By Which Convicts Communicate Through the Thickest Walls of Stone

Every prison has its secret "telegraph. for it was not to be expected shat cunning offenders could be long wonfined together, even on the "separate cell" system, without discovering a method of secret communication. mays the Chicago Chronicle. Prisoners "rap their messages" to each other, and experience has shown that an at-Mentive ear may receive and understand a communication thus made through the thickest prison wall

The raps correspond regularly with the letters of the alphabet, which is arranged for the purpose into six rows. the first beginning with "a" and the last beginning and ending the series with "a." The first rapping indicates the row in which the letter is to be found, one for first, two for second. and so on: the subsequent raps, given after a slight pause, show the number of the letter in the row. At first the table must be kept in mind, but after m little practice the prisoner is enabled to dispense with all conscious reference to it, the message being really received? as in the Morse telegraphy, in the form of symbols standing in place of let-

In Russia the clew is not so much in the system itself as in the nihilistic method of manipulating language within a view to concealment. This is clear from what happened recently in one of the central prisons. Word has gone round to protest, not only against an excess of heavy work, but against the bad quality of food supplied to the prisoners, and the protest was to take the form of a refusal to perform the msual tasks on the men being called tomether after breakfast.

Somehow or other the governor obfained the meesage as it had been rapped through all the walls, but he rook it literally as a plot to break prison by the whole of the convicts, so he armed the whole of the warders to the teeth, taking effective measures to present the assembly on the morrow. This blunder had a highly beneficial effect upon the discipline of the prison, for the convicts obtained not only immediate immunity from the heavy tasks to which they had not boxed better food and more humane

MAN ROUTED DETACHMENT Russian Spy's Encounter with Japanese Soldiers and Its Be-

markable Results.

ir atment.

An interesting story of the adventures of a Russian spy named Volkoff appeared in the newspapers, says a St. Petersburg dispatch to the London Chroniele. The man gives the following account of his experiences:

'After the battle of Wafangkow I was lying near Gen. Samsonoff's tent and heard him say to the commander of the regiment: We must send out a scout to the Japanese who could spy out their positions and report to us. I offered to Fo disguised to the Japanese position. 1 was given six rubles to bribe Chinamen, if necessary, and also a revolver. I shaved my hair in front like a Chinaman, tied on a pigtail and put on a Chinese dress, with slippers and hat

"At dawn on July 20 I came to the flown of Senuchen. There was nothing there. The Russians had left it and the Chinese had all run away. Suddenly a cavalry detachment of about 20 men. with an officer, came toward me. The officer rode out and asked in Chinese where the Russians were and what was their strength. I know a little Chinese and answered him, but either I said something wrong or he noticed my revolver and money buiging out. At any rate, he became suspicious, and spoke some words to his men. Two of the latter thereupon dismounted and came toward me:

"I decided to sell my life dearly, for I knew it would be forfeited if I were captured. I pulled out my revolver and as the two soldiers approached I fired two shots at them Both the men fell. Then I fired at the officer, bringing him to the ground, and afterward emptied the revolver at four other men. The solciers lost their heads and galloped away and as they did so I saw the four men I had shot at fall severally from their saudies badly wounded.

"Then I jumped on one of the horses which had remained close by and galloped away for my life. Gen. Samsonoff promoted me to the rank of an under officer, gave me the horse and saudie and sent me to the commander-in-chief, who thanked and embraced me and conterred upon me a decoration. The horse was a brown one, well-groomed and shod. It had been taught to catch bread like a dog," concluded the man, "and all the Japanese horses seem to be like mine. When it is hungry it opens it mouth to ther for something "

Changed His T ne.

"Your Un by Elzeken to grazy, isn't he? and to be the free que "Not at a .. he so he course," replied the laster of Weighte's worth half it came to pass it presents of , me trat

Uncle Edison one, and was below and Bobson remarked to Indison. " by the papers that your eccepted one's left his entire torribe to charge ? "Eccentric" repeated Index at dis-

gustedly. "He was as crazy as a loon." --Tit-Bit-

Good Thing. She-Do you think there is anything in palmistry?

He-Yes, for some people "Who, for instance?"

"For the fellow that gets the money for looking at a methody else's hand!"-Detroit Free Press.

THE CZAR AND HIS MONEY

the state of the s

Russian Monarch Has an Income That Overtops That of Rockefeller.

