherto prevailing are absolutely required to meet the sexpenses of production and transportation, for now it is necessary to go deeper into the ground for the coal. "Thinner seams have been worked, the more attractive deposits having been an exhausted. All the entries now are long, comparatively few new mines having been opened in Great Britain in the last ten years, says a writer in

the Engineering Magazine. A moment's thought will make it plain that underground haulage and hoisting are enormously expensive methods of transportation, and that a certainty that the factors will increase in importance every day, as the coal Sindustry grows older, makes it plain that the United States coal fields, almost untouched as many of them are grow steadily in advantage as regards the supply of the world. Generally speaking, there is not a coal mine in the seaboard bituminous regions from which coal has to be holsted. It can in every case be drawn out in cars, sometimes up a grade, it is true, but quite as often the cars run down grade. Then, too, the Amerdean mines are generally new. All devices are contrived with the view of handling a large tonnage as economically as possible, and the present shipper of bituminous cost is not hampered by arrangementamade years ago when trade requirements were less important. Very notable, too have been the arrangements for the stransportation of coal.

CUT BY A PRESIDENT. Which an Old Pennsylvanin Lady in Matreme-

There was an old ledy among the group of visitors at the white house the other morning and she was extremely frank in her reminiscences. It was obviously her first visit to the place, and she eyed everything with the greatest interest, relates the Wash-

ly Proud.

ington Post. "I've always been wanting to see this place ever since Jim Buchanan came here to live," she said to the tall, blueeyed young man who was with her. 'Old Jim,' we used to call him in Huntington county, Pa. I lived just half a mile from his father's butcher shop

when I was a little girl, and many and many's the time I've bought meat from 'Old Jim.' Do you see that sear?" . And she held up a still white and plum)phand. I went into the shop one day to get

an ateak, and just as he was bringing the cleaver down I poked my finger right in the way of it. He tied it up for me and I eried all the way home. I guess I wouldn't have shed so many tears if I had known I'd been chopped by a future president. But we didn't think 'Old Jim' would amount to much in those days. We didn't think he'd ever do more than sell meat in his fasa ther's shop. But you can't tell what a man's going to be by the way he statts out. And I guess'-and here the old lady's eyes gleamed with pride ~ - "I guess there aren't many people who can show a scar that a president of the United States gave them."

BIGGEST OF WATERSPOUTS.

Enormous Column That Was Seen by Vessel's Crew in Gulf of Mexico.

A column of water 60 or 70 feet in beight that covered an area nearly ... 100 feet square was a sight that Capt. . Liddle and the crew of the steamship King Bleddyn, which arrived from Mexico, off Campech: bank, saw on the morning of September 16. Capt. Liddle, in describing the un-

usual spectacle to a New York Times reporter, said:

"It was about 6:30 in the morning of the 16th, when we were in latitude 23.14 and longitude 87.07, while off the northeast end of Campeche bank, in the Gulf of Mexico, that we observed a column of water whirling in the air at a height of apparently 60 or 70 feet and covering an area that ap-

peared to be about 100 feet square. "The column, which looked like a mass of steam, made a beautifu' sight as it snot into the air. All around it the water was foaming and frothing like breakers in a shoal. As to what it was, I don't know; it looked like a volcanic gruption, though I never heard of any volcanoes in that region. It may have been due to an

upheaval caused by an earthquake." Capt Liddle said that the spectacle was visible for half an hour, and that es the king Bleddyn gradually sailed out of sight of it the water calmed down and then suddenly rose again, shooting a steaming column high into

How Nature Marns.

Seawerd as a test for sewages this in the discovery made by Dr. Lette, professor of chemistry in the Belfast coffege, and his coadjutor, Mr. Hawthorne, of the same college, savs a London newspaper. Their attention had been called to large quantities of putrifying seaweed outside Belfast and Dublin. Investigation proved that the growth of the weed depended largely on the sewage pollution of the water, and that, in fact, it only flourished in localities where such pollution existed. The results of Prof. Letts' experiments were recently communicated to the chemical section of the British associa-

RUINS OF UXMAL.

Bouy of the Old Anter Priests Were Builled in Mochanical Tricks.

