#### JUST WHAT ALLED NERO.

M.s M. for Thought the Dog Had
\_\_ables and Dosed Him
\_\_Accordingly.

the proud possessor of Treat the property possessor of the property possessor

that Nero was rather restless and freequently opened his paws to their widest extent and licked his chops in a decideuty suggestive and sinister manner. What in the world alls Nero? asked

"Some new habit he has acquired I "Some new habit he has acquired I series " hazarded Mr Fancier "Good night dear, I must harry to the office to flush my monthly statement. Don't want in for me. Good night." And he want in for me.

We en he arrived at the office he saw the night watchman and knowing that he had a knowledge of dogs questioned him regarding Nero's peculiar actions. "Opens his mouth wide and roks his tong is about?"-repeated the watchman excitedly.

Does he stretch his neck as he does

"Yea. What does it mean?"
"Well, it means that your dog is goand mad and you'd better hurry home before he does any damage."

It took Mr. Fancier about two seconds

"Ito reach the telephone.
"Is that you dear?" he called "Wejt,"
you take Nero down cellar and chain
him ip securely. Never mind. Fil explain when I get home. I'm starting at
once."

He then hastened to the nearest drug store and purchased buckthorne castor only to megranate bark and various other bests and airups used for dog troubles. Rushing home, he boiled into the cellar, grabled the poor dog by the throat and press ug him into a corner lifted him to his hind legs and poured a conglomeration of drugs down the long suffering canine that would positively kill or cure. His veterinary labors over, he remained to the sitting-room and explained

Next morning the dog, marvelous to relate, was adve and happy. Dusting the day the owner described the treatment to a friend, also a lover of dogs. The Triend, at the end of the story, burst into aloue and jarring laughter.

"What are you laughing at? I don't see anything funby about it—" "Neither did the poor dog. Do you know what really alled him? I'll tell

know what really alled him? I'll tell you: He had been cleaning his coat with his tougue and several hairs had stuck to that useful member. His 'terrible somptoms' were caused by his innocently tring to remove them."

Ann the owner of Nero, after "buy-"ing," left burnedly to speak to the night "wat hman.

### THE AWAKENING OF RUSSIA.

Startling Signs-of a New Spirit of Freedom Are Becoming More Numerous.

to Rusia it is the government only that sept The people are aware and axity says the author of "Greater Russia. They are making new demands and feeling a new freedom which is apparent every day in the absence of the forms i find repression, and in the tresquent indulgence in hoense that is missished liberty.

One will sometimes see on the palace quay in St. Petersburg a line of people waiting for the steamer to take them to the islands. Along comes some high official who, instead of awaiting his turn, drives to the head of the line and crowds in ahead of the others. Former y such an occurrence would have been received in silence as a matter of course, but now the people hise and denounce the official, and police do not interfere.

If a street car is delayed for a connection at some transfer station, the passencers often become riotous and demand their fare back, or begin to pound on the floor and even break windows until the police make the driver go ahead without waiting for the other car, and he is not allowed to stop again until he reaches his destination

If an offices remonstrates with a street-car conductor for lack of courtesy to a passenger the crowd will at onos interfere, and even the offended passenger torus on him. The officer is told to give his orders to soldiers who have to obly not to free men who do not, and not to interfere between men who are as wend as he is

These are triffing things in themselves, says the traveler, but to one who basions known Russia they are starting Birds of a new spirit of freedom

### Argument for Metric System.

In a recent report an arrow that department officer expresses regret that the statistic of mile product, in are reported in gallons, since unit is sold in the expectally in quarts or it pounds acceromy to the use to which it is port. The gallon he regards as an annature and Ore argument for the metric system is that it would provide absolute units. Now would inhow that a quart to is 600 ers also methics for conformation betwhen the size of feet or various miles of learness gallong or quarts - Yearnes Companion.

The Curious Chinaman

What a very visiting person the Chitaman seems to be. When he meets a friend he shares his own hand, not his griends. He needs out it step when walking with anyone. He puts his hat up, instead of taking it off when he wants to be public. He whitens his become instead of his toes in the structure. He can be such as the structure. He can be seen to the the meron.

and eats the secu-Lot on Naws.

#### THE SAHARA WATER-CLOCK.

Curtous Device Used in the Desert for Measuring Amount of Fluid Used.