The fact that the coar has just made a little contribution of \$100,000,000 from his private purse to the Russian war fund reminds us that Mr. Rockefeller is not the only rich man in the world. There are a few others, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, and there is hardly a doubt that the Russian monarch overtops the Standard Oil emperor, not only as the first of autocrats, but as the first of plutocrats.

Most royalties are very small potatoes financially compared with any one of several American millionaires. Mr. Rockefeller could put all the sovereigns of Europe, except the czar, on his payroll at their present wages without depriving himself of a single howl of crackers and milk or ever lacking a quarter to drop into the contribution box on Sunday He could pay the salary of King Edward or of the kaiser for a year out of a month's income, and have something left for carfare.

But the Russian emperor is in a different class. In the imperial budget the allowance for his household is figured at the meager rate of about \$8,000,000 a year, but that is merely the beginning of his resources. He owns a great part of Russia as his private propertymines, forests and illimitable stretches of arable lands. In European Russia alone the strictly private domains of the imperial family are as large as Indiana. The state owns 20 times as much more, and the czar is the state. In Siberia the imperial resources are still more opulent. Most of the rich mines of gold. platinum and precious stones are worked for the benefit of the czar and his fam-

But beyond all this, the emperor is the absolute master of the national treasury and all its varied sources of income. In England the king talks in the speeches of "my army." "my navy" and "my exchequer." but all this is understood to be a legal fiction. Everything is regulated by partiament, and the king cannot touch a penny that is not appropriated to his use. But in Russia the exar can speak of "my army" and "my navy" faliteral fact. He could disband the whole outfit if he chose, and pocket the money saved by the operation. His civil list is simply the amount that he sees fit to dip out of the treasury. He could double or triple it without asking anybody's permission. The whole treasury is his, and all the taxing power of the empire to the limit of the ability of his subjects to pay. Is it not clear that the diffident young Nicholas is the richest man in the world?

BREAKERS AND CANNIBALS. Critical Situation of Ship's Crew Drifting Into the Clutches

of Both.

At 11 o'clock at night, while the captain and myself were engaged on deck in our usual game, the second officer, Mr. McFarland, came up exoftedly, and said: "Capt. Mather, there are breakers ahead." The islands had been visible for a day or so, and now were not far distant on either hand: We went to the bow, and looked and listened, writes Frank J. Mather, In-Atlantic. The roar of the breakers wasas audible as that of the surf on the south shore of Long Island The Light was clear, and the light of the moon and the stars was brilliant. The wind had almost died away, the canvas was full spread; the sails hanging idly, occasionally flapping We soon found that a very strong current was setting us rapidly toward the treakers, and that the wind wholly failed to help us counter it. We at once equipped two large boats with studding sails and halyards for two lines, manned the boats with six oarsmen each, and lowered them from the davits. They instantly took hold of the ship, and the 12 oars were vigorously pulled. With the utmost exertion of the oarsmen for hours the ship only swung round, head on to the current, and the men could barely hold the ship steady. With the aid of the glass we saw thousands of natives at waits on the shores, evidently waiting for our approach, and expecting disaster. They were reputed to be cannibais, and our chances were discassed with considerable interest. The captain, then in reduced flesh, assured the chief officer, unusually plump and fleshy, that he (the chief officer) would be roasted and carved first, and that he (the captain) would be kept awhile at least till they could fatten him. We generously passed down cood Jamaira mim to the oarsmen and encouraged every exertion. After several-hours of totl and tension, a breeze -a biessed breeze-a favoring breeze -sprang up, filled our sails, and en-

the southern islands of the group Poor Russian Peasants.

abled us to claw off, and slowly round

. The poverty of the Russian peasants is instanced by recent figures showing that, notwithstanding the long nights, the average use of the Cheapest aind of erude perroleum is only four or five quarts per head in a year. Misco time for work is thus wasted. Many peasants rename or bed from four in the afternoon till eight in the morning.

Size of the Escurial, The magnifiede of the Esconal, the

great Spanish palace, may be interred from the fact that it would take four hays to so through all the rooms and apartners, the length of the way being reckoned at about 120 miles

Was a Bluecoat Boy. Mr. John Found, London's ford mayorelect, is an old "Binecoat School" boy He received his nomination to Christ's hospital from Mr John Humparey, who was lord mayor 42 years ago.