"In the fall of 1897 I spent several days examining the ancient ruins of Uxmal, in Yucatan," said a gentleman who was formerly in the consular service to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man, "and during the visit I made a curious little discovery which convinced me that the old Aztec priests were adepts at mechanical trickery. The woods around the main hulldings at Uxmal are full of seattered ruins of every description, and at one point I found a singularly perfect column lying in the midst of what appeared to be the debris of a small house or temple.

"I conjectured that the column had

probably been the pedestal of some

statue or idol which had stood in the center of the edifice and cleared away the underbrush to get a better look at it. It was about five feet long by 114 feet in diameter and was covered with characteristic carving. When I scraped the top clean of caked dirt I was surprised to find a hole leading. inte the interior and large enough for me to thrust my thumb. I cut a stick, sounded it and found that the hole reached to a point about a foot from the hase. There it connected with another channel running off at an angle and leading to a small opening hidden in the carving of the base While I was probing the interior a beautifully polished circular stons plug, shaped almost exactly like a jug minus the handle, slid out of the lower hole. It was made of flint and remarkably heavy for its size. What could have been its purpose is all guesswork, but the theory that seems to me most plausible is that it was a weight and had once been attached to a cord of thong leading up through the main boring. If there was a figure of some kind on the column, all that emacks pretty strongly of some secret mechanical device, and such is the opinion of several well-posted archaeologists to whom I have de-

scribed the arrangement. The old Egyptian priests had idols that shed tears, rolled their eyes and groaned, and no doubt the Aztecs were up to the same dodge. As far as I now, this perforated pillar was the only one of the kind ever found in

LIVES ON FRUIT AND NUTS.

A Resident of Samon Who Does No. Miss the Cook Stove Producis.

Herbert Ossig has established himself in Samoa among his German fellow countrymen and may remain there, says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. This young German is an interesting character. No woman has a fairer complexion and a clearer eye than he, and no man of his age has a greater capacity for hard work. He lays it all to his diet. Ossig does not believe in meat eating anywhere, least of all in a tropical climate. Nuts and fruits compose his daily menu, his drinks being distilled water and lemonade. Sometimes he tries the nut pastes and other preparations of a certain sanitarium, but as a rule he confines himself to the raw material.

"I used to eat meat," he said, before leaving for Samoa, "and I liked it. Reading convinced me that I could get more nourishment and fewer earth salts from fruit and nuts, and after sticking to that diet for awhile I got to loathing meat. At the same time my general health improved, my mind was clearer and my muscular vigor seemed to increase. Friends tell me that my complexion soon cleared up.

"The thing to do for the sake of long life and no tormenting silments is to diminish the amount of earth salts that enters the system. These salts clog the arteries with calcareous deposits and bring on the phenomena of old age. The less calcareous matter the more juvenility .. I use distilled water to dissolve such earth saits as my system has aiready absorbed and carry them away. The pure condensed steam, cooled in full and tightly-corked bottles and drank without much exposure to the air absorbs these foreign substances and they pass dif. Look at me and see if you don't think my system the right

Certainly Ossig was the picture of health-ruddy, sinewy, clastic of step, bright of eye. Perhaps his hardy German parents had more to do with his looks than have bananas and distifled water, but Ossig says if you think that just try his dietary and note the effect in your own system.

America the Land of Stability.

What other civilized government can beast such continued stability as the United States since the inauguration of our first president? During this period the form of government in France has changed ten times. Germany is but 30 years old. Austria, as a nation, is the outcome of the Hungarian rebellion. Italy is a still later product of popular evolution. Cavour tore down many walls to build one nation. England and Russia are the only great powers which are now identical in structural character with what they were when our republic adopted her constitution .- Albion W. Tourgee, in N. Y. Sun.

A Hawatian Beverage.

People in Honolulu indulge in a hererage known as "swipes." It is the native beer of Hawaii, and is a dangerous concoction. The principal articles. used in its manufacture are sugar. corn, pineapple root and Chinese ginger, bran, drish potatoes and sliced pineapples. It is fermionted after standing four or five days, and then it is

AS TO CREMATION.

Beience Approves It and Beligion Done Not Oppose, Saya This Authority.

