All that a men bath will fir green his life." is a true saying that is older than the Bible. In speaking of "all," a person asturally understands that worldly possessions or money is meant. and in that some it is true. There are lother things, however, which some people will not give up, even though they can know with considerable accuracy that continuous indulgence will ultimately mean death. In many, yes, the majority of cases it is ignorance which causes people to do or neglect to do. those things which will give a reasonable insurance of continuous good health. for many years.

The mission of the Home Health club. -ma declared by me many years ago, is to . teach the natural laws of health overcome superstition with simple, practical, helpful knowledge. Teaching how the meany little like of the family or of the Individual may be overcome or cured by the naural remedies supplied by an allwise Creator and nearly always at band.

One of the most powerful and effective therapeutic agents known to medical sciences is water. It is always at hand, and even a rudimentary knowledge of how to apply it in the treatment of discases is one of the most valuable kinds of information that could be taught in your public schools, and yet there are many physicians who know but little of the wonders which may be performed

A few days ago I received a letter from a ady, telling about a neighbor who had suffered for a long time with a diswased jawbone. A number of able phybiclans had failed to give rollef, and finally the surgeons were called. They decided to remove the man's jaw in order to save his life. The operation was to be performed in a week. The woman who wrote me was a life-member of the Home Health club, and she mustered up courage to tell him of a lecture I had written upon the subject of curing diswas ed bones by the simple practical apwiration of hot fomentations, and she

no time in applying the treatment, and when the time came to operate the surgreens found such a decided improvement and bealing process going on that they were astonished. The operation was not necessary and the man has been perfectly well for neveral months

Another woman tells of how she nursed her two granddaughters He through smallpox and saved the balcance of the family from having it, although all of them lived in the same house, during the entire sickness, and fall by the simple means of which I Thad rold in one of these lectures. All has the successful treatment for the smallpox are at hand in almost every Shome in the land, and by a practical ... I nowledge of their use the dangers of waveination are avoided and the horand dread of the disease is forever

Mosquito Bites.

During the summer months we are In no danger of frost bites, although I recently received a letter asking for the Bome Health club method of treatment for that annoying and painful condition. Instead of frost littles we have mosquito bites, and in many cases the sting of bees and other insects, which are not only painful, by: in some-cases quite dangerous. There hare many people who seem to be imar mune and the poison of insects on even of poison oak, sumach or lvy has no effect upon them. I think the question of the purity of the blood and the character of the circulation, as we'l as the condition of the skin, are all fac-, fors to be considered in determining the susceptibility of anyone. As for myself, the sting of honey bees, hormeta, or even bumble bees do not leave so much pain or swelling as a common moequito bite will have upon many others. I have had patients upon whom a mosquito hite would cause a hard and painful swelling almost as large as half a hazel nut, and they would remain to itch and burn for two or three weeks. Almost instant relief can be had by anyone, from the efforts of such bites and stings, by briskly rubbing the spot for a few moments with smart weed, a common plant which grows in nearly all parts of America, and is too well known to meed description. When the smart weed is not at hand or cannot readily be secured, plantain leaves will be with almost equal satisfaction. Indeed, a poultice of bruised plantain leaves is said to counteract the poison of many anake bites and is a most excollent remedy for bruises and burns The common plantain which grows in the dooryard and by the roadside is the kind to use. A letter received this morning from a lady who lives in this state says that plantain leaves wellbruised and laid on a built is the hear treatment that can be given And that the seed stalk of plantain quot as an infusion is an excellent remedy for dysentery and that an infusion or tea made from blackberry leaves will give relief from hemorrhige of Qua bowels in cases of typhoid fever These remedies are always at hand and can safely be used by any one.

Another remedy equally sate is given by the same lady, to counteract the dangerous lockjaw which is liable to follow hurts by rusty nails or fron-Two tablespoonfuls of wood ashes (if wery strong, half the quantity; scald with a cupful of bolling water, thicken with cornment and apply when nearly coid as a Master

Whenever one received as injury with a rusty nail which penetrates the

The state of the s

should be faired to see that the nurt does not heat upon the outside before. it does upon the inside, in other words, the would must be kept open and made to heal from the inside then there will be no danger of lockjaw.