In the Sahara is calulated almost entirely by the number of camels or paim trees which he owns, and by the amount of water to which he is entitled. Water in the descrips so scarce that the ownership of it is most jealously guarded. In "A Search for the Masked Tawareks," the author says that in buying a palm grove it is always necessary to stipulate for so many salas per day or week. A kala literally "an hour," is the amount of water which will flow in an hour through an opening the width of a man's flat in the side of a segia.

The main segias, or channels, as a rule follow the roads of the oasis, forming a sort of ditch at the side. A regular time table is kept, showing the hours at which the owners of the different plantations are satisfied to draw water.

The time is measured by a very curious little water-clock, consisting of a metal cup, made usually of brass or copper, with a small hole pierced in the bottom. At the commencement of each hour this is placed in a basin of water. The water gradually runs through the hole until, at the expiration of the hour, the cup sinks to the bottom of the basin. It is then taken out, emptied, and set again to measure off the next sa's, and so the process is continued throughout the 24

hours.

This instrument is usually kept in the village mosque. In order to prevent all interference with it, a watchman is set over it, who notifies the expiration of each hour from the minaret of the mosque.

At the end of the sa's the opening in the side of the segis through which the water flows is closed, with clay, and the water is cut off, and allowed to flow down the main channel to the next plantation.

#### JAPANESE INVENT ELIXIR.

Sirup Called "Midzuame" That Is Said to Be Good for Old and Young.

The ingenious Ispanese have developed a trade in a commodity which has been decided by the general board of customs appraisers at Washington, D. C. to be hitherto unheard of and not enumerated in the Dingley set. This is Microame, a strong that finds a demand on the Pacific coast in competition with corn sirup, which is largely produced in Dilnois, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Midzagme is a doughy, elastic substance, produced from Japanese millet and rice. The chemists say it is mainly starch and dextrine. The best quality is a fine yellow, and its palatability is beyond all cavil. The producers are themselves great consumers, and seem to thrive on it. The consumption of the new mixture or brew is said to be extending constantly in the west

The method of manufacture is to steam the grain, cover it with mats, and later mix in barley malt. The mass is left for six hours to ferment. The hulls settle to the bottom and are removed, and the starchy, sugary liquid that-results is crawn off, squeezed in hempen bags and sealed in jars ready for export. It is said to be an infallible strength food for infants an' old folks.

The customs aut' rities have been instructed to classify it as an article under the basket clause of the law not otherwise provided for, and to impose a duty of ten per cent, ad valorem. This is so low that the Japane estrup can continue to come in and hold, its own on the Pacific coast, it is said, a linet the output of corn sirup from the Mississippi, valley. Midzname is much used in confectionery in Japan, and, strange to say, its also a valuable division.

### BETRAYED BY BLUE EYES.

Register the Passing Emotions Quicker Than Orbs of Any Other Color.

"I am glad scientists have at last found a way to change the color of the eyes," said the man whose visual organs are light blue, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean. "I want mine changed right away. I am going to have them painted black." I don't like black eyes as well as bide, but it is policy to own a pair. They are more friendly to a fellow's taterests. They are not so apt to give him away every time he goes on a little tear. "Blue eyes register all emotions more

quickly than any other color, but some-

bow they are particularly sensitive to alcohol. Just let a fellow with blue eyes fortify himself with one or two drinks and those optics of his publish the fact right off. At every additional swallow they keep on spreading the news, and by the time a man has taken a really fair load his eyes look suspiriously watery "Dark eyes don't serve a fellow such a mean trick. He can indulge in any amount of innocent conviviality and they stand right by him every time and ""fu-e to peach. I have seen that exempliff d repeatedly in the case of a friend of mine. His eyes are black, and so far as they are concerned he might drink the town try without anybody knowing. he bad ever peeped into a barroom. That

the) stand right by him every time and ridu-e to peach. I have seen that exemplifi d repeatedly in the case of a friend of mine. His eyes are black, and so far as they are concerned he might drink the town dry without any body knowing he had ever peeped into a barroom. That is what I'd like to be able to do. Of cours I don't mean that I would regulate ms. iquor bill by the color of my eyes. I probably should not drink any more were they dark than I do now; still, I'd like to have the satisfaction of knowing that if I shoulf ever take a notion to overstep the mark I could do so without my eyes going back on me."

### His Confession.

His Confession.