PECULIAR PHILIPPINE LILY.

Buch a Disagreeable Smelling Plant It Is Difficult to Examine Closely.

Two American teachers in the Philincines, while walking some time since in the fields in the vicinity of Nueva Caceres, in southern Luzon, came across a peculiar specimen of the lily family of plants which has not yet apparently been noticed by adentists. writes Herbert I. Priestley, in Scientific American. It was while passing through a dense

cluster of underbrush that the gentlemen noticed a remarkably strong odor of decaying flesh which seemed to em anate from the ground close by. Surpecting the presence of some gruesome thing concealed in the bushes they commenced their search. They werel assisted in this by the presence of numerous "blue-bottle" flies, which seemed to be buzzing about some object half concealed under the dense vegetation. This object proved to be a plant. The strong smell of rottenness given off by the plant attracted all manner of, insects, which was not surprising, as the odor was so strong as to almost repel all investigation

The plant is called by the native Bicols "borae sa Mayo" that is, Mayflower it blooms only during the month of May. It is no doubt a member of the order Lilaceit, better commonly known as the lily or tulip famfly. It has the large bulb, the inconspicuous calyx, the pronounced stigmaand the characteristic structure of lilles in general. The remarkable features of this particular variety of lilies are that it has such a pungent odor and that it has absolutely no leaves at the time of blossoming. These appear ister, when the flower has died. The blossom rests immediately on the ground and is not more than eight or time inches high. The calyx oftenmeasures a foot in diameter.

After the blossom has disappeared the leaves begin to sprout from the bulb. These often grow to the height of three or four feet. Their general shape is similar to that of the leaves of the calla lily, but they are divided into an irregular number of lobes or · fronds.

The corolla and the remarkably exaggerated stigma exude a clear visof the offensive odor. This fluid attracts the flies, thus insuring the transmission of the pollen from plant to

The large bulb, in fact all parts of the plant, have the peculiar acrid juice which is so poisonous, a trait common to the lilaceous order. The acrid taste and the poisonous effect of the fuice are lost upon cooking for several hours. During the period of frondescence there is no odor present. This plant is not used for food by the natives where it is found, though there are several other species of the same order which are highly esteemed by them as

GLASS TOMBS OF HAWAII. Blow Holes in the Lava from Volcano Honeycomb the Surrounding

Country. The home of Opunui stood at the front of Olli. Twice he started and turned back, vaguely wondering why a path known since childhood should prove so confusing, eave a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine. Again he started, and this time; kept on. The jungle waved, muttered and beckoned. The road became alive and undulated like the sea. Then came a blank till something tripped and threw him. He struggled to his feet and looked about Opunui gasped, realizing his danger. The menace of the Hawaiian jungle at night is terrible and certain of fulfillment, for miles about the great volcano, the whole country is honeycombed by blow holes-crevaces vast as council halls, or narrow as the grave, some gaping open to the air, others hid under vines and leaves-traps for unwary feet, lying in wait for centuries perhaps, till at the appointed time another name is added to the long list of "missing." Had Ounui been in his sober senses, he would have lain still till daylight came to his rescue. As it was, fear smote him with panic. Frantically he tore at the drooping creepers, fought his way through tangled growths, struggled as the intertwined roots caught and clung-on and on, madly, crying aloud for help on all the banished gods of his race

Then the inevitable happened! There was a rending of rotten branches, a crash, high and tinkling, like breaking glass, as the thin lava crust beneath his feet! For an instant the merciless forest rang with his scream of terror-then all was still!

According to the Stars.

No Korean couple would think of marrying without consulting a sage, who fixes the happy day for them. This he does by adding the bride's age to the bridegroom's, and after determining which star rules the destiny of their united ages, he decrees that the wedcing shall take place upon the day sacred to that star

Sugar in Philippines. To to ten years ago a sugar plantathos in the Philippines was better than a gold mine. Antiquated methods and machinery have produced a great thange, and now, in many cities, "the profits are on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the crop."-Far

Philippine Population, "Advance reports indicate that the returns of the recent census of the Philfapines, when tabulated, will show a population of 7,000,000 exclusive of the wild tribes of the mountains, which are estimated at less than a million.

Eastern Review

JUNKS TO BATTLESHIPS.