Club Notes. Brunswick, Ga - Dr David H. Reed-

er, Laporte, Ind -Dear Doctore, L. was greatly interested in one of your cent lectures regarding the effect of the mind upon the body, and the effect of cheerfulness and the will in curing disease. I will not undertake to answer your son's question as to "what makes the heart beat faster when one is scared," but will be pleased to read the reply from yourself and others. Will give some of my personal experience in regard to the effect of the mind over the body in the battle of Gettysburg. Ps., July 2, 1863. I was severely wounded by a minnie ball crashing through the bone of the left knee, incerating muscles and tendons. In this condition I lay on the ground without surgical attention for twentytwo (22) days before arriving at the David's Island, New York, hospital, where I received treatment from the best army surgeons (Or Priestly and others). Being so long without surgical attention, my wounds were so much inflamed and congested that a pailintive treatment to merely keep me alive was about all that could be done. After eight months' treatment my wound was pronounced hopeless-incurable, and they would send me back home, as I sould never be of any service again in the southern army. These learned surgeons, supposed to know all that human skill and science could learn about the human body, all with one accord did not hesitate to say that I would never walk on that leg. While I stood trembling on one foot, supported by two crutches, my lame leg suspended by a bandage from my meck, ignorant of the physiology of man, not knowing the importance of the parts lacerated and destroyed, in total ignorance of the resturative nowers of nature, in the face of all this evidence against me! I boldly asserted my belief that I would again walk on that crippled leg. They sent me out on a litter, two years more of suffering in southern hospitals, with hard and poor freatment. At the end of 28 months from the time I was wound-

healed. The limb, even then, perished away and was crooked and useless Still Libad faith. I went to work pulls. ing and stretching on the muscles and in less than two years I had it down so I could walk on my toes with the belp of a walking cane, and in another year I had left the cane. That was about 35 years ago. My left leg is still about one inch short, but I make the difference in my hips, so that I do not dmp, and people seeing me walk the streets would not suspect that anything had ever been the matter with my legs-that is a case of the effect of the mind over the oody "For of the woul the body form doth take, for soul is the form and doth the body make." (Science of Health) When I was quite a young man I went from the rocky hills of Georgia to the rich swamp lands of Mississippi. Hadnever had a chill, and was rather inclined to laugh at my friends shaking with swamp chills. They told me I would have them after awhile. So in about two years I began to have the strates. When I first took them, or Trather they took me, the people were very kind, gave me hice hot tea. writinged me up, in, a big soft feather bed with hot rocks to my feet and back, but finally it became accessary to this ger boarding houses. At the new place ! was treated quite differently A hard cold bed, no fire, hot teas or any comforts whatever. It made me roal angry, which cured me of the hills and fever, and my health was spiented as long as I remained in that part of the country. That was a case of anger stimulating and bringing Thursteres tion in the system which all the chill touics and specifics had falled

came out. Then the wound was

I once had a friend, if I met him downtown and had a char with him, he would tell me all his troubles, domestic and financial. I would be sure to go home with a slek headache-that was a case of sympathy.

The ignoramus knows that these things exist, but it remains for science to explain them and tell us "why one's heart beats so much faster when one is scared." Sincerely yours.

The above is only one of the many etters I received from various parts of the world in answer to a question asked by my son when he was about six years old." My own answer to the chosum, together with those of several others, will be given at another

All communications for this department should inclose four cents in postage and should be addressed . . DR DAVID H REITORS

Motley Cakes. Beat a pound of sugar and a half pound of flour to a cream and aid the well-beaten yolks of a dozen eggs. Tothis setr in three cups of sifted flour and bear vigorously; add the stiffly bearer, whites, and put half the batter into another bowl; color one-half with cochineal to a pretty pink, and flavor the other half with peach extract-Drop the two batters by alternate appointule into a well-greased cake panand base at least three-quarters to an hour in a moderate oven,-St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Thinking of Hard Cider. She- An apple never produces intoxication unless if is squeezed He- The same thing, I suppose might be said of a girl -- Yonkers Statesman.

DISOBEDIENCE OF HERGES

Inteput Seamen Who Have Been Almost Insubordinate in Their Fearlesuness.

