WEY IN ISLANDS.

EXTRENTS OFF MAINE COAST MAKE BIG RETURNS.

of Former President Grover Chrochand Is One of a Number Who Have Increased Their Capital Largely.

The financier had invested \$50,000 inchard properties on the Maine comme 20 years ago," said a real estate executors of Camden, according to the Now York Sun, the would have Scienced up more than half a million desires from he holdings to day. There As we known town in the west where contraction of the second seco regard as off the rocky shores of Maine. Thereof 20 years ago Miss Rose

Permateth Cleveland, sister of ex-Presimost. #Beveland paid \$4,500 for Seven Management Acre island, a few miles from Since then Miss Cleveland house lots enough on the is-Imposit two yield her a sum which has imated as high as \$200,000 mas acres and acres still to works can those who will accept her She is absolute queen of the inches and, by enforcing her rules Miss Cleveland and her assocircum are enabled to be as much radionic as if they were dwelling on an island in the middle of the Proceed ocean.

Miss Cleveland made her ven-Remore in island property many others charge followed her example. One of Proviest owners in Maine islands Jotham Nichols, of Philadelsho has inherited some 200 is from her husband, formerly a Me. Mrs. Mediana refuses to part with her propany terms, declaring that the is thought are the best kind of an inwantiment a woman can own.

has rented about 40 of the ones to sheep owners, who pay Tair sum for using the grasses seawerds in feeding their sheep Transcrimate is very mild.

expanservative estimate of the Mrs. Nichols' island holdings Tan Milaime places the property at more 12,000,000. Upon this she pays tax of about \$500 a year, and needling else. As her rents bring her fin waste than \$2,000 a year, she can me comfort, and permit the propie idle and untenanted.

make advance in the price and the recitlement of the islands fall apon the fishermen, who have a precarious living along the m for several years. These peoand logs shore, where they and their reside throughout the year and a living from catching fish Nobsters and digging clams for

from Rockland or Port There along nearly every day and for every product of the sea salable. Having no rent o a An pay getting their fuel from and their food from the Mos, these unenumerated and uncitizens of Maine can support a of five persons for a cash out-**330 a year. 330 a year**.

coming of the summer resicharts who seek seclusion from the by buying or leasing islands has experied most of the old settlers, and smeet aircm adrift on the world, where which are making a losing struggle with Not a few of them have to almshouses or become state partners, adding not a little to the burof taxation."

a Porcupine Fights.

never attacks a porcupine but If he survives, the lesson is make him wise in the way ... Ordinarily when at ease, the quills and hair of the porcupine lie flat back, but when angered he bristhe and every part of him, even to Being mores and the tip of his nose, is prometred by the armament of sharp His plan of fighting is wholly defensive, and so destructive is make maritable bayonet line to the atfoe, that even the bear, the man and the lynx will not molest That is why the porcupine Moreone 200 fear and why he comes abinto camp and calmly investithings. He has yet to learn that seems and his unerring rifle are far deadly than even barbed and poimens quilis.

Cannon Carved in Rocks. the Island of Malta was in ension of the Templars, those defended their forts by the cannon cut into the solid rock was capable of containing an enmarrel of gunpowder, and could 10,000 pounds of projectiles. As satural cannon could not be 50 were cut out of the rock the various channels of anand the vessels of that time mable to approach within their sange before being annihilated by auge weapons of defense. Althe fame of these cannon was far and wide, they were not described elsewhere, and they remain pline smally rock cannon of which there record.

Mosque in Paris.

will soon have a Mohammedan For years a French Mohamliving in Cairo, M. Lambert, at work collecting subscripand he has now received consent to build a mosque in Paris ment also one in Marseilles. The state wery likely grant the two mosques mailding sites. England and Gerhave each one or more mosques Mussulmans visit Paris year. Marseilles has a farge Mohammedan population.

THE TARAHUMARAS.

STRANGE INDIAN TRIBE THAT HAS MANY QUEER CUSTOMS.

Has Its Own Language and Government-Women Do Most of the Work-Religious Observances.