"Oh, G-George" sobbed the bride of six short months, "I was t-told to-day that y-you were 1-leading a d-double

"I guess you got next to the facts in the case." calm.y replied George, "at east my expenses are double what they were before I butted into the matrimonla, game."—Chicago Daily News.

## HOW NERVES ARE SPLICED.

Latest Wonder in the Line of Surgical
Accomplishment in the
Medical World.

Among the many remarkable operations which have lately been attracting universal attention throughout the medical world, that of restoring dead nerves to life is, periaps, one of the most caraing. Though still in its infancy, at least three cases are said to have resulted in absolute success, and it is believed in surgical circles that in the near future nerve-splicing, as it is called, will become as ordinary as trepanning or any other delicate operation.

The object of the operation, of course, is the curing of paralysis and palsy, and it is due to the daring of Dre Afred S. Taylor and L. Pierce. Clark, of New York, and Dr. James E. Young, of Philadelphia, that these experiments have been carried to a successful issue. In the same of young children palsy is generally due to some accident at birth which compresses the nerves that raulate from the upper part of the spinal cord and produces paralysis in the arms. This terrible complaint is known in the medical profession as "birth-palsy."

In the case of old people or those who are getting on in years paralysis may also be due to accident, though it is more usually attributable to decay of the principal nerve. So far no experiments on the lines originated by Drs. Taylor. Clark and Young have been made with adult patients, but it is firmly believed that, if a continuance of success is met with in the cases of children, there is no reason why the operation should not be equally successful when performed on the old.

For a year or more Drs. Taylor and Clark have been conducting experiments on two children who were victims of birth-palsy, and so successful have they been that the little patients are now as active and healthy as the most anxtous mothers could wish. How this remarkable operation is performed was recently explained by Dr. Clark before an audience of medical men in New York. The nerves, he stated, which supply motion to the affected limbs were severed as close to the spins | ford as possible and then grafted on to the nearest trunk line. So successful was the operation that no complications arose. and in course of time the delicate threads united and the paralyzed parts took on fresh life.

The nerves which radiate from the upper part of the spinal cord are so great in number, and they cross and recross each other in so complex a manner, that the operation of grafting one nerve on to another is an extremely delicate one. Another thing which adds considerably to the difficulty of the operation, is the face that anaesthetics must be used very sparingly, for the longer the patient remains under their influence the harder it is to follow the nerve threads.

It is to follow the nerve threads.

Of the five children who have, up to the present, been operated on for palsy and paralysis all are said to have been successfully treated, though two died from childish ailments after use of their limbs had been restored. The other three children, who have also regained the free play of their limbs and are otherwise robust and strong, will shortly appear before a meeting of the New York Medical society, when they will be used to illustrate a lecture on the successful results of these experiments in pervecurations.

### BIRDS WITHOUT VOICES.

The Greeting of Storks Consists of Clapping Their Ling Bills
Together Noisily.

Storks are not often seen on the American continent, but are commonly found in nearly all the countries of Europe. In Holland, says a London paper, where they are particularly numerous and are protected by law. their nests are concrally on the summit of a tall post, put up on purpose for them, on which is fixed an old cart wheel. A Dutch gentleman has one such post on his grounds within night of his library window, but he improves on the cart wheel by having an fron framework for the recention of the nest. The first year it was put up, toward the end of June, a solitary young stork used to come daily to inspect this framework. He was seen there one day standing in an empty receptacle, exactly like a would-be banedict inspecting an empty house, contemplating the view and wondering if the drains are

The verdict was apparently favorable, for next season saw the nest occupied by the newly-wedded wairs-Thelipower of wing is very fine, and on hot days they ascend spiral circles, hardly moving their broad, black wings, till they look no bigger than flies. After the young are harched they appear to be suspicious of one another, and unwilling to leave the nest unguarded

Storks have no voice. The only noise they make is "klappering" (spapping their red mandibles rapidly and loudly). Thus they greet one another, generally by throwing back the head until the upper mandible rests on the back, but occasionally "klappering" is performed with the head and bill in the former position.

### An Awful Threat.

"News from the war" queried the managing editor in the tone of a toriorn hope as he entered the telegraph room at midnight.

"Many rumors, but nothing doing," returned the boss of the wires with resignation. "The Yalu still separates them."

