### A LONG-HIKE IN SAMAR.

Difficulties and Dangers Eucountered by United States Troops in the leland.

The expedition just returned comprised about 450 men moving in eight columns, all under command of Capt. Jackson, First infantry, who commanded the main column. The hike performed by this column is deserving of mention as probably the longest ever made by American troops in Samar. The men were absent from their station about 16 days, and covered nearly 150 miles. On the tenth day out over two thirds of the men were unable to proceed on account of exhaustion and sore feet, and two idays' rest was taken in camp.

The columns were ordered to converge toward Mount Puros, a watershed about 30 miles from the west and 30 miles from the north coasts of Samar. Simultaneously with this move, troops were ordered to make a demonstration all over Samar in order to prevent the enemy fleeing to the south and east. The expedition "cleaned up," so to speak, an approximate total of 50 insurgents killed, 20 prisoners taken, four rebel strongholds and 20 barrios destroyed. 500

sacks of rice and 50 carabao captured. The column from Mauo, under Capt. Jackson, had for its sole purpose the capture of Lucban. It consisted of 20 llocano scouts and 15 men of company L. First infantry.

The little column left Mano at seven o'clock on the morning of November 15 in a pouring rain. It may be added that from that time on to November 23, eight days, dry feet and dry clothing were unknown. After three hours' marching toward the interior, half of which was through rice fields and deep mud, the Catipunan river was reached, which at this place was very deep and swift. The river was split in three channels by two rocks. It was found necessary to bridge the first channel, which was done by fastening one end of a log to the shore, the other to the rock. A rope of bojnek, a strong vine, was atretched as a hand rail, and on this log, submerged several inches by the force of the current, the channel was crossed. The other two channels were only breast deep and were forded, the big fellows helping the little

The hike was resumed early the next morning, and on this day I had a chance to see what hiking in Samar was like. On this day, also, I had my first experience with the gentle and seductive Samar leach. When we were not wading in the beds of mountain brooks we were climbing the sides of mountains or else floundering in morasses. Hill succeeded hill in engless succession and not until might, when we made camp at the foot of a beautiful waterfall, where the limits of our vision extended to more than 50 yards before cut off by hills. Throughout this, as the previous day, where was no sight of any human habitation. During the day we covered less than a mile an hour, the men being obliged to join hands and pull nother over the steep places.

On the next day, November 17, the leeches made their appearance in force. These little pests are found only on the mountain slopes never in the valleys. They are about an inch and a quarter in length, of the thickmess of knitting-needle and when they walk they bump themselves. They reach the soldiers from the grass and bamboo bushes, and quickly enter leggings and shoes through the lace-holes and fasten themselves upon the lega, usually about the ankles. They absorb blood until about the size of a man's finger, when they loosen their hold and schrop off, leaving an open wound which bleeds for hours. I have seen a soldier pick as many as 30 of these off his legs and ankles at night and as each puncture leaves a small bleeding wound, the loss of blood is sometimes quite serious. The natives, being barelegged, acquire more leeches than the American soldiers, but, for the same reason, see them sooner and pick them off before serious damage has been

In addition to the pest of Jeeches, says a correspondent in the Manila "American, we now begin to find many man-treps, pits dug in the earth with poisoned spear-points pointing upward and the whole covered with leaves. There were also spring guns set so that when the trigger was released a javelin would be discharged, taking effect in the abdomen of the victim. Many of the men fell into the spear pits, but none was semiously hurt. In crossing one small mountain we came upon a most ingenious logtrap. The road was cut, narrow and clean, a precipice on one side and a esteep bank on the other. Half-way up the mountain three pits were dug in the road and on the top was a pile of logs so balanced that it could be easily , set rolling flown the road. Having passed the pits the logs were supposed to be set off by a lookout. With a precipice on one side and a sheer cliff on the other, three spear-pits behind and ten tons of logs bounding down the way in from what is a man to do off he don't know how to fly? This trap had been broken before we reached the mountain and we passed 'in selety'.

Cosmopolitan Manila.

The cosmopolitan nature of the popsalation of Manila is shown by an inchdent recently in the police court there, A white American, with an American negro, a Spaniard, and a Chinaman as his witnesses, appeared before the magistrate to press his complaint agnifist a'Ellipho whom he had caused the betarrested on the charge of stealing his trunk. The case was held over to give the defendant an opportunity to procure the attendance of his wife nesses, a Maley and a Japanese. Few such a combination .- Tolette Blade.

