WEDS IN ODD GARB.

Mincky Bridegroom Keeps His Apmeintment in Spite of Obstacles.

at Locks I'm His Clothes and Ho he Porced to Don a Red Shirt, Cordaroy Trousers, Slippers and an Old Fur Coat.

Of all the grotesque garbs that ever Mothed bridegroom at the altar that tof Carlo Grille, of Paterson, N. J., momes first. He wore a red finnel undershirt, corduror trousers, slippers without stockings and a fur-trimmed swereout. He was married a few minunter before 12 o'clock the other night do Miss Minna Boissott by Justice Wil-Mam Coughlan, of Paterson.

His strange attire was not a matter of choics but of necessity. Grille has Blved for years with an aunt, Mrs. Philamena Minot, 119 Beckwith avenue. Me takes more interest in her nephew at times than he appreciates. She was determined that Grille should not marry. But he had planned secret comptials and made all arrangements.

After supper Grille went to his room, cover suspecting that his aunt knew aught of his purpose. But the prospective bride was so happy that she told some of her close companions, and the news reached the ears of the aunt. A few minutes after Grille went upstairs he left his room with nothing ta bathrobe and slippers on.

This was the aunt's opportunity. She elipped into his room and found all the wedding clothes spread out on the find. She took them and all the other colothes in his room and locked them where he could not get at them. Then sehe went to bed.

Grille saw that he had been outwitted, but determined that the marwinge should not be postponed. In a elecat he found an old red undershirt, as pair of superannuated corduror trougers and a worn-out, fur-trimmed ewerooat. Clad in this fantastic garb, The made his way by side streets to the coffice of the justice and found the bride In tears waiting for him. She feared that he was not coming and that the mment had persuaded him to back out at the last minute.

Friends who had gathered found it hard to suppress their laughter during Mhe ceremony, but all heartily congratsisted the man, who let nothing stop him from getting married. When the munt heard how her plans had been Trustrated she was the first to congratulate the young couple, saying that she was not opposed to the mar-

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.

Bearly Half a Million Alleas Arrived During Last Fiscal Year-Largoot Sumber from Italy.

The annual report of Thomas Fitchil, commissioner of immigration at treasury department. The report shows that the number of aliens arraived at the port of New York durfing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 453,496. There were also 113,056 citizens of the United States who arexived from abroad. From a comparisom of the steerage immigration for The last two years it is shown that mearly 30,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the Immigration from southern Italy alone; but while this race shows the largest numerical increase, others prement even greater relative gains. The Lithuanian immigration has nearly Moubled: the Armenian and Assyrian ina well as the Greek show an increase nbout 50 per cent., and the Croatian and Dalmatian about 30 per cent. No other people, not even the northern Slavs, show gains of sufficient magnistude to be considered of any signifieance. From the high relative proporzion of the female to the male immigrants in the case of any given people :#4 is safe to assume that the prevalent Intention of these people is to remain permanently in this country.

Tree Marble Bust of Hobart at Capitol. A Carrara marble bust of Garret A. "Mohart has been placed in one of the miches of the senate chamber to complete the collection of busts of vice presidents. This piece of sculpture is the work of Frank Edwin Elwell, of Mew York, who also made the bust of Wice President Morton, which was so - "Brighly praised by all of Mr. Morton's striends. The Hobert bust is equally satisfactory to the artist, and those who have seen it claim for it the merit of giving an indication of the high character of the man in addition to being a photographic likeness. Mr. Blwell's work, much of which has been awarded premiums at the Pan-Ameri-Intelligence" in front of the New Fork State building and the fountain For Kronos.

Cruising Yacht for Frank Gould. Frank Jay Gould, of the New York "Tacht club, has ordered a large a - servising steam vacht, and the vessel ils well under way. Steel will be used in throughout in its construction. The wer-all length will be 185 to 190 seet, beam 22 feet and depth about tem feet. The vessel will be ready "Sor delivery April 15 next. Capt. B. -Cardner will be in charge of the new boat, which will be a thoroughly mmodern craft. She will be schooner wigged. There will be deckhouses Morward and aft, the former being commiciently spacious to contain dining and smoking rooms, captain's assisteroom and steward's pantry, surhile the latter will be fitted as a manaic-room or social hall, with piano and organ.