The officers and men in the navy are always ready to face danger, and som "times come near actual insubordination in their desire for heroic action, states Youth's Companion - A seamen of the revolution, on being rebuked for taking it upon himself to lead a party of boarders on the enemy's deck, said: "I-I-jes' couldn't help it, sir!" In "Moses Brown, Capt U.S. N.," Mr. Maclay gives other instances where menin their enthusiasm, have risked the disapproval of their superior officers

We turn with pride to the episode of the slender Philadelphia youth, was, against the sternest commands, smuggled himself aboard the ketch intrepid, when she started on her mission of extreme peril into the harbor of Tripoli-His explanation was, "merely because I wished to see the parts "

We remember the bold act of Capr. base Hull, who sailed out of Boston in 1812 without the orders of the secretary of the navy, an act for which he might easily have been shot, and began that series of orilliant victories on the high seas which made American naval prowess feared and respected the world over Farragut's determination to run his

frail wooden ships past the confederate forts below New Orleans and the barriers that stretched across the river in the dead of night was against the urgent advice of some of his highest officers and in utter defiance of all recognized rules of naval warfare. Had that extraordinary venture terminated disastrously. Farragut indoubtedly would have been summarily removed from command, to await severer handling. Farragut's dash over the fatal line of torpenors in Mobile bay, two years later, was against all rules of propriety and professional caution.

It was Collingwood who, while leading the second line of the British fleet at Trafalgar, at a moment when his life was In imminent peril, exultantly, exclaimed "What would Nelson give to be here!" At the same moment Nelson remarked; "See how that noble fellow, Collingwood carries his ship into action!" Each was reveling in the opportunity for action then within grasp.

JAPANESE AS CHEMISTS

Have Gained High Standing in the Literature of the Learned Profession. 海海 表

Probably no eastern nation is more strongly represented than are the Japanese in the English annsis of science and more particularly in literature on chemistry, says the London Lancet. They possess an undoubtedly strong faculty for original research and they combine this faculty with a sharp-sightedness as to the possibilities of practical application of the fruits of research. The apanese chemist, in fact, unites the power of originality of the English chemist and the practical intuition of the German. At the University of Tokio practical study is very much favored and splendid facilities for work are provided in the laboratories and workshops. There, are several distinguished Japanese chemists who are fellows of the English Chemical society and who were elected to the fellowship on-generat of the excellence of their contributions to original science. Many elaborate papers involving ions and patient laboratory investigation are printed in full in the transactions of the society. The Japanese chemists discuss with a treedom which astonishes the western chemiist all the modern' abstrace theories. bearing upon the atomic theory, the constitution of matter, the theory of dissociation, and so forth. They write powerful dissertations on the views advanced by such estremed thinkers as Ostwald, Arrhenius, Van 'tHoff, Kelvin, Thomson, Lodge, Crookes, Ramyas and others, and have offered valuable criticisms on the methods of systematizing and compiling atomic weights adopted by western chemists. Chemistry, of course, is a powerful weapon in war and there can be little doubt that among other things which have so far contributed to Japanese successes is a sound knowledge of explosives, their composition, action and behavior under a yariety of conditions. When there is no longer any need for the implements of battle, and may that soon be, we may be pretty sure that the same subtle insight which is so marked a feature of the Japanese intellect will turn with equal success to the application of science to peaceful pursuits.

What Is Radium?

The word radium is daily becoming more familian but in certain parts of the country there is still some diversity of opinion as to what the substance. is. We hear of one man who thought it was a breakfast food.

"That is," he remarked, recently, to a friend, "I thought so till Bob Bemler said it was some new sort of stove

"Did Bob way that?" the friend said. "I thought Bob usually knew what he was talking about " "Well, what is it, then?"

"Why Bill Staples told me that it was a kind of knit goods for pyjamas that is specially light and warm." - San Francisco Star

In an Assured Position. Mrs Cobwiggeresso your husband thinks his position in society is now

Mrs Newrich-Yes. He is so sure about it that he has stopped hiring a dress suit and is having one made to order.-Judge

Limit.

She-If you attempt to kiss me again I shall cail mamma. He-Don't, please. I draw the line at kissing elderly matrons.—Chicago Daily

LEPROSY NOT CUE TO FISH So Declares Ereglish Physician Who

Has Made a Study of the Disease.