The managing editor's face grew grim with determination. "Cable this," he cried "Cable this in duplicate to the czar and the mikado: 'If you fellows don't get together and mix it up by a week from to-night." The timester will take you both off the front page." "-N. Y. Tribune.

#### CIRCUS WOMEN GOOD WIVES

They Lead Strengous But Not Unhappy Lives and Enjoy Home Comforts.

"Of all the women engaged in public employment there are none who are better known in a public manner by the great masses of people living in city and country than circus women. And there is no class of women in public employment who are so little known to the general public in a private manner. There are no women who are so little understood, whose real character is so little discussed from a private standpoint."

The speaker, says the Chicago Tribune, was a man counce ted in an executive capacity with one of the largest shows in the world, and whose experience in the amusement field has been sufficiently diversified to make him an authority.

"I must confess that there has been nothing that I have seen in my surroundings that has given me so much surprise as the women of the circus." he continued. "Several years as a reporter and critic around the theaters of several cities gave me an intimate knowledge of the women of the stags, and I did not fancy there was much difference between them and the women of the areca. But there is.

The latter day stage, with its installate demand for young and pretty faces and forms, particularly in those most popular forms of stage entertainment, comic operas and extravazanzas, enlists thousands of young girls from every walk of life and all stations in society. It is safe to say that the vast majority of them are without talent of training, and the moment the bloom of youth vanishes their usefulness is at an end and their living is precarious and various. Few marry, or, if they marry, they usually marry nomads like themselves.

"Nothing of that sort may be said of the women of the circus. To begin with, they are comparatively few in number So seldom are they enlisted from the general public that it might be well said. that they must literally be born to the business. At least nine out of every ten circus women have circus parents. The remaining one marries into the business or gets into it through a brother, sister; or some other relative. No manager of a first class circus will engage a female performer in any capacity unless she is accompanied by some male restrict The reasons for this are many and obvious to any one who will give the subject a moment's reflective consideration. This rule is so general that exceptions to

it are rare "Dissipation is an impossibility among circus women and is seldom inculated in by circus men, performers, or executive officers. Managers enforce the most stringent rules against dissipation in its every form, and will accept no excuses. The first offense brings a heavy fine as a penalty, and instant dismissal invariably follows a second violation. The nature of their work makes is impossible to dis-Not only their fivelfleed, but 'life itself, depends upon a clear mind, firm muscles, and steady nerves. Their lives while on tour are made up of the most vigorous activity. Their work is from early morning until late at night. with no apportunity to pain any rest or recreation away from the show. Midnight must see them in their beds on the trains. After that hour the car deers are derived, and if they are behind time their trunks and be ongine are simply placed outside along the track and their

"Units women'are most devoted wives and mothers who take life seriously and soberly. I believe that there is no other class of women in any sort of employment where they came in contact with the public which supplies up little food for search."

for scandal "Their home life to winter is pleasant and agreeable. Some of them, but not many, work in the theaters in the winter time. It is a most curious fact that few of them care to live in the large cities but make their homes on farms or in small towns. There they have their small circles of friends and relatives and pass the time away to the usual social functions and household affairs. many of them preparing their wardrobes for the coming season on the road. Few of them ever become indigent or dependeat upon their families or the public authorities.

"They of all women in the world, most truly appreciate and enjoy the comforts and blessings of a home after being compelled to be away for six months—in a atrange town and among strangers every day, and in the narrow confines of a sleeping berth on a circus car every night, it is a hard life, but by no means an unhappy one. The rigorous labor and plain but good food and abundant sleep bring good health and attendant good apirits and pleasant disposition.

"Charity in its truest sense abides among them. The slightest call for aid from them always eligits a ready and hearty response. The 400 women with a show like ours are sorrrounded by their male relatives and 500 other men, each one of who considers himself the protector of their welfare and their honor and woe heade any one who assails either. I maintain that circus women are a credit to their calling and an honor to their sex."

### Old Jug Repaired a Church.

A church-warden of West Malling (Kent) parish church discovered in a lumber-room some time ago a peculiarly-shaped jug, which was subsequently identified as a rare old Elizabethan stoup. An offer of £50 for it was refused, and the church authorities decided to send It to Christie's, where it was sold for 1.100 guineas. With the proceeds the authorities have just completed several important improvements in the fine old church. Parts of the fabric have been restored, a new porch has been erected, and the searing accommodation has been greatly improved -London Tit-Bits-

### HOW ESKIMOS CATCH SEAL.

The Hunter Taiks Seal" and Steals
Upon His Prey with
Oreat Skill.

