ERRED IN SINKING MERRIMAC. Capt. McCalla Says That a Seriosa

Capt. McCalla Says That a Serious Mistake Was Made in Santiago Harbor.

Lecturing before the war college at Newport, R. I., on "Lessons of the Late War," Capt. B. H. McCalla, of the Nor-

Newport, R. I., on "Lessons of the Late War," Capt. B. H. McCalla, of the Norfolk navy yard, said: "It is understood from the narrative of Admiral Sampson, published in the Century, that original suggestion for sinking a collier in the entrance of Santiago harbor was presented during a conference of commanding officers on the flagship New York in the Bahama channel, after a report had been received from Schley off Santiago. It was then thought to be necessary that additional means should be adopted to confine Cervera in that port until the blockading squadron of Admiral Schley could be reenforced. But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try to keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And in addition by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a a more serious mistake, because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to bring Cervera into action.

"The policy of the blockading force thus foreshadowed must have given Cervera and his government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers and men and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army. Under such circumstances success was not probable. But as the attempt failed and did not prevent Cervera from coming out to meet defeat we can never regret that the Merrimac was sent in, for it gave the navy an opportunity of exhibiting such splendid gallantry and fearlessness of death that every American must be proud of Hobson and his compan-

THINK IT REAL SEA SERPENT.

Hew England's Passengers Sure They Saw It in Midocean—Was Certainly a Strange Creature.

The sea serpent—the "straight goods" this time—was seen in midocean by 553 passengers and the crew of the steamship New England, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool.

Many of the passengers averred that they had seen the much-talked of sea serpent on the voyage. They certainly saw a very strange animal, the like of which no one on board, from the captain to the mess boy, had ever seen before. Capt. McAuley when questioned about the strange animal said that when the ship was in latitude 45.37 north, longitude 53.09 west, his attention was called to an object off the starboard bow, which he at first made out to be a ship's boat or part of a derelict.

He thought that it might be a wreck, with some people in need of assistance, and brought the steamer within about 40 feet of the object, which still had the appearance of a submerged wreck. Suddenly a thin stream of water was thrown in the air, and the animal—as it proved to be—moved off at right angles to the ship, going through the water at

an eight-knot clip.

Capt. McAuley described the animal as about 45 feet in length, with a carinated back, which projected about six feet out of the water. Its head was visible for only a few seconds. The neck was elongated and the head hooded. The captain did not say it was a sea serpent, but acknowledged it was the atrangest animal he had ever seen in his 40 years' experience at sea.

SENSATIONS OF HYDROPHOBIA

Victim in a New York Hospital Tells His Feelings to His Attending Physicians.

Capt. George M. Bockoven, of the tugboat Corona, died the other morning at the New York hospital of acute bydrophobia. Capt. Bockoven is the man on whom both the Pasteur and Buisson treatments were tried without effect. During his lucid intervals he evinced an extraordinary fortitude under the excruciating pain which accompanied the disease, and at times he related his feelings to the physicians. At times he said that lurid lights appeared before his eyes, and that there was a continual scintillation of bright sparks. As he approached death his agony inereased, and he said that most of the pain was centered in the brain and the muscles of the face.

The physicians said that the pains in the head and the flashing lights which the patient saw were evidences that the general center of the disease was in the brain, and that Bockoven was past all possibility of cure. Just before the man died he dictated the following note to his wife:

"My dear Wife: I know that I have not more than a day to live. I realize that I must die. I understand well that I am suffering from hydrophobia. So don't grieve. You and I have been happy many years. Now let's talk matters over. You are well provided for. Our son will take good care of you. But please don't cry."

Labor Creates the Value.

A pound of raw cotton is worth five cents; when made into fabrics that pound is worth 25 cents to one dollar.

Massachusetts has 8,000,000 spindles, and spins 1,259,000 bales of southern cotton to sell back to the south. The south hews the wood and draws the water; it does the drudgery of producing the raw material for the north to manufacture and get rich upon.

A Bank of England Curiosity.

One of the curiosities of the Bank of England is to be seen in the printing-room. A man sits at a desk and every three seconds a machine delivers to him two complete five-pound notes. If he sits there six hours he receives over £70,000, and in 300 days over £70,000,000.