Leprosy must now be added to the other scourges which afflict South Africa. Until recently the extent to which this disease was prevalent in South Africa was little known. The fact that it existed in the Transvaal was practically quite unknown, says a London report, yet Dr. Twrner, the hea'th officer of the Transvaal, reports that whereas there were 109 cases in his charge in 1895, there are now over 200. Dr. Turner adds the remarkable fact that no one knows how many lepers there are in the Transvasi. He says that a medical officer who had been in charge of the lepers and had taken much interest in the matter asserted that there were at least 3,900 in 1990.

The disease is defying the most heroic efforts at its extermination in Cape Colon, while it is also spreading in Basutoland and elsewhere. The worst afflicted are the Hottentots; the Kaffira, with the exception of the Europeans, being the least affected.

Prof Jonathan Hutchinson's theory that eating fish, especially cured, is the chief cause of the disease has been fully set forth in the Sun. His arguments and statistics are cogent, but altherto have found little support. Dr. Turner, as the result of most careful investigation. differs absolutely from Dr. Hutchinson.

Official returns show that 70 per cent of the total amount of fish entering the Transvasi goes to Johannesburg Nearly all of this is eaten by whites, but until December there was not a single European in the Johannesburg leper hospital Then a man who was born in Europe was admitted. He was a member of a large family, all of whom are-living in the Transveal. None of the others is a leper. In Dr. Turner's opinion, his disease was clearly the result of contagion, as he habitually associated with a leper. Of Dr. Turner's 210 patients, 44 per eent, had eaten fish, only 17 per cent of which was cured fish. Among the white lepers 95 per cent, had earen fish, 45 per cent, of which was curred fish. Among the colored patients, who made up fourfifths of the total, only 30 percent; ever

Dr. Turner is convinced that contagion is the most of the means of the cases in which it was possible to assert that its origin was heredicary, but practically mone in which contagion could be excluded and several in which contagion was the sole explanation. He believes it will eventually be proved that some vermin is the cause of the in-

tasted fish, and only ten had eaten cured

INSPIRED HIM TO PREACH. Threat That Aroused the Eloquence of a Young Circuit

Bider.

In the early days of Methodism in the west, a circuit rider, if he had a large field to cover, was sometimes permitted to have a colleague just beginning to preach Rev John, Thompson was a circuit rider in a somewhat think settled part of central Himois more than 50 years. ago. The colleague assigned to him was Brother James Smith, an excellent joing man, but with very iff is experience as a preacher, says Youth's Com-

One Sunday Mr. Thompson had an appointment at a small meeting house, in the country, but having a severe chile h asked his young assistant to a late. with him and preach the sernion, and the latter, as in duty bound, obeyed or-

ders Brother Smith had never undertaken to preach in the presence of his more experienced colaborer, and when, after the opening services, he mose and gave out his text he was visibly embarrassed He stammered through a few-sen-

tences, hesitated, made another attempt and came to a dead stop. "What's the use, brethren." he said. sitting down. "I can't preach!"

Brother Thompson saw that the case was one in which heroic measures were necessary.

"Young man," he whispered, sternly in his ear. "you get up again and preach" that sermon or I'll take you out in the grove after this meeting and give you a hard spanking, as sure as your name is Smith."

An electric shock could not have operated quicker. Brother Smith rose to his feet again, his hesitation all gone. and in ringing tones he preached a sermon that is still remembered by aged survivors of that old time congregation as the most fervid and eloquent discourse. they ever heard so young a man deliver.

Proper Way to Treat Carp.

Some people who insist that the carp is an edible fish are publishing instructions for its treatment. The following is the proper one: Immediately on being landed the fish should be thoroughly bled and its veins injected full of embalming fluid to insure it from putrefaction before the book can be taken from its mouth. It should then be rubbed thoroughly with a mixing of salt and iodoform, care being taken not to touch it with the hands, and given an air-tight coating of paraffin. It may then be turned over to a scavenger for burial with comparatively little danger of its infecting anyone with blood poison .- Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Soury He Spoke.

The young man in the extraordinary waistcoat was fond of making up jokes. "Did you ever hear the story of my pocketbook?" he giggled, soon after he had seated himself on the sofa. "No," retorted the beautiful girl, "and I don't care to.'

"Why, don't you think it's a good story?"

"No: there's nothing in it."-Chicago Daily News.

NOTELTIES IN NAMES | THE POPULAR PIE.

SOME THAT WILL NOT BE APT TO GROW COMMON.