Most curious information comes from Chihuahua relative to the customs and practices of the Tarahumara Indians. savage tribe of that state. The informant is Trinidad Pereyra, who spent some time among the Indians, commissioned by Gov. Creel to study the most appropriate means to civilize them.

The Tarahumara Indians, says the Mexican Herald, are descendants of the Nahoas, who lived many years ago in the Sierras of Chihuahua. According to the latest census the tribe is composed of about 15,000 individuals.

At the home of a Tarahumara the woman works more than the man, who does almost nothing. The women spin the wool and cotton, make thread, cloth. zarapes, hats, baskets, etc. At night all members of the family sleep on the floor, grouped together around a big fire if it is

The Tarahumara men, with few exceptions, wear long hair, which they braid into cues, as do the Chinese.

During the rainy season corn and beans are planted, but on a small scale. Only what is needed for the family consumption is raised. When the crops are gathered the men spend their time smoking and drinking "tezguino." a kind of aguardiente which they make of corn, and the women do the work. They do not cultivate wheat, but after the crops are gathered in the neighboring districts they pick up what is left by the reapers. All members of a family go together to the Hidalgo district, and pick up sometimes as much as 200 pounds.

Children are taught to take care of sheep. They have no cattle and live on sheep milk, pinole, tortillas, frijoles, birds, rats, mice and snakes. The pinole is cooked corn mixed with sugar or piloncillo and pounded into powder. When the pinole is mixed with water or milk and boiled it is called champurrado. Birds, rats, mice, snakes and the other animals used for food are hunted by the children, who early are taught to use the bow and arrow. Some of them are very goods marksmen.

The Tarahumaras have their own language and only a few of them speak Spanish well. Their dress is something that surprises one who has never seen a tribe of savage Indians. Only very few men, nor more than four per cent., wear cotton breeches; the balance wear breech clouts. None of them wears a shirt or shoes, and there are many who have no hats. When there is a fiesta. a funeral or such occasion the gala attire consists of breeches, shirt, hat and huaraches. The women wear blouses and skirts and sometimes a rebozo. These are homespun. The women also make zarapes for their husbands and son. Children are naked until the age of four or five, when they begin to wear breech clouts.

The Tarahumaras have their own government and legislature, aithough these are appointed by and subject to the Mexican authorities of the neighboring towns. In each Tarahumara town there is a "gobernadorcillo," or little governor, and a chief of police. All gobernadorcillos and chiefs of police are subfect to a captain general or superior jefe. who is also appointed by the Mexican authorities. It is only seldom that the latter have occasion to intervene, as the Tarahumaras have become rather lawabiding. The most frequent crime committed within their territory is drunkenness and an occasional murder. Drunkenness is not punished severely.

Tarahumaras like and admire civilization. They believe that the Mexican government is good because it protects them. This refers only to those who live near towns of civilized people. Those who live in the heart of the mountains do not know any other rulers than their gobernadorcillo and captain general. and they believe that all the country is just like the country where they live.

The Firefly's Secret.

The light of the firefly is believed to have an efficiency of virtually 100 per cent. of the energy expended, whereas recent tests indicate that the light efficiency of the ordinary incandescent lamp is only 2.6 per cent.; the rest of the energy is expended in producing heat which is not needed. Inventors do not yet despair of success in imitating the firefly's economical method of producing an illumination. In a recent paper Mr. F. C. Caldwell says that it is well within the range of possibility that we may see the transmission of light-producing energy entirely done away with, and a return made to some form of portable lamp, consuming an exceedingly small amount of material, and producing a "cold." or firefly-like, light.-Youth's Companion.

. Snow Banners.

In the Sierra Nevada mountains, when conditions are favoarble for the display, there occurs a beautiful and startling phenomenon of nature. At times when the wind drives up the mountain sides in a certain direction and with sufficient velocity there stream out upon the air snow banners from a hundred mountain peaks. They are formed by the circling wind acting upon the light snow, and are thick and dark at the top of the mountain, like a flag staff, then they float away broadly for a mile in length in waves of iridescent light. This magnificent display is raiely seen by other eyes than those of savages, but sometimes it has been the good fortune of a naturalist to witness it when among the wild beauties of the mountain fastnesses.

FORTUNE FAVORS SULTAN.