Propie on the Seas. "About 1,200,000 prople are always]] milest an the seas of the world.

RECORD BREAKING YEAR.

Parmers of the Country Export More Broadstuffe, Cattle, Ric., Than Ever Before,

The first year of the new century is A to be a record-breaker for the farmers of the United States. The export trade in breadstuffs, cattle and provisions already has mounted to figures which are startling in the extreme, and which inidicate that for the entire year there will be a surplus sold abroad of the products of the field and farm amounting to no less than \$500,000,000.

For the nine months ending October 1 the exports amounted to \$213,293,-084 of breadstuffs, \$27,262,437 of live stock, and \$140,877,937 of provisions. This makes a total of \$381,433,458 for these three products of farm and pasture and at the same rate the total export trade to be credited to the farm and representing the surplus above what the United States consumes will be for the year 1901 \$500,000,000 in round numbers.

The exports for the first nine months of this year exceed the same period in the record year of 1898 by \$10,000,000. As compared with last year there is an increase of \$38,762,936 in breadstuffs. \$13,441,323 in provisions, and \$33,355,252 in live stock, making a total increase

over last year of \$55,559,511. The extraordinary increase in the export of breadstuffs is entirely due to the phenomenal move of wheat from this country to Europe. The export of wheat for the first nine months of 1900 amounted to 69,065,307 bushels. For the first three quarters of the current year this export has risen to 138.960.187 bushels, an increase of over 100 per cent. The prices kept up about the same, so that the export trade in wheat alone for the first nine months of this year as compared with the same period of 1900 has increased \$52,486,.

There was a loss in export trade in corn of \$13,700,038, so that the doubling of the export trade in wheat is responsible for the enormous increase in the total foreign trade of the United States in food products.

POSSIBILITIES OF AUTOS.

Feat Performed on Track at New York Demonstrates That They Are More Than a Mere Fad.

By his great automobile ride at the Empire City track, New York, the other afternoon, when he covered six miles in 6:47, or better than a 53mile-an-hour pace, Henri Fournier demonstrated the practicability of the motor vehicle beyond argument. It makes ridiculous those who have contended that automobiling was simply a fad; that motor machinery was delicate and complicated and that only momentary bursts of speed were possible. Incidentally the journey over the dirt girdle near Yonkers afforded W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., an opportunity to show that he was not afraid to trust himmelf on a record. breaking trip in a vehicle operated by the champion chauffeur of Eu-

"Of course it was a great ride," remarked Fournier, "and I guess the figures will stand for some time. Although very fast, I do not hesitate to say that, they can be beaten. I will undertake another such journey in case some other chauffeur betters

the record. "I expect to see the time when a mile track will be covered in 60 seconds," added Fournier, "while it will be only an ordinary performance to cover the same distance in 50 seconds on a good straight road. Machines even now can attain that speed, but the matter of tires is yet a question that has to be solved. Such a pace heats the rubber so that a bursting tire is always a possibility."

MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

Britain, Germany and United States , Cooperating in Experiments to Determine Cause and Extent.

The coast and geodetic survey has established a magnetic observatory at Sitka, Alaska, and is constructing another at Honolulu, Hawaii, to cooperate with the British and German governments in investigating problems of the magnetic forces and needle variations throughout the world. This is in connection with two British and one German expeditions for the south pole on plans long ago formulated. The cooperation of this and other governments was asked by Germany and the movement, now well under way, so far as the preliminary work is concerned, contemplates magnetic observations at fixed observatories throughout the world simultaneously with the actual scientific researches in the south polar regions. Both the American observatories will be ready to assume their part of the cooperation at the time designated in February next. The work of the expeditions is likely to occupy two or three years, and its value is largely dependent on the observations similarly and simultaneously made in different parts of the world. It is expected to determine the question whether all magnetic disturbances and phenomena are subject to a common and worldwide cause, instrad of being of a local character.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sames Horses. Admiral, General and Judge are the names selected by Mrs. Roosevelt for the president's three new carriage horses which have been installed at the a white house stable. The splendid speci-Imens of the Kentucky thoroughbred trotter can, it is said, scarcely fail to meet with their approbation. The horses were sent to a horseshoeing establishment and reshod. Admiral and General are to be driven as a team, and Judge will be driven singly, or in case of accident to either of the pair will perform duty as a substitute.