_____ Odd Additions to the English Language Occasionally Heard in This Country and England.

"Mysophobia" is one of the latest additions to the English language. It is the name of a complaint which most people will recognize. Probably its commonest name is morbid fastidiousness Persons who suffer from mysophobia, says the London Hour Glass, become very faddy in their manner. They are very particular that there is not even a spot on the tablecloch's snowy surface. Every plate and dish and glass that is brought to them to engerly scanned for any trace of dirty fingers. Everything must be unsoiled and immaculate. In the advanced stage of mysophobia the sufferer is unable to resist the temptation to wipe every article that is placed before him. It does not matter how clean or pure it may be, the wiping process has to be gone through.

"Unciniariasis" is anothr novel complaint, or, rather, it is a novel name for an old camplaint. It is the disease which causes the existence, in certain states, of degenerates known as "crackers," or "poor whites;" in fact, it is the germ of laziness which has been isolated. In advanced stages the sufferer eats clay besides being unusually lazy. At one of the London police courts the magistrate was sorely amazed by a witness describing the prisoner as a "trance." It turned out eventually that a "trance" is a man who is given a lift from the country in a market cart in return for which he as sists the cartman to unloss. "A deadhomer" was another curious expression used in a London police court. The datective said it was a well-known expression used by a person when he could not very well free himself from a charge which was hanging over his head. In the case in question the charge was that of stealing lead. It was unfortunate for the prisoner that he was a "dead-

A "gawl rodger" "scrammy," "eagey" and a "addypaw" are all different Enghe rames for a left-banded man But anthreter is about the latest name This came out in a case in which a person was sued for teasons given in danc-

ing. The defendant denied that he received any lessons, but said that be sim-D'y attended the dancing classes as a fambiste. A fambiste, it is explained is a voting society man who occupies his leisure hours by acting as an auxiliary at a school of dancing. He is there for the purpose of dancing with any of the women who are in want of a partner It appears that he furnishes his services at the dancing school gratuitously. His hope of reward usually is that he may meet a rich young heiress at the school, and be able to marry her

"Electrofannite" is a peculiar kind of indisposition produced by the draught

from an electric fan or ventflator. A "kitchen piano" is a name which might puzzle a good many people. It appeared in a case tried at the Clerken we'l county court that among furniture movers a wringer or mangle is mvariably koawn as a "kitchen piano".

The "notter" is an instrument which has now been adopted by the admiralty By the use of this instrument the firing a wrany of the weapon is enhanced greatly With its aid a gunner has been able to bit a target at 2000 yards eight t wer with eight shells in one minute After all, the dotter has a good homely ring about it.

A terrible new name is "Thymacetinoxaethviacetamidothymol". It is highly recommended as a medicament to people who suffer from "nerves". It has been found, however, that in a few cases it fails in its effect, in which care an exrelient substitute is stated to be Arety-Hmideoxyathyhymo! An excellent. thing for the nerves!

Starting "Run" on Bank.

White a woman was waiting to deposit five dollars in a New England. savings bank she saw a man draw unt \$900. She had never before seen so much money at once, and concluded that the bank could not stand such a heavy drain on its resources. She told her friends about it, and the news spread that the bank was in danger. A 'run" followed, and the depositors were not satisfied that the bank was sound until between ten and twenty thousand dollars had been withdrawn The men who read this paragraph need nor say that the thing would not have happened if it had not been for a sitty woman. Full-grown men, with years of business experience, no just as sully thous when they get frightened about losing their money .-- Yourn's Compan-

Kuroki's Name

Several French sold, ers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1856, are responsible for the statement that Gen-Kuroki is in reality half French. His name, they say, is properly spelled Curique. According to the story of these soldiers, a French officer, Capt. Curique, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl. A son was born to them, who was given the Japanese name Kuroki, corresponding to the French Curique. This son, it as said, is Gen Kuroki. Capt. Curique died last year in France.-London

Wouldn't Give Him Time. Brokeleigh-I did think of ordering a suit from Cutts, but I couldn't get him to promise to give it to me on time Newitt-Why, be's usually very prompt.

Brokeleigh-Oh, yes; but he wanted me to be equally prompt.—Philadelphia

"FOUNDRIES" OF BIG CITIES KNOW PUBLIC PALATE.

in Chicago and Boston It Is Apple, New Orleans Chocolate, San Francisco Custard, and Se On.