The custom of cremation was Roman, but it disappeared with the Christian era under the influence of the belief in the literal resurrection of the body. Its revival in all countries is coineident with a broader interpretation of the teachings of Christianity and with the development of modern science. The doctrine of the conversation of matter, that the only change possible is transformation and ant deatruction, bears powerfully in dayor of cremation. The transformation of the grave is relatively slow, that of the crematory relatively rapid, but both processes are the same, and, in comparison with the duration of the world, both are intolerably swift. We are cut down and we wither. Whether the decay is a matter of hours for years is merely an incident of the

inevitable, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Those considerations can be felt best in a time of scientific domination over the intellectual life. The hygienic and sanitary reasons are most potent in an era of the rapid growth of large cities. Therefore, it is not surprising to know that the revival of cremation begun about 1890, has grown rapidly not only in this country but in Europe. Here we have 22 crematories. France has 25. Italy and England have fewer. The appeal of science is for the new practice. Religion is not hostile to it, as is shows by its adoption by an active and devout member of a great church. But sentiment association and the whole mortuary poetry of the whole world are opposed to it. Those are forces which are modified slowly. They cannot be overcome by shock, and the attempt would be brutal as well as useless. But the growth of cremstion is accompanying, if not keeping pace with, the growth of cities. In the next quarter of a century the custom will have become general enough to aid in the solution of the present serious problem of finding suitable resting places for the dead.

LITERARY TREASURE TROVE. Fortunate Find of an English Book Lever at Auction Sale

in Leeds.

One of those romantic discoveries of hears of but somehow has never the good luck to experience has recently befallen a Leeds man, Harold P. Donn. Some five years ago Mr. Donn was at an auction sale in Briggate, Leeds, whenhe picked up a battered old volume on Rebrew customs for half a crown. He has recently became aware that the book is of considerable value, and on submitting it to a Leeds gentleman whose opinion on such matters is of some weight he was informed that the value of his purchase might be estimated at between £300 and £500.

The book does not look worth the money. It can boast only one cover, and the first few pages have disappeared, says the Jewish World. It is really three books bound into one volume-a book on Roman antiquities; "Seven Books of the Attick Antiquities." and the work on Hebrew cersmonies, which constituted the valuable portion. This is entitled "Moses and Aaron. Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites Used by the Ancient Hebrews; Observed at Much Pain for the Clearing of Many Obscure Texts Throughout the Holy Scripture." There is some more title, but this is sufficient for a sample. The book is by one Thomas Godwyn B. D., whose preface is dated 1624, while the date of issue of this edition, the eleventh, is 1678. It constitutes a complete compendium of Hebrew customs. and is compiled largely from authorities whose works are now lost.

Electricity and Modern Navies. One of the improvements in the new battleship Kentucky is the increased: use of electricity instead of steam, says a writer in Munsey's Magazine. The Kentucky is planned on the principle of a trolley line so far as her subsidiary engines are concerned. There is a motor which performs each particular work, and instead of a broiling steampipe running to it an electric wire connects it with the central engines. The steam is kept where it belongs- in the boiler room. This is a great economy of space, and the discomfort it saves the officers and crew is not easily meas-

British Naturalization.

To be naturalized in Great Britain an alien must have lived there for at least five years or have served the crown faithfully for the same period; and he must continue to reside in the British jurisdiction, unless he continues in the government service in foreign countries. A naturalized citizen has all the "political and other rights, powers and privileges," and is subject to all the obligations to , which a natural-born Briton is entitled or subject.

Phonographic Reminder.

An ingenious American inventor has Just patented a speaking clock which he claims will be of the greatest value to persons of forgetful and irregular babits. It consists of a clock phonograph combination. In place of the usual striking attachment is a phonograph, which can be set to speak a sentence at any time desired, thus becoming an unfailing reminder to its owner of the duties of each successive hour.

Hindus Found Bacilli.

Ages ago the Hindu "medicine man" knew all about disease germs and microbes, although he was jeered at by western scientists because he called them "little worms." And, after all. when we moderns "discovered" what he had known all along, we could find no better name for the new organ-Isms than bacilli -which, being interpreted, is "little sticks."

· 'CURE FOR OVERWORK.

Was a Severe that But It France to Be Profitable is raker Euch.