Present Turkish Ruler Saved from Dethronement by Repeated Lucky Turns.

The present suitan's reign has been one long succession of hidden turns of fortune. It was a piece of altogether unexpected good luck that brought him to the throne, for which no one believed him to be destined, during the lifetime of his uncle. Sultan Abdul Aziz, who cordially disliked him. The Russian army was under the very walls of Constantinople in 1877, and the occupation of the city was so imminent that it seemed a mere matter of hours, when England intervened with her fleet, and saved Abdul Hamid both his capital and his throne. More than this, other powers who had never been regarded as particularly friendly to Turkey intervened in her behalf, and at the congress of Berlin, in 1878, deprived Russia of most of the fruits of her victories.

Time and again had the sultar been threatened by the powers, with deposition, with the military occupation of his capital, and of his empire and with its partition among th great powers. But on each occasio. when matters looked blackest for him, and the situation seemed critical, something occurred suddenly to alter the aspect of affairs, usually in the shape of an outbreak of lealously between the governments united against him, preventing concerted action on their part.

To-day, with Russia weakened by the strain imposed on her by her disastrous war with Japan, the sultan is to such an extent relieved from the haunting fear of peril from that source that he has actually ventured within the last few months to arm all the forts lining the Dardanelles with the heaviest kind of Krupp guns, in the face of the protests of the Muscovite ambassadors at Stamboul.

In one word, fortune smiles more than ever on that Abdul Hamid whom Gladstone denounced as the "great assassin." and, firmly convinced that he is born under a lucky star, he has at length succeeded in impressing this belief on his coreligionists and on the world at Isige. Destined according to his astrologers, to live to the age of 75, and to die not by violence, like most of his predecessors. but from a contagious malady (which accounts for his progressive ideas on the subject of sanitation) he will henceforth be no longer known as Abdul the Damned, but Abdul the

NOTHING BUT PLAIN TRUTH

This Fisherman Didn't Let a Single "Whopper" Get Away from Him.

In his eye there was a gleam of triumph that was quite as signal as unmistakable. His whole being seemed surcharged with a divine ecstasy as he strode into the presence of his wife, relates the New York Herald.

"You talk about luck," he exclaimed, "just look at those late denizens of the finny deep. Just look at them,

Maria!" After gazing on them for a few moments she said:

"I suppose they weigh about two pounds each, don't they?"

"I will be truthful with won Maria." he said, as he patted the three sea bass as he would have patted the necks of so many horses. "I have had them weighed, and they average only one pound and a quarter."

While his wife eyed him in eminently proper astonishment he.continued, as he skipped a hornpipe around the room: "You just ought to have seen the three that got off my hook; you just ought to have seen them as their tails snapped and flapped in the sea sprayed air."

"Were they great big four pound-

"Guess again, Maria."

"Were they six-pound whoppers, the kind that are so often hooked and never landed?"

"You're wrong again, my dear; you're wrong agin. Guess once more!"

"Didn't they weigh about eight or tem pounds apiece?"

"You are anything but a good fish guesser," replied her exultant lord, as he swung the three specimens about in mad iridescent circles. "I tell you what it is. Maria, I may not be much of an adept when it comes to angling skill, but when it comes to telling the straight piscene truth I've got old Izaak Walton skinned to death, like an eel. Those fish that got off my hook were not whoppers at all. They were not any bigger than sardines."

Wearing Hats in Church.

The question of women wearing hata in church recalls the fact that men also formerly wore theirs at worship. Pepys shows that in the seventeenth century both men and women wore their hats to worship. "To church." he writes. "and heard a simple fellow open the praise of church musique, and exclaiming against men wearing their hats on in the church." Later he notes that he saw a minister "preach with his hat off. which I never saw before." The hat was then an integral part of both male and female costume, and Pepys catches "a strange cold in my head by flinging off my hat at dinner."-N. Y. Tribune.

"What She Desires.

"It may not be your intention," remarked Miss Gaddie, "but doesn't it oecur to you that your treatment of me israther calculated to make us bad

"No," replied Miss Kandor, coolly, "I had an idea that it would make us good enemies."-Philadelphia Press.

DISCOMFORT IN ELEVATOR.