BROKE THE SABBATH

Missouri Man Fined for Working en the Lord's Day.

Jury at Moxico Finds a Farmer Guilty of Scalding Mogn and Whitewashing Trees on Sunday and Fines Him \$20 and Costs.

The jury of 13 Audrain county citisens in the circuit court at Mexico. Mo., the other day found Godfrey Winzer, a German farmer, guilty of working on the Sabbath, commonly called Sunday. He was found guilty on two different charges and was fined ten dollars and costs in each

The law under which the indict-

ments, were found is as follows: "Every person who shall either labor himself or compel his apprentice or servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity or other works of necessity or charity, or who shall be guilty of hunting game or shooting on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$50."

Winzer resides in a Christian commutity, near the Littleby Methodist Episoopal church, south. His house is in proximity to the church. Ris nearest neighbors, who were the witnesses against him in the case, testified that they had seen Winzer defying the Sabbath law by scalding hogs, whitewashing trees, stacking oats and straw and rendering lard on Sunday.

These witnesses appeared before the grand jury, and Winser was indicted on five different counts.

The case was called in the morning, and after a hard fight it went to the jury in the evening. Court was held open till nearly ten o'clock at night waiting for the verdict. Just before adjourning for the evening the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the charges of stacking oats and straw and rendering lard.

The jury was sent back by Judge Hughes and requested to report in the morning on the other two counts. After a few hours' consideration they returned a verdict of guilty on the counts of scalding hogs and whitewashing trees. It is estimated that the case will cost the Sabbath-breaker \$100.

The attorneys state that a new trial will be asked, and that they expect to take the case to the supreme court if necessary. They admit, however, that the law on the question has been decided constitutional, but they claim Winzer is not guilty of violat-

GERMAN STUDENTS COMPLAIN.

ing Them Out of Berlin Techmical College.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times says that, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, the minister of education has issued new regulations in regard to the admission of foreign students at the Berlin technical college. The Germans complain that the foreigners crowd them out of the laboratories and lecture rooms. and that the foreigners are admitted without any documentary evidence of previous education. The chief offend-

ers are Russians. It is now reported that the minister directs that Russians are only to be admitted if they can prove previous attendance or matriculation at a Russian technical college. Other foreigners must produce a certificate of general education as well as proof that they have attended a technical col-

It has also been decided, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, that a small class of students called "hospitante," now admitted to the lectures at German universities as guests, without the right of obtaining certificates or degrees, shall be abolished in the machine engineering department of the college, and only allowed in other departments under exceptional circumstances.

PLANS OF MEDICAL INSTITUTE

College of Research Founded by John D. Bookefeller Adopts a Scheme of Work.

A tentative working plan has been adopted by the officers of the Institute for Medical Research, founded by John D. Rockefeller, by whom it was endowed with \$200,000. It follows: To expend \$20,000 a year, divided so as to provide for 40 scholarships. To make appointments for one year. To have candidates recommended by heads of various ishoratories to the board of directors. To choose only persons pursuing, or about to pursue, investigations on some important subject in

pathology, bacteriology or hygiene. At the time the announcement was made that Rockefeller had given \$200,-000 to found the institute, it was said that one of the first things the instinte would do would be to investigate the milk supply of the city, in cooperation with the board of health. This task was completed some time ago. It is said now that work of a more ambitious nature, involving original research, and an effort to throw new light on problems which are as yet unsolved by medical science will be taken up in the autumn.

An Old Petroloum Spring. In Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, there is a petroleum spring which has been known for nearly 3,000 years. It is mentioned by Herod. Rich Manufacturer of Leadville, Colo

Starts Search at the Old Home at Kenosha, Wis.

Earl C. Brown, a prominent manufacturer of Leadville, Col., is in Kenosha. Wis., on a strange mission. and one which has brought to light a peculiar story of other days in Kenosha. Brown is at Kenosha for the purpose of making an effort to find some trace of his mother. Mrs. James Brown, who disappeared from Kenosha under mysterious circumstances more than 28 years ago.