## CRUELTY IN PORTO RICO.

111 Treatment of Animale, Heretofore to Common, to Be Placed in the List of Crimes.

Within a few months, thanks to the humane sentiment of Americans. a most necessary reform will probably be well under way in Porto Rico. Cruelty to animals will henceforth be a crime. The last bill of the present legislative session, which will end on March 1, introduced by Secretary Hartzell, imposes severe penalties for maltreating dumb beasts. It is believed that Gov. Hunt, who will undoubtedly approve the law, will issue orders that the police are to enforce it vigorously throughout the islands, says a San Juan report in the New York Trib-

At present Americans stand aghast at the treatment of animals in Porto Rico, and even now the condition of affairs is not as bad as it was a few years ago. From the standpoint of the humanitarian, the Porto Rican is essentially cruel. Consideration for animals seems to be beyond his comprehension. Horses and cattle here get little food and many blows. The spiked goad, the lash and the club are freely used to keep lame, halt and blind horses in service, and although a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals existed in San Juan during the Spanish regime, it now seems to have fallen into a state of innocuous desuctude. The only interference with the brutality everywhere apparent is by Americans as individuals.

It is no uncommon sight to see a pig vendor carrying, back and forth, a shoat, the four legs of which are tied together. As the man walks the pig's snout is scraped every few feet along the cobblestones, and the squeals, of painful protest seem to delight the crowds. Chickens are tied together, sometimes in bunches of from eight to a dozen, and are hurled in a promiscuous heap on the sidewalk, or carried for hours. To see a dog hurt is a pleasure to the average Porto Rican, and when a tired horse falls and is clubbed the native spectator always guffaws.

One cruel sport, which the Hartzell bill is intended to abolish, is cockfighting. Every Sunday, within a short distance of San Juan, this time-honored form of recreation for Porto Ricans attracts a crowd of natives and a sprinkling of Americans to Catano, Bayamon, Santurce or Rio Piedras.

In Santurce a few days ago, an Amerlcan woman saw a driver beating two fallen horses until their blood flowed freely. He laughed at her remonstrances. She thereupon turned upon him a well-directed stream from a garden hose until a policeman came along and advised him to be more considerate. When the Hartzell law is in force Porto Ricans will be more apt to listen to the protests of American

## FILIPINO ILLITERACY.

Opportunities for Intellectual Advancement Have Not Been Very Plentiful.

Aside from the public schools and the churches, there have been no other important sources of enlightenment, says Frederick Atkinson, superintendent of education, in Atlantic. A person may know how to read and write, yet possess not even the rudiments of culture. The assertion is made that "80 per cent. can read and write," thus leaving only 20 per cent. who cannot. If this refers to the total Philippine population of 7,500,000, and to "read" means to understand the material one is reading, and to "write," more than writing one's mame, then I am willing to venture an opinion that the amount of literacy would be nearer the reverse of the above. It is commonly stated that five per cent, of the inhabitants can speak and understand Spanish. Public libraries, lecture courses, broad commercial relations with foreign countries, widespread daily press to give publicity to all affairs of state and society, modern theaters, active participation in public affairs, street corner political discusasions-these and other agencies of such essential importance for the general advance of culture have been almost entirely lacking. Traveling Hbraries, in the form of supplementary English reading and illustrated lectures on American life and government, are being organized by the school department.

"Church in Danish West Indies. With the accession of the three West India islands from Denmark will come accession to the religious forces of the United States. About 16,000 of the 39,000 population of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John islands are actively identified with the churches. There are Moravian, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Catholic and Church of England bodies, the Moravian and Dutch Reformed being the strongest in membership and influence. The Church of England, which has parishes in each of three principal towns of St. Croix, has affairs in charge of the resident bishop of Jamaica.-N. Y. Sun.

Porto Rico a Sea-King. An easy geological metaphor is that Porto Rico is a sea king, guarding the

United States upon the southeast, and holding in his hand a glittering trident made up of the little isles.St. Thomas, at. John and St. Croix. That these Danish West Indies are about to become the property of the United States. is, since the signing of the treaty between Denmark and our government, only a matter of ratification by the senate and the payment of \$5,000,000.