Cherry pie season is about over in the big ple foundries of the ple trust. They're buckling down to work hammering out huckleberry pies, which are the favorite variety just now, says the Chicago Inter Ocean of middle July

But huckisherry pies don't lead the output, even at this meason of the year. not by any means. Year in and year out, apple is the favorite in Chicago It must be a great satisfaction for Boston people to realize that they have crammed this one pet article of dist

down the throat of scoffing Chicago. For the apple pie is Boston's own Upon this viand grew the mind of Emerson. Hawthorne brushed its crumbs from his lips as he sat down to write-

'The Scarlet Letter." The New England poise and sterling quality of mind comes from bears, but New England transcendentalism and literary frills are bred from apple pie No true Boston man fac any doubt of

The ple plants of Chicago keep close tab on the business throughout the country. It appears from the statistics of the big factories that the middle west is also in the peach pie bett. This includes Chicago

The favorite variety in New Orleans, year in year out, is abosolate pie. The who e Pacific coast Sam Francisco in particular, plays custard pie as a steady favorite.

Tue plemen account for the taste of New Orleans by its French population. French people like chocolate in all its forms.

It is also easy to see why the Pacific mast likes custard pre Fruit la very cheap and common there and the housewife finds it more economical to bake her own fruit pies and stick the pieman for the kind which cash for eggs and cream at staple prices

But why ones Chicago also fove the peach pie? The plen in if Boston say Phones private his arrange home willer a court of and unreitt bif affereit gegertine ..

These Boston pie founders, by the way have a Hawthorne theory, which they submit very respectfully at this, the time of his centenary. Once they say, as Nathaniel sat down to write hestimulated imagination and refreshed his soul by a breakfast of apple pie-As he balanced the first segment on the point of his knife, which was a costem in the literary cuit of those fars, his eye fell on the great" A" carried upon its breast after the fashing of housewives since the gods revealed pieto man "A" for "apple". And in one sudden flish there leaped into the mird of N. Hawthorne his masterniece. The Scar-

Thus it is not only a nove!, but an allegory of pie and progress "There's another thing about pie," sail a boss pie founder the other day. "That's the way Dutchmen can't make

let Letter" - the story of a rapital-'A "

"Almost every other kind of habine is In the hards of Germans, and I don't deny that they make good south and pretzels and eye bread and sinkers. But

they are no good on pire. "And why" Because to make a thing ment jou've got to !! a it, and you never yet saw the Dutchman who could approciate a great Americal pie Thoy don't like 'em and can't make 'em sikot. of takes an American who can onden tand the fine problem of a good ble. the property of the residence of all the time and they're the healthlest water of miniport owner most

"Who out west they've got a plebaken that's a provinst and a mothlygood one and he trains on pie. That's right. If he coesn't get proud and shakethe pie works, I expent to see him a champion.

"Pretty nearly every town in this country with more than 100,000 (phabitants has its pie factory with a monunoly of the lotal business. We've figured it out and found that a rown smaller than that won't support a factory. But of course the business goes best in New England where they appreciare pie

"And here's something funny All you newspaper people seem to think there's something funny about pie. The alleged comic tramp always steal- pies. from the young bousewife. If ar young gets staked with anything it's always

"What's fronier about as pie than about a doughout or a hunk of me bread. or a pretzei? But you felfows seem to think that pie will draw the lauch every time. Why? Honest, nove, why?

"In Braton, where ther he learned what piet eaten in moderntion can do for the harman body and brain, they don't. josh it. No. sir. It's pre-for breakfast. right along with the cleampagne on the tables of all the best families in New England "

Didn't Know Yet. Lacte of the House tto cook, haring discovered a policement in the butchers -You told me when you came here that you had no sweetheart Cook - Yes, I told you so, and que the teath, too.

"Who, then, is the policeman in the hitchen, if he is not your sweetheart?" "He isn't my wweetheart, indeed he fan't. He's only trying to be, and i don't know whether he will succeed or not." -Stray Stonies,

Another Advantage.

Merchant-I think I shall take a partner in this new business venture of mine. "Two heads are better than

Knox- Yes, and then when you falk you an have somehody to blame it on, -i la alciphia Fress.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Ret très géneralme en Louisiane et dans teus les Etats du Sud, 48a publisité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'anné : Bettier, Ouctidienne 112.000 Edition Lebdomadaire 33.00.