How the Japanese Navy Was Built Up by United States and Brit--ish Officers.-

The Japanese have taken from the United States and Europe all that they have thought it worth their while to acquire in the way of civilization-a constitution, a form of government, compulsory education, free libraries, a standing army, a great navy, and much more. It is a curious fact, says the Chicago Chronicle, that the first fruits of intercourse with the outside world was the determination to buy the highly scientific and expensive weapons whereby the white nations defend themselves

Guns, ships, torpedoes and organization which here as well as in Europe had been the product of years of experiment and the sacrifice of countless lives, Japan stepped in and bought much as a prospective householder enters a dealer's and furnishes a house from garret to cellar. He. like the Japanese, will inspect many patterns and weigh the prices so as to get the best value.

It was by these simple means that the Japanese people began to plant on the old foundations a new structure. which should place them on a level with the nations of the west. They had struggled for centuries to reach the goal which the alert people of the far east have res hed in a measure in two or three decades.

The fact that a large proportion of the officers of the battleship Asama had obtained the groundwork of their professional training in British ships was a reminder that when in search of a fleet, the Japanese went to England for men-of-war, for a system of training, for organization and for administration. The Birtish people have beloed most of the navies of the world, and aided especially Russia and Germany, but in the case of Japan they have literally replaced the curious old war junks with a modern navy, equipped and ready for any emergency, and taught the sailors, apt pupils, how to use their new and complicated mechanical weapons.

It was as late as the '60's that the present Admiral Sir Richard Tracey took out a party of British naval officers and men to lar the founds tion of the new fleet. The civil war caused this party to return before much had been done, but in 1872 Vice. Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas took out to Japan, under the authority of the British admiralty, another naval mission whose work it was really to establish the navy which to-day is mistress of the seas of the far east.

TWO KINDS OF JENDERFOOT One Invites Hardship While the Other Accepts It in a Philosophical Manner.

The Tough Youth always throws his blankets down on the hardest. rockiest bit of ground within reach, and then smiles a fine little smile at your efforts to take together enough pineneedles for a good foundation. writes Stewart Edward White, in Harper's Weekly. He loads his tumpline with a staggering burden rather than make two trips. He races through the brush at an exhausting speed with all day before him. When it rains he remains nonchalantly and superbly exactly where it happens to catch him. And actually, as a matter of preferencertame and again I have seen him bully his party into camping on a bleak sidehill when ideal conditions

offered a scant quarter of a mile ahead. "Oh, you tenderfeet make me tired!" he laughs. "Why don't you bring a feather bed? This is good enough for

anybody." And meekly that deluded outfit submits, ashamed of being considered ten-

derfeet by the biggest tenderfoot of them all. A man need not whine when he runs against bardships; he may even encounter and overcome them with a certain foy: but he need not run to meet them and put his head down and butt into them. What would you think of a man who would sail his boat smash into every comber? You'd be likely to conclude he did not know enough to luff, wouldn't you? How about the chap who yanks his trout out with a "pole?" You don't imagine for a moment that he does it because he considers a six ounce rod indicative of effeminacy, do you? To get through a difficult country is a triumph; but to get through a difficult country with but a light equipment and without serious discomfort is an intellectual as well as a physical triumph.

War More Expensive.

War to-day is more costly than it ever was and in addition there are no compensations such as there used to se. In the old days the victors made wars pay for themselves. Their armies ived off the country through which hey passed. Soldiers were billeted on the people, and whatever the armies. wanted they took. All this has been changed. Such a unpaigns as those confucted by Napoleon would be impossisie at the present ome Indianapolis

Pay in the Japanese Army. The economy practised in the army of the Ri-ing Sun can be gathered from the tables of pay. Thus, whereas a general in the British army receives £2,920 a. year, or £3 a day, the Japanese general is content with £600 a year, a lieutenant general with £400, a colonel with £238, and a major with £115.

Laying Matting.

Edition hebdomadalee \$5.00.

Matting used for floor covering will lie more smoothly when sewed together like carpet than when nailed down --

STAMPS OF PHILIPPINES.

The control of the co

People of the Islands Are Decirous of Having a Distinctive Design.