All the facts in connection with the story cannot be discovered. "The widow Brown," as the mother of the Leadville man was known in Kenosha, had resided on Ashland avenue for many years. One day it was noticed that the blinds in the little cottage were closed, and as the days went by people began to wonder as to the cause. Finally, on going to the house, they discovered it was empty. The widow Brown was not to be found anywhere. Her best dresses were folded neatly on the bed, and everything was neat and clean, but nothing had been left to show where or in what manner the widow had left her home.

There seems to be reason to believe that Mrs. Brown met with foul play somewhere, and it is possible that she was murdered in her home and her body secreted; but the little house remained closed for so many weeks before strange hands took control that a criminal would have had plenty of time to cover his crime. Many of the earlier inhabitants of the city recall the disappearance of Mrs. Brown, but mone of them are able to throw any light on the question.

MOORISH PRISON SYSTEM.

Sultan of Morocco to Begin a Reform to Correct a Pitiable and Bruial State of Affairs.

A dispatch to the London Times from Tangier, dealing with the announcement that the sultan intends to reform the Moorish prison system, says anything more pitiable than the present state of the prisons it is impossible to imagine. Any Moroccan subject is liable to be seized and incarcerated at any moment, often without the pretense of a trial. The rumor that he has saved a few dollars is sufficient excuse for his imprisonment.

The state of affairs in the prisons in the cities is bad, says the Times' correspondent. That of the prisons in the country baffles description. Many of them consist of small, high-walled vards, with no shade, no shelter, no water supply, and no sanitation.

To add to the horror, the prisoners are chained by their necks to a long. heavy iron chain, sometimes as many as 50 to one chain, without a rard between each. Heavy shackles are also riveted to their legs. The conditions in the subterranean dungeons are even more awful.

The sultan intends to change all this. He will overhaul the prisons, sending inspectors to report upon their condition. The prisoners are to have sufficient rations, supplied to them by the local officials.

TO STUDY FRENCH ORDNANCE.

Mexican Artillery Officers to Spend Two Years in That Country by Order of President-Dias.

Fifteen Mexican artillery officers have sailed for Antwerp en route to France, where they will study the manufacture and manipulation of the French ordnance. The officers, with a single exception-Col. Gilberto Luna -are captains or lieutenants in the artillery branch of the Mexican army. They have been commissioned by President Diaz to spend two years at Le Cruesot and study the famous artillery made there, which has been adopted by the Mexican government in place of the German guns formerly used. Col. Luna, in an interview, said that the Mexican army was in splendid shape. The country was free from brigands, he said, and in every way was in a peaceful as well as prosperous condition. On the day previous to his departure from the City of Mexico, Col. Luna had a long talk with President Diaz, who, he said, is in splendid health.

Gold Bar for Field Museum.

Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow, vice president for the United States of the Egyptian exploration fund, aunounces that the London committee has voted to present to the Field Columbian museum the curious bar of gold found at the royal tombs of Abydos. An exact facsimile has been received by Dr. Winslow and placed in the Boston museum of fine arts. It has been mounted on black marble, and is about five inches long. The name of Alia is incised on the cartouche, such as it then was, and probably dates about 4750 B. C. Near the top of the bar is a hole, which causes Dr. Winslow to suggest that it was used for ornamental purposes, but Prof. Petrie thinks its purpose was unknown.

Deep-Sen Mine Found. Capt. Strand, of the Santa Ana, which has just arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., reports having found a deep sea mine of unusual richness. When he weighed anchor at Nome a considerable quantity of mud was brought out, and some of the miners shoard prospected it with the result that neveral small nuggets of gold were found, the largest of which was worth one dollar. The Santa Ana was anchored one and a quarter miles from shore in six fathoms of water, and the captain expressed the opinion that with a deep sea dredge a large amount of gold could be secured.

EREKS LONG MISSING MOTHER. | GATHERS CHURCH STATISTICS.