The Estimo manner of taking the seal is described by Mr. Tyrrell in his book, "Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada." The author says that he has known an Eskimo who was so expert at this kind of sport that he was able to seize a seal with his teeth.

When a hunter spies a seal, he notes the direction of the wind, then keeping himself to the leeward of the seal, he walks to within a quarter of a mile of the seal. Beyond this he begins to crouch, and advances only when the seal's head is down. The seal is a wide-awake animal, and has the habit of throwing up its head quickly every few seconds to guard against danger. When its head is down upon the ice its eyes are shut, and it is said that in these brief intervals it takes its sleep.

However this may be, the hunter, by carefully watching the seal's movements, is able without much difficulty to get within about 200 yards of it; but at close quarters he is obliged to adopt other tactics. He now lies down at full length upon the ice, and the real sport begins

The seal takes the Eskimo, who is able to "talk seal" perfectly, to be one of its kindred, and indeed there is a great deal of resemblance between the two, for seal and hunter are similarly clothed, and the Eskimo, living largely upon the fiesh and oil of the seal, is similarly edorous.

As the two lie there upon the ice, a most amusing sort of conversation is kept up between them. The seal makes a remark and flips his tail. The Eskimo replies and makes a corresponding gesture with his foot. At the same time he throws himself a little-forward. The seal soon has something further to say, and again flips his tail. The Eskimo repijes as before, and still further closes up the distance between them.

When the spalls head is down, the hunter, who ever keeps his eye on his prey, is able to approach still nearer by dragging himself forward upon his clows. This maneuvering goes on for some time, notify the distance between the performers has been reduced to a few yards, some times to a few

feet.
When near enough to make a sure shot, the Eskimo rakes his how and arrow from his side and sends a swift shaft through the head of his outwitted.

# STRAY NICKELS AVOIDED. When Lost in the Mails the Small

Coin Causes Much Worry

and Expense.

Ordinarily no man is rich enough to escape that certain sense of elation which comes from poking up a nickel on a sidewark but for a railway postarcierk to find such a coin in a mail pouch where it has worked out from insufficient wrappings, not only does be miss this elation, but it may provoke pro-

famity, says the Chicago Tribine.

For a nickel lost in a pole h of mail in transit becomes a matter for national contern. It comes to view perhaps, just as a pourth of mail is emptied upon a sorting table, and when it has broken away from the bunches of letters, and cares, and circulars, reach to an open space on the table, and there settled down, heads or tails, with a noisy spinning dance, the cerk who first see it.

A necromanier could have no more idea than the man in the mean as to what particular package it rolled out of, and if he had and should relithe pestal cerk, the clerk wouldn't daire try to restore the coin to the original package. That would be too easy altogether

would be too easy altogether

No, it is a lost nickel from the moment
the clerk has to see it splitning there
before his eyes and according to the tender governmental conscience the flerk
has to get ready for the inauguration of
about \$18.43 worth of fessioner it

For himself he doesn't dare go to hed for a short nap notil be has got rid of his five cents' worth of responsibility to the government for the action of the fool person from whom the nickel was parted. He digs up his printed form for such occasions printed and provided. and at once fills out a long blank, describing the coin, telling the circumstances of its being found, and whether it landed heads or talls on the table. naming the pouch from which it was empried, the number of the train carrying it, the date, and a few other little details, any one of which in hot weather weed have cost a more of been

This report with the nickel goes to the headquarters of the postal division in which the car was operated, and from these bonded officials, by the same general religible route, the small coin fluids its way to the sent of national government and the fund representing that great constituency of the post office department which persists in sending money in envelopes through the unregistered mails of the service.

### Russian Names.

When a reader has difficulty in recognizing the Russian names now appearng in the newspapers, he should remember that it is possible for the Eng-Hish alphabet to represent the sound of Russian words in a great many ways. Pake "tsarevitch," for instance, which has more than twoscore different forms. The first part of the word may be "tsar," "tzare," "czar," "cesar," or "cezar," and the last part may be "vitch," "vich;" "vitz," "witz," or "tsch," and the "i" may be changed to "ee" in all the forms. As one writes the word he is forcibly reminded of Andrew Jackson, who did not think much of a man who could not spell a word in more ways than one. Youth's Companion.