"I used to be one of those chaps who try to kill themselves with overwork." said a hale and hearty business man of 60-odd years, relates the Washington Star, "but before I had quite accomplished a fatal termination, as so many of my brethren have done and are doing. I found I was injuring my busi-

ness by it and quit." "How can a man injure his business by devoting himself to it completely?" asked a tired-looking party. "That is

preposterous.** "Is it?" smiled the bale and hearty

"Well, listen a moment, and when you have heard, maybe you will feel called upon to think it not so excessively preposterous as it seems. Thirty years ago, at which time I had built up a business that was worth \$10,-000 a year to me. I was so overworked that I was almost a shadow. My digestion and my nerves were gone, I could scarcely sleep, and the little spells of rest I took when my wife and the doctor forced me to do it were of no use at all. Lord knows how long. I would have stood it, but the business was growing and I was making more money every day, and I seemed to think that that was justification for the loss of everything else save honor. I had one big manufacturing firm whose pressilent threw into my hands yearly contracts that brought me at least half my profits, and I was about to receive one that would net me \$25,000 and greatly increase the yearly business. The president had been a friend of my father's, and it was on this account that he had given me first chance at his work, other things being equal. I had not keen him for a couple of years, and just before awarding the big contract he wrote to me to come to the city where he lived to talk the matter over. I worked barder than ever to get everything up before taking four or five days out of a busy time, and rode at night to the city. I was at his office when he got there, and by Jove, he didn't know me. we-"'My dear' boy,' he said, when I told

him who I was, 'you are killing yourself with overwork. I know all the symptoms, and I know a dozen men who have gone just the way you are go-

"Oh, I guess not,' I laughed. 'I may

be working pretty hard, but I'm young and have a good constitution, and I think I can stand it.' "He was a testy old fellow, and he argued with me until he lost his tem-

"'I tell you. Fred,' he said at last, 'I know what I'm talking about, and I will not be a party to your self-destruction. You've got more work than you can do already, and I'll give that contract to one of the other firms that are after it, and give them, besides, onehalf of the business I've been letting you have. That will give you a good deal less to do, and when you have pulled vourself together again, and given that good constitution of vours a chance. I'll see what we can do for

"Well, it almost took my breath away, but he was not to be moved to a reconsideration and I went back home without the contract. I suppose I might have worked harder than ever to get other business, but the old gentleman's method of getting at me brought me to my senses, and I concluded that when a man was working so hard he was injuring his business probably it was time for him to take a rest. And take a rest I did, for a whole year. I worked, of course, but without crowding things, and when I went to see the president to have a talk with him about a larger contract than ever he didn't know me again, I was so much improved in appearance, and when I told him who I was he not only gave me the work, but insisted on my taking him out to a champagne dinner as a fee for his medical advice."

WHERE DEW COMES FROM.

It is Evaporated by the Heat of the Zarth and Rives to Deseemd Again.

Ground a little below the surface is always warmer than the air over it. So long as the surface of the ground is above the dew point vapor must rise and pass from the earth into the air, says a scientific paper.

The moist air so formed will mingle with the air above it and its moisture will be condensed, forming dew wherever it comes in contact with a surface cooled below the dew point. In fact, dew rises from the ground.

Place some metal trays over the grass, the soil and the road on dewynights. You will generally find more moisture on the grass Inside the trays than outside; you will always observe a deposit of dew inside the trays, even when there is none outside at all. This shows that far more vapor rises out of the ground during the night than condenses as dew on the grass and other objects.

Dew then rises from the ground, But how is the dew formed on bodies high up in the air?

Dew does not rise in particles, as it was once considered, to fall in particles like fine rain. It rises in vapor. Some is caught by what is on the surface of the earth, but the rest ascends in vapor form until it comes in contact with a much colder surface, to condense it into moisture.

The vapor does not flow upward in a uniform stream, but is mixed in the air by eddies and wind currents and carried to bodies far from where it rose. In fact, dew may be deposited, even though the country for many miles all around be dry and incapable of yielding any vapor to form that dew would depend on the evaporation of the dew and on what was wafted over by the

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

A great Japanese statesman has recently said that he feared that religion would be lost to his people unless they deified the emperor.

The advance report of the Preshyterian church shows an increase of 2,300 communicants over last year and total contributions averaging \$15 per member.