Pederation at New York Studies the Religious Conditions of the Great Metropolis,

The Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations has collected reports on the sociological and religious conditions of half a million of the population of the West side of New York city and is now continuing the work in the upper part of the East side. The federation claims to have turned over to church care 20,000 families. In point of church attendance the Protestant seems to be a mean, the federation reports state, between the Catholics and the Hebrew. A very small percentage of Catholics is found unattached to any church, while the proportion of Hebrews without synagogue connection is declared to be very large. The unsettled church life and the wandering habit of the American church goer is in atrong contrast, the report declares, to the foreign Catholic constituency, which elings to the neighborhood church. The Reformed Dutch church stands first in the list of comparative church attendance. The members of this church in one district report a percentage of 95 as having church homes. Then, in order, it was the Catholies with 90 per cent.; the Episcopalians, 88 per cent.; the Methodists, 81 per cent.; Presbyterians, 76 per cent.; Baptists, 71 per cent.; Lutherans, 71 per cent.; Hebrews, 40 per cent.

MILITARY HONOR IN RUSSIA. Officer in Uniform Shoots Down

Nobleman Who Dared to Talk Back When Told to Keep Still. An interesting case affecting the milftary has just been reported at St.

Petersburg and is causing considerable comment in the Russian papers. On April 30 Lieut. Klykoff, of the Thirty-seventh dragoons, and a certain nobleman, Malinkoffsky, had an exchange of words in the local zonlogical garden. Lieut. Klykoff placed his hand on the handle of his revolver and ordered Malinkoffsky to desist from addressing him. Malinkoffsky did not at once obey and the lieutenant drew his weapon and after a scuffle fired three times. Malinkoffsky died from the effects of one of the bullets. Klykoff has been tried in a military ourt and condemned to 11/, year- in prisonment. The court itself petitioned the emperor to reduce the sentence to two months' arrest in a fortress. The case has caused much comment in the newspapers. The military party declare that the wearing of the uniform necessitates officers defending the honor of the entire officers' corps as well as their own perconal honor. To this the Novoye Vrem-

when off military duty. SECURES FINE FOSSILS.

ya replies that it would be better to

permit officers to wear civil clothing

American Museum of Natural History Receives Bare Specimen from German Museum.

Through the kindness of Prof. Eberhard Fraas the American museum of natural history in New York city has received from the museum of Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, a fine fossil specimen of an Ichthyosaurus Guardicissus, and it is to-day to be seen in the marine reptile corridor of the museum. The specimen is in a slab nine feet long and two and a half wide. The fossil was found last spring in the mountain region near Stuttgart, by Prof. Fraas and Prof. Osborne. Many ichthyosauria have been found in Germany and a few have been discovered in our own Rocky mountains.

What makes the Stuttgart gift especially attractive is the fact that within the cavity are seven fossils of young ichthyosauria, well developed. with heads more than nine inches long and paddles big enough for them to swim with immediately after birth. This circumstance is conclusive proof in the eyes of scientists that the ichthyosauria were viviparous, although it is believed that the ancestors of the ichthyosauria lived on land and were oviparous.

France's Short Wheat Crop.

France is disturbed at present over a deficient wheat harvest, a deficiency all the worse as the grain is inferior in quality. Wheat has risen 48 cents per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), and the price of a quarter loaf of bread has already advanced from 12.5 cents to 13.5 cents. According to Consul Haynes, at Rouen, there is some talk of a suspension of the seven-franc tariff on wheat, as in

1897. At the request of the wine growers and consumers the tariff on wine was suppressed this year, the loss being replaced to some extent by other taxes. Considering, however, that the new taxes have not fulfilled expectations, there being a deficit in the budget just now of \$11,580,000, with a prospect of \$19,300,000 deficit by the time the wine tariff is to be restored, it is not likely that the duty on wheat will be suppressed.

First Jury Trial in Samos.

A trial by jury for the first time in Samoa took place in Tutuila during the last month. A United States citizen was arrested for bringing ashore from the mail steamer a bottle of whisky, contrary to the commandant's regulations. The accused claimed a trial by jury, and a jury list was made up of citizens of the United States naval station, Tutuila. The jury brought in the old Scotch verdict of "Not proven."

Put to a Severe Test. Marquis Ito says he is afflicted with weakness of the heart. His stomach, however, is all right, says the Chicago

Tribune. He went from a tour of the

stock yards to a banquet.

BUSY ARIZONA BEES

Large Store of Sweets Laid Up in Hidden Places.