Fflipino Padrone System. All employment of natives in the Philippines is on the padrone system. No American can walk out and hire a dozen Filipinus to go to work for Mm; he must, imstead, arrange with a "boss," and on a commission for so much labor.-Chicago Tribune.

### STONE'S FIERY HEART.

Some Curious Facts About the Opal and How to Preserve Its Brillianey.

<mark>ত্রাক্রক্রের্</mark>টা হোর্<del>ট্রের্ট্রের্ট্রের্ট্রের্ট্রের</del> সুস্থান্ত হিচাপে জার ক্রাণ্ডির করা হার প্রায়ের বিভাগ হার্টির ব

Now that opals have been restored to favor, and it is understood that instead of being omens of ill fortune they are really "lucky stones," it is easy to understand why supernatural agencies have been ascribed to the fascinating gem, and it may be of interest to learn something of how to best preserve its brilliancy and beauty, says the New

York Herald. There is probably no other stone so susceptible to outside influences as an opal. The stone is soft, compared with other gems, and the flashing of its colors is due to the refraction of light on the tiny scales and almost invisible fissures within the stone, which act like a prism, dividing the light and throwing out

all the varying hues of the rainbow. The play of color is constantly changing. Dullness and brilliancy succeed each other with the regularity of atmospheric variations, moderate warmth having a distinct luminating effect, while so much heat is capable of robbing the stone of all its beauty by drying the moisture contained in the minute cells.

It is a curious fact, too, that there are vapors emitted from the human body in certain diseased conditions that are capable of rendering the atone dull and opaque. And the fading of life and fortune and the fading of the opal may be simultaneous. but the stone is the innocent victim of the condition of the wearer, not the cause of disaster. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Anne of Geierstein," distorts the properties of the opal to heighten the uncanny element in his story, and to carry out this plot makes use of the supernatural.

To this story may be traced that "uncomfortable feeling" about an opal, which people, not at all sumerstitious in other matters, cannot seem to shake off. If a man or a woman attempts to wear one, friends and acquaintances continually bring up the old superstition, until the uncanny stone sometimes ceases to delight. But it is time this old superstition should be sent flying after the old witch and her broomstick; for in the old days the stone was highly prized as an omen of good fortune.

Most of the finest opals come from Hungary, but the principal vein has been exhausted lately, so that the gem in its finest variety is exceedingly rare.

The clear, bright opals with the luminous fire come from Mexico. Any opal, and particularly the Mexican stone, becomes dulled by washing the hands with the ring on, and it loses its brilliant play of color. The stones are not durable like diamonds. nor do they stand the same hard

## INTRODUCING A FASHION.

Now the Kamre of South Africa Forced to Wear Hats, a Custom That Became Popular.

-Andries De Villiers, a Boer, was the person who first introduced hats among the South African natives, says, the Hatters' Gazette, and profit, not philanthropy, was his motive. One morning many years ago, he chanced in Port Elizabeth to come across a consignment of damaged hats, offered for a mere song. He bought the whole lot, packed them away in his wagon and started for Kaffirland.

When he reached Tembuland he unloaded his stock, opened his kegs of liquor, without which no trade was made in those days, and began business. But he found his venture to prove an unprofitable one. The natives did not want hats; they wanted blankets and beads and looking glasses, and above all liquor, but they looked askance at the hats. Then bright idea came to Andries. He wanted to introduce those hats. He did introduce them. His simple expedient was to refuse to sell anything to a Kaffir unless bought a hat, too. The Kaffirs wanted his goods, so they bought the hats.

When a Kaffir buys anything he feels bound to make use of it. The natives, therefore, donned their headgear and returned to their kraals. Now appeared the brilliancy of the trader's idea. Fashion rules the world. It is as strong in Africa us in America, and when those who had stayed at home saw the travelers return in all the glory of this strange covering they felt behindhand and old-fashioned. Their desire to possess the latest thing in hats became intense. They paid Andries a visit, and his stock no longer hung heavy upon his hands. The hats were soon sold.

This happened some time ago, and now every trading store keeps a supply of hats constantly on hand. They are said to be manufactured expressly for the natives, and no one who glances at the show will doubt it.

# Seldi

At Liverpool street railway station recently, just as the train was about to go out, a boy ran up to a ticket collector, and whispered:

"Bir, there's two men traveling first, and neither of them's got tickets." Off went the inspector and searched all the first-class carriages through, but without avail; all the passengers had the proper tickets.