TO TALK OF STARS.

Third National Conference of Astronomers at Williams Bay, Wis.

Constitution to Be Adopted and Permanent Organization Effected...

Various Astronomical Subjects to Be Discusses.

The greatest event of the year in astronomical circles will take place at the Yerkes observatory, Williams Bay, Wis. September 6, 7 and 8. It will be a national astronomical conference and will be attended by astronomers and astro-physicists from all over the country, and possibly some from Europe.

This will be the third annual affair of the kind to be held in this country. The first was held here in October, 1897, at the time of the dedication of the observatory. Another was held in September at Harvard college observatory, and then it was proposed to form a permanent organization and arrange for a meeting each year at one of the larger observatories. A preliminary meeting was held in Washington last January, and a constitution was drawn up which will be presented at the meeting here and probably adopted. An extended programme will be given, discussing various astronomical subjects.

Dr. Schlesinger, formerly of the Yerkes observatory, but for the last year professor of astronomy at Columbia university. New York, has been the guest of Profs. Hale and Barnard at the observatory for several days, going to Yukiah, in the northern part of California, where he will have charge of a new observatory established by the government. This observatory at Yukish is one of four in different parts of the earth on the same parallel of latitude. Their purpose is to observe the variations of latitude caused by the pole moving in a circle around itself, or rather, the spot where it is supposed to be. This is a subject which is receiving a good deal of attention from astronomers of late, and it is expected that the exact duration and extent of this rotation will be ascertained. The period of observation will continue ten

RESTORES VALUABLES.

Honest Superintendent Rewarded by John Jacob Astor with a New Crisp Five-Dollar Bill.

"Honest" John Silver, the superintendent of Col. John Livingston's estate at Tivoll, N. Y., is treasuring a \$5 bill given to him by John Jacob Astor in recognition of his integrity. Mr. Astor and a party of friends drove over to the grounds to play golf. After they left Silver found in the clubhouse about half a bushel of shoes, gloves, hats, jewelry and knickknacks which evidently belonged to the description.

dently belonged to the departed guests. He hitched up his horse and hurried after them, hoping to overtake them at the Livingston residence before they returned to Rhinebeck. On his way he came across another treasure mine in the shape of a pile of what looked like loose letters in the roadway. He jumped from the wagon to investigate and was astonished to find a roll of bills worth about \$400. There was a bundle of railroad annual passes, too, and a pocketbook and a number of cards bearing the name of John Jacob

Astor.
On arriving at the house Silver found Mr. Astor and handed him the belongings, which he had not missed.

"I don't care anything about the money," said the millionaire, "as long as I recover the papers. They are very valuable."

Thereupon he handed the honest man a new \$5 bill.

OLD BELIEFS REVIVED

Tennessee Colored People Inaugurate the Ancient Voodoo Dance at Chattaneoga.

The colored people of Chattanoga, Tenn., and vicinity have inaugurated the ancient voodoo dance and the entire negro community has gone wild on the subject. They congregated from as far as Alabama and Mississippi to participate in the weird exercise and worship. The city is full of excited colored people, drawn there by the news which has gone forth. The other night several hundred of the negroes danced to the accompaniment of tomtoms and other like instruments.

The applicants for membership in the band take their seats in the middle of a dark room. There they wait until a vision is seen and they immediately arise and relate it. If the dream is horrible enough and suits the lookers-on the negro is admitted into fellowship and at once begins his dance with the others. The voodoo worship has assumed such alarming proportions that the attention of local officers of the law has been called to it, and a stop will probably be put to it before another

dance takes place.

Polygamy in Austrian Army.

Austria's pension bureau has been obliged to recognize polygamy in the army. Since the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina many Mohammedans have become soldiers, and each of these when he dies may leave several widows. A recent order settles the pension question thus: "In case a soldier leaves more than one legal widow the pension assigned to the widow shall be divided equally among all his widows who are entitled to be pensioned."

Gift to the French Library.

The British museum has presented 39,000 documents relating to the French revolution, of which it had duplicates, to the French National library in Paris.

Compressed Coffee.