Tone of the Treasure Taken from the Flowers of the Southwestern Desert - Great Sport for Money Hunters.

The greatest crop of honey ever known in Arizona is that of the present year. The average product of the territory is somewhat in excess of 2,000,000 pounds. This year it will be far in excess of that amount-probably double. The greater part of this honey will find a market in Chicago, reports the Chronicle.

Strange as it may seem, the mesquite and cactus, which flourish without water, provide the bees with a honey far superior to that from cultivated plants, and the blossom and fruit of the cactus are even better than the mesquite blossom. The most handsome of desert flowers grow on the hundreds of varieties ofcactus. One of the most beautiful in that of the Cereus Giganteus, the organ cactus, generally known by its Spanish appellation of the "Saguara,"; Arizona's most typical plant, that towers in great, green, fluted shafts, the most conspicuous and oddest subject on all the plains. In the late springtime each saguara is crowned by a mass of brilliant, silken white flowers, sometimes over 100 in a bunch. Each blossom is about four inches across. Nearly all develop to, fruit, the "petahaya," the most palatable of the wild products, and in the blossom and the fruit the wild bees and the tamed ones find the essence of honey. The prickly pear, the night-blooming cereus, the cholia, the doubly barbed terror of the desert, the ocatilla and many others give honey to the bees, while the wild roses of the rocks and the thousands of smaller flowers aid in furnishing the most delicately flavored honey known to the apiaries.

In the Salt River valley been work for a longer period than in any other locality, a crop of 200 pounds of honey to each hive being not unusual, while an average of 100 pounds for the season is maintained. From Phoenix and Temps alone are shipped about 1,000,000 pounds of honey each year, nearly all of it being separated or strained

The wild bees of the desert and mountains provide an interesting study and honey-hunting is a most unique sport, which is not without its dangers, but with recompense sufficiently delightful to repay one for its difficulties. In the cavities of, the highest rocks the bees gather in great swarms and store their supply of food. With remarkable sagacity they choose the most inaccessible spots and frequently find places hich baffle all ingenuity of even the Indian, the most persistent seeker of honey. Frequently great hoards of honey are found in caves and down the sides of steep cliffs, where thousands of bees have stored their products for perhaps scores of years, and sometimes as much as a thousand pounds of honey are taken from such places. The Indian bee hunter many times risks his life to obtain the nectar of the wild bees, and swings himself at the end of a frail rope, far down the sides of a steep precipice. Neither is his danger ended there, for if not well protected from the onslaught of the bees, sometimes in dense swarms of thousands. he is likely to become a victim of the angry defenders. Indeed, not long since a Papago young man was stung so badly while robbing a wild hive that he died soon after his comrades had pulled him up to the top of the cliff.

On the desert, too, the bees make their homes, sometimes swarming in the shell of the decayed cactus and often in caves along arroyos and the beds of the large streams. Very often they swarm close to the agricultural districts and it is a frequent and very easy thing for the ranchers to gather them into hives and hold them. One rancher a few miles southeast of Phoenix has on his property a small isolated butte, near the top of which is a small cave. From this piece of rock the owner has gathered honey enough to pay for his ranch. Several years ago a great swarm of bees settled in the cave and the owner has gradually tamed them, and each year gathers from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of honey from them.

Something Like a Covey. Two old hunters were swapping

yarns and had got to quail. "Why," said one, "I remember a year when quail were so thick that you could get eight or ten at a shot with a rifle."

The other one sighed.

"What's the matter?" said the first. "I was thinking of my quail hunts. I had a fine black horse that I rode everywhere, and one day out hunting quail I saw a big covey on a low branch of a tree. I threw the bridle rein over the end of the limb and took a shot. "Several birds fell and the rest flew

away. Well, sir, there were so many ? quail on that limb that when they flew off it sprang back into place and hung my horse!"-Los Angeles Times.

And the Band Played On. Browne-Who is that clumsy woman dancing over there?

Greene-I don't know; but certainly hers is not a horseless carriage, in it?--Judge.

Her Comment. Dusnap-Did she say: "This is so sudden?

Bertwhistle-You forget, she was a widow. She said: "You've been dead slow!"-Brooklyn Eagle.

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