Lord Percy, eldest son of the duke of Northumberland, has a distinction by no means common among the members of the aristocracy of having won the prize for English verse at Oxford.

There are now on the reservations In New York state 4,850 Indians, and a missionary says that at least fiveeighths of them adhere to the old pagas religion, rights and supersti-

Over 1,000 children in Hayana are receiving instruction in the Protestant day and Sunday schools. The Roman church, for the first time in its history in Cuba, has established Sunday schools.

Most of the Turkish ministers to the different countries are Christians. The present ministers to the United States and England are Greeks and belong to the Greek Catholic church. One Turkish minister, a Christian, served Turkey for 44 consecutive years in London.

The present orthodox church of Russia is divided into 67 eparchies, including one in Alaska and 43 vicarial seats of bishops. Russia has now 117. nrchbishops, including three metropolitans, 67 eparchial vicarial archhishops and 39 bishops. Most Russian hierarchs have attended the seminaries and academies.

The first kindergarten was opened by Froebel in 1837 at Brandenburg, Germany, and 15 years afterward he died. This short period was sufficinet to establish a system of education that has made life different for little children. When the king of Prussia. in 1851, forbade the establishing of kindergartens, the old man died of a broken heart, not dreaming that his life work had been a noble success.

CHINESE HAND LABOR.

It Is Raising a New Problem in Asiatic Russin-Pay of Russian and Chinese Workmen.

According to a report presented by

Levitoff to the Hymian Funity of Encouragment, it appears that Chinese hand labor has made its appearance in the Trans-Baikal region since the construction of the railroad, and the influx of the Chinese element is becoming more considerable every day. Hand labor, which has been scarce ever since the construction of the Trans-Siberian, is now more abundant, and its cost has heen considerably reduced. On the Amoor river the unloading of boats; which was paid only a few years ago at the rate of \$1.60 a ton, is now paid at 80 cents per ton, or one-half. In general, the Chinese workman, on account of his smaller productiveness, is paid only one-half the wages of a Russian workman. As an example, in the cement works of Siberia 50 cents per day is paid to a good Russian workman, and only 40 cents to the Chinese workman. Generally these are engaged for \$2.50 to \$3 per month by the Chinese contractors, who supply the food and loodging. Even on this small pay the workmen contrive to save money, and send their savings to China. The Chinese excel in certain kinds of labor, such as gardening, shoemaking, etc., where the Russian cannot compete in price, but, on the contrary, he is not good for all kinds of work, and especially refuses to work in the water or even in damp places: For masonry work it is estimated that a Russian workman, himself inferior to an Italian, equals four Chinamen. Among the Siberian industries it is the gold mines especially which have adopted Chinese labor. Formerly in the mines belonging to the czar it was forbidden to employ the Chinese; but when on account of the scarcity of hand labor the price had reached 25 cents per pound of gold, the government decided to let out the work to contractors. The Chinese were engaged by these for 13 cents per pound, which reduced considerably the price of the gold extracted. M. Levitoff remarks that the Chinese carriers in the region between Irkutsk and Khabarovsk have the habit of stealing the gold and sending it to China. Another thing to be deplored is the clandestine sale of Chinese brandy, called khanchine. In spite of the advantages enumerated the writer says that it is urgent to stop the invasion of the Chinesé element, and he recommends emigration from the rural population of

European Russia. Hard to Down a Philosopher. A playful gust of wind came along and picked off his hat. It was of the straw brand, vintage of 1990, already out of date, although still quite presentable in appearance. That hat just got up on its rim and bowled merrily along the sidewalk, while the usual number of feet and canes were thrust

out to check its progress. "Never mind," called out the owner of the hat, cheerfully, "I'm going that way, anylow."

So he walked on in the hat's wake without any hurry and overtook it within a block. Then it rolled into a gutter, which was dirty. This would have disconcerted anyone except a philosopher.

"Never mind," spid he again, as he gave the hat a careless brush and put it on his head. "I was going to get a new hat to-morrow, anyliqw!"-Chiengo Tribune.

Merciful on Both Sides. Dolly Oh, dear! My summer candy bill is \$45! Poly-Goodness! What will your

father say? "Well, I'm going to tell it to him five dollars at a time." -- Puck.

HUMOROUS.