#### DILKE PRAISES JAPS.

STATESMAN SAYS THEY NEVER WERE KNOWN TO BUN.

Instances of Their Intrepidity in the Campaign Against the Boxers

Bravest.

In a recent magazine article 50s
Charles Dilke, M. P., one of the highest

authorities on foreign affairs, paid this tribute to Japanese vator. "The foreign observers who saw the Japanese during the salled operations known as the relief of Pelling have all told us the same story. Some, perhaps, the English only, were frankly pro-Japanese, but even those who were the most anti-Japanese, such as the best German officers ampleyed up the joint operations, have, to the predit of their wientiff im-

partiality retrounted exactly the same

facts in exactly the same faction.

"At the attack on the walled city of Tients in the Japanese had, perhaps, ther most difficult pertion of the task, the direct advance in the center faciling to a their share. Under a murderous fire they went forward without a chark. All others hesitated, and, after hesitation the English and American bine jackets went forward also. No one else on that

On the other Tientsin day, when the Russians were holding the railway station and the river lay between them and the ammunition and reinforcements for which they had asked, detachments of troops of various gowers tried to get across the bridge to their assistance. The Chinese artillers had got the range and were playing steadily on the bridge with shrappel.

When others had completely failed a Japanese party came along with two mule waxons full of ammunition. The mules were mostly killed or wounded as shounded as shounded as they got on to the bridge; the Japanese soldiers harnessed-themselves to the carts with ropes and safely consequed them over. Those of its who know much of the best of our Goorkha had tallons in Incla—those, short, handy-legged Mohgolians from Sepal—who are the best mercenary troops that the world has known fighting for fighting's make, but full of itselpline—class the Japanese private will the Goorkha, in

Taring .

The Americans are remarkable for courage, but perhaps seen Americans have, on rare occasions, deen known to run. We most certainly have been on many. The Si he are sometimes quoted as superior to the best European trough, but though they are often as ellent-they do not deserve this place. The Goorshas, however, hold it without contestation among all who know them, and are now matched in a class by thouselves with the Japanese.

The drawback to the Searchback that they are more names commanded by officers of a different tature and color as well as office allen race. The Japanese are officered by themselves and officers and men are animated not by meto divising fighting, but by a common patrictism. The Hussians and the Japanese enlaged against one another in the breest war, are indeed beyond a lidouble the two most truly patriotic extient of the old.

### SANIPATION IN PANAMA.

Steps That Well Be Taken by the United States to Preserve Public Health.

In order to keep the Pinama region free it im posterior during the order struction of the stimular again strict sanitary measures are to be end or ed standard engineers of the distensional and public health service will look after the health of the isting

This will be done says Medical Talk not only out of consideration for the people of the laterage, but in our own account as well. Our whish will be constantly plying between those ports. and our seasonsat cities, and if a pestilenge should break out in the Panama region there would be danger of it heing transmitted to our borders The work of construction will bring the laboring class from many tropical countries, and as there people are generally of the lower class, and havelittle or no regard for eleanliness, infections diseases are liable to break. out among them

This is good business on the part of the United States It is a great dead easier to prevent an epidemic than to stamp it out after it come gets stanted. Hygiene and sanitation are all that are needed to maintain a healthy condition among these people. See dat they keep them allows elean abl and provided with wholesome food . I was them pure drinking water. Keep thate surroundings clean. Allow no crty. streets, no Dismelling a lays. Thach them the need of ventilation, planty of tresh air day and night. Do not termit a half dozen of more of them to. huddle together in one room to sleep This class of people are very apt to do this

Good air, wisslesone fuoti, pure druking water and absolute demainers while is all that is necessary to keep the people of the isthmus free from disease. No toxins or antitoxins, no vaccine viruses or horse serums are needed. Strom cantary measures, will enforced, will wise our and keep out all disease.

### An Explanation.

"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bumpernickle, "what is the meaning of commercial activity"" "Commercial activity, my son," re-

plied the old man, "is the borrowing of the notion for a day and doubling the tender for six months." -Cincianati Enquirer.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

the: tree totalities at Lautstane at tame tous less Etate du Suit. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abounement, sur l'anné : Beities Ouctidienne 212.061.

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