A process has been invented and patented in Brazil for preparing coffee in tabloids by a system of compression.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Single Turret Monitor Passate to Be Sold—A Big Bargain for Some Small Country.

The navy department has decided to offer the single turret monitor l'assaic, now at Pensacola, to the highest bidder. The vessel, which was manned and sent south during the war with Spain, to take part in the blockade of Havana, and if it became necessary to attack the defenses of that city, had been lent to the Connecticut and Georgia naval militia as a practice vessel in recent years and was in first rate condition. After the war she was assigned to the Louisiana reserves, but was lately replaced by the auxiliary yacht Stanger for training purposes at New Orleans. The Passaic has fust been surveyed by a board of naval officers, which has appraised the material of which she is composed at \$12,000. The department has therefore determined to sell if that amount can be secured. It is suggested, however, that one of the south or central American governments would probably find her a great bargain at double or treble that figure. Her hull and machinery cost nearly \$500,000, and her armament as much more. She is for all practical purposes nearly as effective a vessel as the four monitors authorized by congress a year ago which are now under contract, to cost, ready for sea, about \$1,250,000. She would constitute a formidable element in maintaining respect, if possessed by any one of several Latin-American republics, and it is thought one of them hopes to secure

NEW EXPLOSIVE DISCOVERED.

English Scientist Promises to Revolutionize Methods of Warfare by His Deadly Stuff.

Experiments have been made recently at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with a new explosive which, it is asserted, will mark another era in this line of discovery, despite the wonderful progress made during the last few years.

This new explosive, pronounced more destructive than dynamite and at the same time less dangerous to handle than any of the high explosives now in use, was discovered by John Karstairs, an English scientist and chemical expert. It is described as absolutely smokeless, containing neither nitroglycerin nor nitro-cellulose, and as far as is known possessing properties entirely different from any other explosive yet discovered. Mr. Karstairs returned to England in May, and news of his invention was carefully guarded until Monday, as patent papers were

pending. These have now been issued.

The new explosive has been adopted by the Russian and German governments for their armies and navies, while England, France and Austria are experimenting with it with a view to substituting it for explosives now in use. Mr. Nasmith said several of the European powers have paid sums aggregating millions of dollars for the right to manufacture the explosive in their own countries for government

BURIED IN A ROCKING CHAIR.

Last Wishes of a Binghamton (N. Y.) Woman Are Carried Out in Every Detail.

The most peculiar burial ever held in this section occurred at Pawlings, a small village in Dutchess county, New York, the other day. For some time Mrs. George S. Norton, wife of a prominent contractor and former resident of Chicago, had been ill with heart trouble. Unable to lie down, she had passed her days and nights in a rocking chair.

Some time ago she called in Richard D. Kemlin and asked him to build a box that would fit her chair, as she was going to be buried in it. Nothing was thought of the statement until a few days ago, when she died and her husband directed Kemlin to build the box. One was accordingly constructed that would fit the chair and the woman, scated in her rocker, was placed inside. It was necessary to leave the box outside the house owing to its size and here the funeral services were held. After the ceremony the cover was fastened over the head of the corpse and the box wheeled into a farm wagon. The grave was 71/2 feet deep and walled with brick. Flagstones were placed over the tomb and cemented down, thus leaving the corpse resting in her favorite rocking chair.

A RARE DISEASE.

Woman in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, Affected with What Doctors Call Acromegaly,

What may prove to be one of the rarest cases ever received in Bellevue hospital, New York city, was brought there the other night. The patient is Mary Fogarty, who has been living with her sister, Mrs. McDonnell, 238 West Sixtieth street. She is suffering from what the doctors say is a rare disease, which manifests itself in a swelling of parts of the body to gigantic propertions. After she had been carried into the ward it was discovered that her head was twice the size of an ordinary man's head, her nose three times its normal size, and her hands twice the size of ordinary hands. She is six feet tall and has a heavy beard and mustache, which, with her hair, are gray. The doctors decided that the woman is a victim of the rare disease known as

Latest Collecting Fad.

Among the latest collecting fads is a search after odd trade signs and circu-

lars. The collectors declare there is

more fun in it than anything in the col-

lection line yet attempted.

IWHERE LINCOLN DIED

Historic House at Washington Has Become Almost a Ruin.