Seeing his informer standing near the entrance, he shouted: "Where's the two men, without tickets?"

"On the engine, of course!" shouted the boy, as he edged away. London Daily News.

### HOW TO WOO SLEEP.

Varying Opinions as to the Effect of Remular and Irremular Noises l pon Sleepers,

After all the experienced sleepers who have told in the papers of the last century or so just how to sleep when you can't sleep, there now comes one with a new method. It would be supposed that all the methods had been exhausted, like the sleepless persons who have tried them, but it seems not. The new discovery is that you can sleep best where there are noises of irregular nature and recurrence. It is suspected that this method has the same advantage as the air gun mentioned in a current play, that it can be used only by the inventor, says the New York Tribune.

He is true to his city. He prefers a front room somewhere in the middle of the city to a back room uptown. The back rooms uptown are too quiet for him. Downtown there are irregular noises-trolley cars, which approach with a low hum, rising to a whoop and sometimes a scream and a clang as they arrive, and then depart with a clash, fading into a murmur and a soothing purr; wagons which rattle, automobiles which buzz, men who sing lullables, such as men do sing at three o'clock in the morning, when they are on their way home and think that the people whose dwellings they pass will like them; women who say "good night" many times as they reach home, and so on.

The sleeper's explanation is that noises of different sorts, recurring at irregular intervals, take his mind off deep and continued thought on any one subject, which might keep him awake. This, he maintains, a regular noise would not do. It has been suggested that if he wants his mind taken off his thoughts he must have a bad conscience, but he offers to bet that his conscience is as good as the next man's. The next man, though blessed with much sporting blood, declines to take the bet, because there is no way of settling it.

It has generally been believed that for most persons a more likely way to induce sleep is to produce on the mind a sense of monotony, rather than of variety. The experience of the witness just quoted seems to resemble that of the sleepy-headed people in an old story, who always went to sleep the moment they began to be interested in anything. He even goes so far as to maintain that the old method of thinking of driving pigs under a gate owes its efficacy to the variety of the operation rather than to its monotony. The probable truth is that nobody ever did go to sleep driving pigs under a gate, anyway.

Of the other stale ways of bringing on reluctant sleep, the most seem to be aimed at the production of a sense of monotony and the freeing of the mind from every thought of any possible variety or interest. One of the most familiar, probably as useless-and also as useful-as any, is to think of an endless flock of sheep jumping over a wall. Another is to think of repeated waves breaking on the beach. Akin to this is one purporting to come from India, which is to say continually to one's self: "Om-om-om-om," "om" being, it is said, the Indian word for sea. Anyhody who thinks or knows that "om" is not the Indian word for sea is at liberty to say so; the writer does not know. To count a hundred is almost too old a way of going to sleep to deserve mention, but here is one which may not be so old to some: Open your eyes as wide as possible and stare straight up at the ceiling above you. Of course you won't see it, because it will be dark, but stare as if you did see it. It is said that the weariness of doing this will put you to sleep. You may think that it is more comfortable to stay awake and not do it. You must be your own judge

about that; perhaps it is. As to the value of sounds, many doubtless would prefer some sort of sound to the absolute quiet which seems essential to others, but of those who prefer sound it is likely that the great majority would vote for monotonous ones. To be awakened by the stopping of a clock is by no means an unusual experience, and anyone who has been in the habit of sleeping in a room with a clock knows how disturbing it is to sleep without it.

There was a sea captain once who decided to pass his last days on shore, Dit found that he could not sleep without the sounds to which he had been accustomed, and he had to hire a man to throw pails of water against his window, and then sleep sat upon his eyelids. There was a woman whose husband died, and she missed his snoring so that she found sleep impossible till she got a man to saw wood under her window.

# Baboo Leave,

On the occurrence of a plague scare in one of the afflicted cities of the Punjab, the clerks of a public office took flight, leaving behind them the following application: "We poor, unfortunate Baboos, in solemn conclave assembled, pray your honor to be pleased to permit us to leave this unwholesome spot; for, pray, what can Baboo give in exchange for his soul? In anticipation of sanction we leave to-night."-Madras Mail.

No Desire to Be Complimentary. Mr. Jonsing - Why doan' yo' call me a hoho an' be done wid ft?