An interesting sidelight on our experience with the colonies is thrown by certain developments regarding postage stamps. The recent allegation of a small philatelic journal that a new series of stamps for the Philippines was in course of preparation has added greatly to the troubles of the bureau of engraving and printing says a special correspondence of the New York Evening Post. Hundreds of letters have been received from stamp dealers and collectors throughout the country asking for information. The story is without the Alightest foundation; the bureau has no orders to prepare dies for a new series of Philippine stamps, although the issue of a destinctive set is contemplated, and will probably be brought to pass within a year.

Before the cession of the Philippine islands in 1898, the stamps in use there were distinctly Philippine. While they bore an infantile likeness of the Spanish king, and were known among collectors as the "baby king stamp." the word "Filipinas," forming part of the regular design, made them distinctly local and fully as satisfactory as anything Spanish could be to the restive Filipino With American occupation came the immediate abandonment of these, and the substitution of United States stamps, with the word "Philippines" in large condensed type, over-

printed diagonally across their face. This was the only course possible at the time, except to have overprinted the Philippine stamps on hand with the words, "U. S. A Philippines." This was considered by the authorities, but because of the feeling toward Spain, it was not deemed politically expedient to combine "U.S. A " and the face of the future Spanish king upon a postage stamp. for even the temporary use of the people of a colony of the United States It was assumed, however, by the Filipinos, that the inartistic combination of heavy black letters across the face of their stamps was merely a temporary makeshift, and that a series of distinctively Philippine stamps would be supplied within a reasonable time

Six years have now elapsed. Considerable discontent has been expressed. Congress authorized the minting of distinctive coins for the Philippines two years ago. This action was tased largely upon the sentimental ground that to grant the Philippines hard money typically Fliipino in design, would foster friendship between the distant colony and the parent government.

When our military forces took charge in Cuba, the Spanish-Cuban postage stamps were at once superseded by United States stamps, over-printed "Cuba," with the denomination named in Spanish. At the same time drawings were ordered for a new series which, should be typically Cuban in design. These were put into use long before the affairs of the island were turned over to the new republic. The Cuban postal authorities have never changed these designs. All stamps used by them are printed at our bureau of engraving and printing which is one of the few instances where a government establishment does work, on contract, for another nation

Our postal authorities have not been unmindful of the requests of the Fillpinos, and some informal consideration has been given to the proposed distinclive series of postage stamps. About the time the first requisition for the Philippines was printed, our bureau was changing from unwater-marked to water-marked paper in making United States stamps. It was the purpose of the department that the surebarged stamps for the Philippines should be of the water-marked variety but by mistake a few sheets of the Do-dent denomination were overprinted from the old stock of paper. Philatelists quickly discovered the error, and the 50-cent stamp sure barged "Philippines" is now valued at \$3 In overprinting the United States stainps for Cuba, in 1808, the word "Cuba" was set in type 100 times so entire sheets could be praced at one impression. In some way the lower lobe of the letter "B" was once broken on the 5-cent sheet, so that on one stamp in each hundred it approximates "Cupa." Copies of this "error" now sell at 75 cents each. Stamp books of various sizes are supplied to the Filipinos, but no commemoration stamps, surcharged for their use, are ever supplied. Only the current series are furnished. This is in the direction of simplicity.

Rented by the Year.

Fancy being evicted from your last resting place if your relatives neglected to pay the rent! Yet this is what happens every day in Porto Rico. In the Campo Santo, the consecrated field, which lies on the cliff edge, near San Juan, it is impossible to buy a grave right out, except at a price which puts it out of the question for poor people. The graves are leased for a term of years, and if at the end of that time the lease is not renewed, the remains are dug up and the ground redet

Filipinos Like to Sing. Visitors from this coun ry-and teach. ers in the Filipino schools have commented on the fondness of the children for singing, and the quickness and accuracy with which they learn new songs. A returned traveler, who was in a Filipito school on Washington's birthday, says he never heard the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung as those children sang it.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in a museum for four years came to life on. being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they had apparently been dead for 15 years.

Snail's Vitality.