Zenas- The wall paper in my room has a design with strenks of lightning, How do you like it?" .Ephraim ."It looks like thunder." - Harvard Lam-

Teacher-"What will your father say, Johnty, when I tell him flow bad you've been?" Johnny-"I dament tell yer, miss. Maw don't 'low me ter use dat kind o' language."-N. Y.

Journal. Burgiar (sufficiently confronted by policeman)-"Hello! here's a cop." Policeman-"Don't let me interfere. I'm not on duty to night. Just. dropped in to see the cook."-Boston Transcript.

Lena- "I didn't think you'd let a man kiss you on such short acquaintance." Maude--"Well, he thoroughly convinced me that it was all my own fault that I hadn't met him sooner." -Smart Set.

Judge-"Prisoner at the bar, have you anything further to state in your defense?" Prisoner-"No, your honor, I only ask you to deal with me asyou would with yourself if you were in my place."-Green Bag.

The Flatterer .- Mrs. B .- "But I can't go to the reception. I have worn my best dress to three parties already," Mr. B .- "Pshaw! The dress doesn't make a bit of difference when you are in it to look at, dear." She went,-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"You are perfection!" he whispered. She shook her head sadly. "Alas, no!" she sighed. "I fear no man could come so near perfection as this?" In point of fact, not so much a sofacushion intervened between them as she spoke. Detroit Journal.

"Now, children," said the school teacher, "can you tell me of a greater power than a king?" "Yes, ma'am." eried a little boy, eagerly. "What, Willie!" arked the teacher texpecting the answer, "An emperor"), benignly. "An ace, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.- Town Talk.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

Its Supposed Origin and Some of Its Most Famous to teries.

"There is nothing new under the sun" is a remark which we are constantly making; and this is especially true of the means whereby man seeks to amuse himself, says the London Ex-

Among the most antiquated of games is chess, which the oldest Persian and Arabic authorities state to be of Indian origin. We find the game specifically referred to in Sanskrit literature 200 years before the birth of Christ.

Enthusiasts to-day might deem the methods then in vogue somewhat primitive, the board usually called an eight square" to distinguish it from the board on which pachisi or backgammon was played. In the earliest known attempt at romance in Indian literature, the "Harvacarita," there is a punning passage which reads: "Under this monarch . . only bees quarrel in collecting dews (dues); the only feet cut off are those in meter; only chess boards teach the position of the four members." That was written in the first half of the seventh

century. There is a Persian tradition to the effect that an Indian sovereign sent a Persian monarch the game of chess between 531 and 579 A. D. By way of returning the compliment the latter king sent the former the game of ward or backgammon.

The game was introduced to the flowery land as comparatively recently as the sixth century (A. D.). It was probably first known in Spain in the tenth century, for in the eleventh we already find it a popular amusement.

At the beginning of the twelfth it began to be known in this country, as well as in France and Germany; and it unfortunately has to be recorded that at the close of the century it had become a favorite gambling game all over the continent of Europe. Many men who have figured prominently in the pages of the world's history were passionately fond of the game. Perhaps the most noted example of this was Louis XIII., who, though he hated games of chance so much that he would not allow them to be played at his court, was nevertheless so amazingly keen on chess that he played even while riding in his carriage,

It is interesting to record in this connection that each man was provided with a pin at his foot, which, being stuck into a padded chess board, resisted the joitings of the royal vehicle. Imagine the prince of Wales driving along Piccadilly absorbed in a game of chess while her majesty's loyal subjects were eagerly waiting to bow to his royal highness.

John Frederick, elector of Hanover, proved that the ruling passion was strong in death. He had been made prisoner in 1547 by Charles V., and was playing chess with Ernest of Brunswick, his fellow captive, when he got the news that he was condemned to die.

He merely made a few remarks on the irregularity of the emperor's proceedings and coolly went on with his game. On winning it he expressed his keen satisfaction; then he betook himself to the religious exercises befitting one in his unenviable situation. To such a man the word chess was like a charm under whose potent spell

A New Will.

"Hello, Jasper," exclaimed Spenders, stopping his rich uncle's valet, "how's uncle this morning?" "Well, sir, he says he thinks he needs a change of heir."

"So he sent you for the doctor, ch?" "No; his lawyer." - Philadelphia

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