Appropriation by the Last Congress to Be Used in Making Needful Repairs—Building Used as a Museum.

Under the direction of Col. Theodore Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, repair work has been begun on the old house at 516 Tenth street, where Abraham Lincoln died. This building is one of the first places visited by sightseers who come to Washington, and comment is invariably made on the shocking condition into which the historic house has been allowed to fall.

Viewed from the outside the house is a dingy, battered looking structure. It would attract no attention, except as the most neglected building on the block, were it not for a plate on which a sentence setting forth that Lincoln died there can be made out. Broken shutters, from which the ancient paint has long been parting, flap against the windows. The whole aspect of the place is uninviting.

Inside the house things are about as

Inside the house things are about as bad. The floors and supporting timbers in the lower part of the building are decayed. Plaster has fallen from the walls. The house has been made a museum of Lincoln relics, but the moldy, gloomy surroundings take away from the interest and inspire most visitors with a flerce longing to get away from the house as soon as possible and see something more cheerful.

something more cheerful. The last congress appropriated \$3,833 for the purpose of repairing the building, and Col. Bingham will need it all. The floors will be repaired, the broken plaster replaced, the yard in the rear paved with cement, and the old plumbing torn out and replaced by modern fixtures. Galvanized iron window caps will be placed over the windows, and the rooms, excepting the one in which the president died, will be papered and painted. Steam heat will be introduced, and the decayed window sills will be renewed. A new brick addition is being constructed in the rear of the

SPAIN'S FORMER COMMERCE.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines
Afford a Market for \$42,000,000 Worth of Goods.

Cuba, Porto Rico and have afforded Spain a market for \$42,-000,060 worth of goods per annum, according to a statement consul at Barcelona. About three-fourths of this amount was in manufactured goods. According to the statements the exports from Spain to Cuba in 1896 amounted to \$26,892,235; to Porto Rico. \$7,532,161, and to the Philippines, \$7,671,551, making a total of \$42,096,048.

\$42,096,048.

Of the \$26,892,235 exported to Cuba, \$16,530,418 consisted of goods, and \$10,170,111 of provisions. To Ports Rico, of the \$7.532,161 about \$5,522,195 was in manufactured goods and \$1,680,300 in provisions. To the Philippines, of the \$7.61,551, value of goods exported from Spain, \$6,850,178 was manufactured goods and \$814,111 provisions. Spain paid the steamship companies \$4,600,000 for the earrying trade to and from its colonies.

trade to and from its edionies.

The imports into spain in 1896 amounted to 260,877 tons from Cuba, 26.071 tons from Porto Rico, and 40,985 tons from the Philippines. It is computed that the amount paid in freights amounted in the commerce with Cuba to \$1,563,262; Porto Rico, \$156,426; and to the Philippines, \$550 815, or a total of \$2,172,283.

GREETED ADMIRAL DEWEY.

First American Woman to Meet Naval Hero Since He Left Manila Presents a Wrenth to Him.

Miss Nellie Demartini, who presented Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at Trieste with a beautiful foral piece representing the flag of wrought in the flowers of Austria, being the first American coman to greet the admiral since his departure from Manila, is a native of Brooklyn. Her father, who died several years ago, was one of the oldest members of the Produce and Maritime exchanges of New York city. He owned sailing vessels plying country and Austria.

Miss Demartini formerly lived at 49 Ninth street, Brooklyn. She has a singing voice of remarkable quality, and went to Trieste 11 years ago to complete her musical education. Her debut was nade several years ago at the Philomonica Dramatica in Trieste, when she scored an instantaneous success in the operas "Tramonto" and "Matrimonio Secreto."

Newspapers in London.

Proportionately there is no great city in the civilized world that has so few morning papers as London. This is due to the large expenditure involved in starting a paper in the metropolis. Anyona contemplating this must be prepared to lose many thousands of pounds a year for two or three years, and then, perhaps, to fail.

The Largest Stamp Mill.

The largest stamp mill in the world just started up at the old Treadwell geld mine on Douglas sland, Alaska, has 60 batteries, each of five stamps, and each having a crushing capacity of four tons dally. The Treadwell mines now operate 880 stamps and crush 3,520 tons of ore daily, representing \$14,000.