RECALLS "THE MOONSTONE"

Improbable Elements of the Collins Tale Removed by Recent Occurrence

A story which comes from Oakland. Cal , is reminiscent of Wilkie Collina' "Moonstone." After 35 years it would seem as though Collins were vindicated There are but two improbable elements: in "The Mountone," when it is carefully considered, says the Des Meines Register. First that Col. John Herncantle could ever have secured and for a half century have retained the famous Indian diamond. Second that Pranklin. Blake could have stolen it while under the influence of laudanum, and then have repeated his theft, a year later, while again under the influence of the drug. In the lives of soldiers of fortune stranger things have actually happened than the theft of a great diamond from the head of an idol. Now an actual occurrence goes to prove that the laudanum incident introduced by Collins into his famous story was not a wild flight of the novelist's imagination

The Oakland story is to the effect that a painter fell from a scaffold and was seriously injured. He was placed under an anesthetic and operated upon. In bls unconsciousness he babbled consinually of a fortune of \$100,000 which awaited him in England When the man regained consciousness and the surgeons joked him of the supposed wild dreams, which the anesthetic had caused, the man's brain completely cleared from the shadow which had long hung over It, and he proved that the fortune did actually await him. Subsequent developments show the man's story to be substantially true.

It was something like 35 years ago that Wilkie Collins used this very idea as the thief mystery of his famous story. Readers of "The Moonstone" will rerall that Collins quotes scientific works in his novel to prove his theories. He tells of a London porter who was fatrusted with a valuable package to deliver, but who became intoxicated, and on sobering could not remember where he had left the package.

The next time he was drunk, however, he remembered the entire affair and secured the package where he had left it. Collins then adapted this incident to his own needs. Franklin Blake, unused to landanum, was given a heavy done and while under the intoxication effects of the drug went to the room of Rachael Vandirer and stole the moons one. Next day, when the sedarive effects of the drug had passed away. Blake had absolutely no knowledge of his night's aretion Collins keeps Blake in this ignorance for a year and then gives him an inkling of the truth. The experiment is tried of reproducing the surroundings as nearly as possible as they had been when the morastone disappeared and under the influence of another dose of

landanum Blake repeats his visit. The Oakland story differs in some; ardeclars from the Collins, incident, but the dominating idea is the same. For almost two decades "The Ministone" has been looked upon as one of the best examples of imaginative writing extant. But Collins is in a fair way to follow Jules Verne. Imaginative fiftion has a péculiar habit of hécoming practical fact. almost before the woman wover.

SEA SALT FOR THE TABLE.

Thousands of Tons Made Every Year in the Basins of France and Spain.

The saif had a pale gray him. Though fine and pure, it was yet some what discolored says an exchange. "Taste it." said the bost. "Isn't it mild-

and pleasant? It is sea suit, genuine sea. "Is sea sait hard to get?"

"It is indeed. This is imported for me from France. The French name for it is 'el gris'-gray sal'-a tribute, you

see, to its beautiful color "A great many countries make salt out of the sea's water. Portugal makes over 300,000 tons of sea sair a year . Spain makes 325,000 tons. Italy makes nearly 200,000 tons France makes 300,000

COCS "To make sea sait, they have a great number of basins into which the sea water is admitted. Each of these basins is lower than the one ahead of it. Thus the water flows from one basin on to anwher. First, though, it is kept standing, so that the salt in it may settle. Afterwards, very slowly, it flows from basin to basin, always halting on its way, and ai-

ways leaving deposits of salt behind it. "This sait is allowed to drain and gurify in the open air, and then a thatch is spread over it for a protection. Finally workmen with wooden scoops scrape it up into baga

"A little of the soil always is mixed with sea salt. That is what gives it its . pale gray hue. Norwithstanding this impurity. I consider sea salt the best

table salt there is, and I use no other "The principal mineral salt mine is a* Wieliczka, in Galifzia nine miles out of Cracow. This prime has been worked. continuously for God years. The mass of pure sait in it is calculated to be 500. miles long, 20 miles wide, and 1 200 test.

Peach Stones as Fuel.

In California it is found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal and give out more heat in proportion to weight. Large quantities of the stones. taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried are collected and sold. Approx. stones also burn, but not so well as peach, and do not command so high a

On Top. "I am a poor man," he began, "but if the devotion of a true and loving heart. goes for anything with you, I

"Oh, it goes with me all right," interrupted the fair but practical maid, "but I'm afraid it won't go with the grocer and the butcher."-Chicago Daily News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Set très sénandue en Legislane et dans tous les Etats du Bud. Se publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionneme. Prix de l'abonnement us l'anné : Baitige, Ouotidienne 412.08;