Mrs. Jonsing--'Cause dis ain't no aftah-dinnah bokay talk. I's knockin' now, not handin' yo' vi'lets.- Judge.

The Chief Trouble, The chief pang of most trials is not so much the actual suffering itmelf as our ow₩ spirit of resistance to it .-- Jean Grou.

Market Control of the Control of the

#### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The last census taken in Germany showed that 16,173 British subjects were residing there.

In 1840 only 154,000 tons of beet root were crushed in Germany for augar. Last year the tonnage was 12,000,000. A haul of herrings which sold for over \$500 was taken from the English channel in four hours by a Boulogue

fishing smack. A queer country home is that of Mr. Van Prinsep, the Royal academician. It is at Pevensey in one of the big Martello towers that were built a generation or more ago for the defense of the British coast.

In digging up a courtyard of St. James' palace, London, a coffin containing the body of a monk was found, together with a lot of loose skulls and human bones. The officials then remembered that the palace is built on the site of an old leper hospital.

The daily press of Paris has undertaken an active campaign against the custom of milk adulteration, which has reached enormous proportions, and the various reporters of the different journals have brought to light some extraordinary facts, which have created great excitement. Cephalonia, which is one of the Ion-

fan islands, is going to be rich 20 years from now. Mr. Panaghi Athanasius Vagliano, a native of the island, became rich as a Greek merchant in London and died recently at the age of 84 years, leaving nearly \$15,000,000. Of this \$2.500,000 are to be put at interest for 20 years, after which the interest is to be used for charitable institutions in Cephalonia.

The cutters of the great glove houses at Brussels and in France earn even higher wages than the cutters of the most fashionable tailors of London and New York. So difficult is the art of cutting gloves that most of the principal cutters are known to the trade by name and by fame, and the peculiar knives which they use in the business are so highly prized that they are handed down from generation to generation as heirlooms.

#### FELL BESIDE HER MASTER. Canine Companion of an English Soldier Waited for the Patal

Bailet. Nominally, Towser belonged to his

master; actually, he owned the regiment. He joined with his master, but from that day he ceased to be a private personage, and became the regimental dog. When the "full in" sounded Towser took his place at the head of the regiment, wet or fine, in daylight or darkness, he was always there. We had supplied him, as became a military dog on active service, with a neat coat of khaki paint, and emblazoned on his back by way of fashion in red paint, were his name and regiment, and there is no doubt he was thoroughly proud of his get-up, writes B. Garland Matthews, in the Empire Review. Off duty he unbent to a large degree, and though sticking very firmly to his own tent, in spite of the many temptations offered elsewhere, he shared his favors very equally among those of us who formed the inmates, sleeping in turn with each cuddled up under the blankets, and being quite impartial in accepting his rations from any that offered. So he continued, the friend of a few, the Rader of all, caring nothing for bullets and dearly loving a skirmish. until the fatal day of Colenso, when he had come out as usual, and, sitting beside his master, signified his approval by excited barks. A few vards' advance was made, and the man struck full in the chest by a bullet, pitched forward on his head to move no more. The dog was surprised, then distressed, then overwhelmed. He had seen men killed before, but at the end the old affection for his master proved strongest, and, realizing the truth, he sat beside him with his head howed down and shivered all over. In this position he remained for over half an hour, for he was still there when the regiment retired again. At length another bullet laid him beside his master. I hope that the Boers grasped the situation and buried them together.

# Lethal Chamber for Dogs.

A lethal chamber for the destruction of lost dogs has been provided for the Paris pound. Thirty condemned dogs are placed in a cage, which is rolled. onto a platform, which by hydraulic force sinks about six feet into the earth and is hermetically closed, Carbonic acid gas is turned on, and in the space of 40 seconds every dog dies without a struggle. By the old system. -the use of common gas-the dogs suffered for sometimes two and three minutes. In the London pounds an admixture of carbonic acid gas and chloroform is used, but it was decided here that as carbonic acid gas is one of the most powerful anaesthetics known the chloroform was superfluous. The cost of this lethal chamber was almost 10,000 francs (\$1,930).—N. Y. Sun.