At the present rate of increase the United States will have in 1900 about 125,000 physicians.

NOTABLE ENGINEERING FEAT.

A New Rullroud Bridge Is Subatituted for the Old One in Eighteen Minutes.

A notable engineering feat was accomplished the other day by the substitution of a new 560-ton drawbridge for an old and much lighter one where the Pensylvania railroad tracks across the Passaic river near the Market street station, Newark, N. J. The actual substitution of one bridge for another was made in 18 minutes and a half, but traffic on the road was interrupted about five hours.

The structure on which the center of the drawbridge rests is in the middle of the river and only about 20 feet wide. The first thing done was to extend this structure on its own lines 250 feet each way. The builders of the new bridge put it up on the lower of these extensions, mounting it on eight car trucks. Then the understructure of the old bridge was taken out and replaced with eight trucks resting on rails. The rails were continued to the upper extension, at the upper end of which two powerful stationary engines were placed.

ful stationary engines were placed. When everything was ready the old structure was slowly and evenly lifted clear of its pivot and raised to the level of the new one, and the two were lashed together with wire rope. Six-inch hawsers ran 16-fold between blocks from the upper end of the old bridge to the drums of the two solitary engines, giving enormous drawing power. Two miles of hawser was used. At 12:58 o'clock the engines began to puff and the drums to whirl. The two bridges moved together smoothly and evenly. There was not a break, a jerk or a jar. In 18 minutes the old bridge was clear of its structure and on the upper extension and had been replaced by the new one, but there was ten and a half minutes of further movement, so slow as to be almost imperceptible, in the process of bringing the new bridge so that its socket would be exactly over the pivot without the difference of a fraction of an inch.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

More Activity Displayed Throughout Country for Improved Highvinys Than Ever Before,

Gen. Roy Stone, director of road inquiry of the department of agriculture, at Washington, who is in New York, says that more activity is being displayed in road improvement than has been shown for years, not only in the construction of new roads, but in the general agitation for their construction. "All the road machine manufacturers," he says, "are driven with orders, and the office of road inquiry is overrun with applications for advice on road legislation and assistance in road construction. There are perhaps 40 road conventions slated for this autumn -mostly in the northwest, under the auspices of the Interstate Road Improvement association. Object lesson roads are to be built at a number of agricultural colleges in the west and south. For this purpose machinery is loaned by the manufacturers through the office of road inoniry convict labor on road improvement is spreading rapidly through the southern states. In one locality, near Charlotte, N. C., 70 miles of good stone roads have been built in this manner. I hope to interest the great concerns manufacturing automobiles in the improvement of highways. The misfortunes of the party now making the automobile trip across the country show the necessity for better roads for this class of vehicles. The League of American Wheelmen has been a potent factor in road improvement and the bicycle trust should be able to do even more in this direction."

FORESTS OF PORTO RICO.

Little of the Original Growth Left— Islands Must Be Planted with Trees.

The agricultural department will soon issue in bulletin form some notes recently made on the forests of Porto Rico by Robert T. Hill, of the geological survey. Hill says that comparatively little of the original forest of the island remains. He estimates the remnant at not to exceed ten square miles. The principal part thus left is on the summit of the practically insurmountable mountain peak of El Yunque, the highest point in the Sierra Luquillo mountains. The evidences of original forests are plentiful, and Mr. Hill suggests that one of the principal problems for the United States is to reforest the island. This, he thinks, will be comparatively easy. The soil and climate are well adapted to tree growth, and maturity will be speedily attained. For the present, however, there is not sufficient timber to supply the needs of the island even for fuel. Incidentally, Mr. Hill gives much information concerning the cuffee, sugar and tobacco plantations. He says there are on an average 7.4 farms to the square mile in the island, which accounts for the denudation of the land.

QUEEN'S VISION RESTORED.

Course of Treatment by a German Oculist Renders an Operation Unnocessary.

London Truth says: The queen has been undergoing a course of treatment for ten weeks for her eyes, as advised by Prof. Pagenstecher, of Wiesbaden, and I am rejoiced to say with the most successful result. The queen's eyesight is no longer in danger, and an operation will be unnecessary. Her majesty now wears powerful glasses of unusual size, and with black rims, which were ordered by Prof. Pagenstecher, and when she is obliged to use artificial light she prefers a shaded wax candle.

AN INTERESTING TRIP

William Harper, of Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Makes It.

Has Visited Almost Every Capital of the Globe in Interests of Export Trade of the United States.

William Harper, chief of the bureau of information of the Philadelphia commercial museum, is about to return home at the conclusion of one of the most important missions ever connected with the export trade of the United States. He has recently visited almost every capital of the globe, from St. Petersburg to Johannesburg and

Melbourne to Honolulu.

As a result of these journeys Mr. Harper is now busily engaged in forwarding to the United States for exhibition before the international commercial congress at Philadelphia next October a. varied cargo.

Mr. Harper said:

"One of the most interesting and profitable interviews of my trip I enjoyed with Prince Chilkoff, minister of ways and communications of Russia, and a great friend of the czar. Prince Chilkoff got his training in the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is doing all he possibly can to develop American trade with Russia. He told me of the great pleasure with which he watched the erection of the new Westinghouse factory in Russia, where the goods are in great demand, he having been through the original plant in Pittsburgh.

"Another most interesting interview was one with President Kruger, and President Kruger said: 'Tell him to come at five a. m. to-morrow.' It was winter in Pretoria then, as it is now, and when I reached the president's cottage it was still dark. His wife had already prepared breakfast and President Kruger had talked with several members of the rand when I called. Through an interpreter he told me how auxious he was to give America every chance to develop trade and urged me to go and see how a real burgher lived. The next day I went 20 miles into the country to call on this burgher, who lived like a patriarch, amid his family and servants, all of whom attended prayers and dined together."

VANDERBILTS STUCK IN MUD.

William K., Jr., and His Wife Have an Unpleasant Experience with an Automobile.

The joke of the season is on Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who started from Newport, R. I., for Narragansett Pier in an automobile the other day and came back in a farmer's wagon. It was all owing to the fact that an automobile, like most other kinds of vehicles, will not run through mud up to fits hubs.

mud up to its hubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt started for the pier about noon, and made excellent speed till they neared the ferry at Jamestown. A field of mud was now before them, and into if Mr. Vanderbilt dashed, hoping to get through it in a rush. The vehicle, however, could not weather the bog, and was so very inconsiderate as to stop right in the mid-

dle of it.

Mr. Vanderbilt applied the power repeatedly, but the machine would not budge. A cry to the neighbors brought nothing but echo, and after a contemplation of the ugly situation Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt got down from the carriage and waded to safety through the slough. Some farmers dug the automombile out and brought Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt to Newport in a wagon, if the farmers are not afraid it will "go off," they are going to tow the

LADIES AS SERVANTS.

automobile home.

German Decision as to Status of Attendants on Royalty Considered Very Amusing.

The court of appeals for taxes in Germany has decided that ladies-in-walting at the Prussian court are domestic servants. The interesting question now arises whether the empress may not order her ladies-in-waiting whipped if they do not behave to suit her, and whether the emperor has not the power to inflict corporal punishment on the noble dames who attend his wife.

A lady residing in Dreden appealed against the income tax on the ground that she had already paid it to the Saxon government. The superior court found that the right to tax retired Prussian civil officials, irrespective of their nationality or residence, did not apply to pensions, but that ladies-inwaiting who belong to the household of public officials come, according to the Prussian law, under the schedule "common servants."

Considerable amusement has been caused, as the ladies are invariably from the most aristocratic families of the country. The question arises whether the regulations of August 11, 1810, giving Prussian employers the right of corporal punishment in the correction of servants, applies in the case of these blue-blooded "domestics."

Tortolse shell as it comes from the West Indies is coarse, dirty and luster-less, and only the most skillful and patient manipulation makes it the rich and beautiful material that it eventually becomes.

Tortoise Shell.

The Grain Vield.

The Grain Vield.

It is estimated that this year the yield of three principals rains will be:
Corn, 2,121,600,000 bushes; oats, 775,650,000 bushels, and wheat, 500,140,000 bushels.

There are 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Lo isiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidieune, \$12.00