# Smoke Made Useful in Berlin,

In Brussels, Milnes and other Belgian towns a novel method of not only getting rid of smoke but turning it into use has recently been employed. The smoke is driven by a ventilating fan into a filter filled with porous material, over which a continuous steam of petroleum, benziñe, alcohol or some liquid hydrocarbon flows. The result is that the smoke is entirely suppressed, while the filter yields a gas of great calorific power, which can be used for beating purposes and for driving gas engines. The filtering material itself also becomes a good combustible.—Industrial Journal.

A man's best servants are his ten fingers .-- Chicago Daily News.

### BUT ONE SHIP INVITED.

Nations of World Asked to Send One Battleship Each to Coronation of King Edward.

Great Britain has invited this government to send but one vessel to join in the naval celebration on the occasion of the coronation. This is something of a surprise to this government, as it must be to the other recipients. of similar invitations. It was expected that the British government would invite each of the foreign powers to sent a naval contingent, and it was also expected that there would be keen rivalry on the part of the powers invited.

The Illinois will represent the United States as being the best vessel which we can furnish for the occasion. The naval officers have figured out that the limitation of naval representation from foreign powers to one vessel is due to a desire of the British government to permit no unfavorable comparisons to the home squadron, which might be possible if France, Germany and Russia sent large fleets. The state department people say that the reason which resulted in the limited invitation comes from economical reasons. It is necessary, of course, to entertain the visiting representatives of foreign nations, including the naval officers, and large fleets with their officers would entail a great deal of expense on the British government and make it difficult to adequately entertain officers properly. The naval officers themselves are satisfied with the limitation in the invitation, since it does not impose the individual expenses which would be forced on them. if all the naval nations sent large fleets. There is more or less entertaining between officers, and the presence of a large number of ships would mean a good deal of expense to offieers in maintaining the proper social intercourse.

### GIVES BOY A GOOD MOTTO.

President Roosevelt Says, "Don't Flinch, Don't Foul, and iiit the Line Hard."

President Roosevelt has furnished a motto for a youthful admirer in Pawsucket, R. I., as a result of a letter written the executive by the small

A short time ago the pupils in the Broadway school were instructed to choose and adopt a motto to be used as a guide through life. Seven-yearold Francis Burton Harrington chose an utterance addressed by Roosevelt to his rough riders on going into setion: No matter what comes, you must not soneal"

The teacher suggested a letter to President Roosevelt, narrating the circumstances, and the boy added: "I can't be a president, for I have to be a doctor like my papa, but I will keep the motto."

The other day a large envelope came to the Harrington residence in Cottage street, inclosing a three-quarter life size picture of the president. On the margin, in the President's handwriting, was the following:

"For Francis Burton Harrington from Theodore Roosevelt, March 24, 1902: Do you play football, Burton? 1f so, a good motto (for football and for life generally) is: 'Don't foul, don't flinch, hit the line hard."

# TO STUDY LAKE FISH.

Bill Before Congress Provides for Establishment of Laboratory at Some Point on Great Lakes.

Senator McMillan has made a favorable report, by direction of the committee on fisheries, on the bill to authorize the establishment of the biological station on the great lakes at some point in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York. The selection of the place where the station will be established is left to the fish commissioner. . In his report Senator McMillan says: "The important commercial fisheries carried on in these waters warrant the establishment of a laboratory at which the various biologic-economic problems connected with the prosecution and development of the fisheries may be studied. Such a station would be a valuable adjunct to the fish cultural work carried on by the government and the various states."

One Advantage in Old Age, Prof. Jowett, the great master of Balliol college, commenting on the crucial topic of growing old, wrote to a friend: "The later years of life appear to me, from a certain point of view, to be the best. They are less disturbed by care and the world; we begin to understand that things

really never did matter so much as we supposed, and we are able to see them more in their true proportion instead of being overwhelmed by them. We are more resigned to the will of God, neither afraid to depart nor overanxious to stay. We cannot see into another life, but we believe with an inextinguishable hope that there is something still reserved for us."

Result of Good Times.

Burlington (Kan.) papers boast that within the past year monuments costing more than \$28,000 were erected in the local cemetery, owing to the good times, which have enabled people to pay more than the usual attention to the resting place of their

Telephones in Europe. Western Europe will soon have as complete a long-distance telephone service as the United States now

Long Electric Railway. Plans are under way for an unbroken electric railway across the state of New York.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très rémandre en Lynislans et dans tous les Etate du Su Sa publique offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'années Editier ancidience. Al 2.001 Edition hebdorkadaire \$3.00.