The Latest Way to Overcome Effect of the Car's Motion Ls to Look Up.

"Why is the lady looking up at the top of the car like that? Why," said the elevator man, "that's the very latest wrinkle in elevator riding.

"You know there are plenty of people, women especially, who can't ride in an elevator without feeling uncomfortsble; shooting up or shooting down and sudden stopping gives them a qualmish feeling; makes them sort of seasick.

"There are women who never ride on the elevators for this reason. They would rather walk up and downstairs. Other women try various ways of lessening or staving off the unpleasant ef-

"Some stand on their tiptoes as long as, they are in the car; some hold their breath. I don't understand why they do that. Some sit down and keep their feet off the floor-that's on the same theory as the standing on tiptoes, to lessen the shock of the starting and stopping of the car.

"And now the latest thing is for women to stand in the car and bend their heads backward and look straight upward at the ceiling of the car all the time they are in it. This is said to bea sure cure for that qualmish feel-

"I suppose the theory of this method is that, with the eyes thus steadily fixed on something that is, relatively to themselves, stationary, the riders are less conscious of the elevator's motion. One of the things that aggravate seasickness is the consciousness of the vessel's motion that we get from the sight of the sea, apparently rising and falling, as we catch sight of it through the portholes when the vessel rolls.

The sight of the floors appearing and disappearing as the elevator ascends or descends affects some women in the same manner. With heir eyes fixed on the interior of the top of the

car the sight of these things is avoided. "So, if you see a woman in an elevator car with her eyes fixed intently on the ceiling you don't want to jump to the conclusion that she is just from the country and riding in an elevator for the first time, and now carefully and with interest surveying its interior. No. she is in fact discovering to you the very latest wrinkle in elevator riding of women well accustomed to elevators.'

HOME FOR INSANE RED MEN Hiawatha Asylum in South Dakota

Provides for Demented Indians.

Through an appropriation made by congress the American red man has now an institution to which he may send his brothers while oninsane. The institution is located at Canton, S. D., and is termed the "Hiawatha asvium."

Previous to this congressional provision insane Indians were regarded in some instances as evil spirits who were to be shunned. They were neglected by their own people and no provision was made by government institutions for their reception and maintenance. Since that time, however, adequate funds have been provided and the inmates of the "Hawatha asvium" are given all the attention accorded patients at similar institutions for the white

The asylum at Canton is in easy reach of many of the homes of various Indian tribes. Among the patients now living there are representatives of the Pima. Navajo, Shoshoni, Osage, Mission, Pawnee, Cherokee, Caddo, Winnebago, Menominee, Chippewa, Mexican Apaches and Sioux from both Dakstas.

Many theories have been advanced as to the reason for Indians losing their reason, but most of these have been proved mere theories, for in the diagnosis of the various cases which have come under the resident physicians' notice the causes are much the same as those which prevail among other people. Jealousy, grief and overindulgence in alcoholic liquors have contributed their quota to the institution.

In providing for a home for these unfortunates congress appropriated sufficient money to put up a fine modern building situated in a reservation of 100 acres. More than 1,200 trees are scattered about the grounds, the walks and drives are macadamized, the fields cultivated and every equipment supplied to make the institution a home for the unfortunate members of all tribes now living within the boundary of the United

It was largely through the efforts of Congressman Burke, of Pierre, that this institution was provided for and located in South Dakota

Vanity of Camerica.

A lady who, had several trained canaries, which she allowed to fly about her room, soon discovered that the dainty little- oreatures were possessedof their full share of vanity. They would take up their position in front of the mirror and regard themselves with admiring boks, often bursting into song, as if too delighted to contain themselves. Anthe mistress objected to their accupying the top of her dresser so constantly, she covered the mirror with a towel, but the birds were not to be beaten thus. One day, as she entered the room, she found one of her pets holding back the towel with its beak, while another in front of the uncovered portion: of the mirror stood viewing himself with the urmost complacency.

Technical. The New York Girl-Do you like

canned salmon? The Boston Girl-I never ate any canned salmon.

"You never did?" "I never did. I have always taken it out of the can before I have eaten it."-Yonkers Statesman.

' HOODOO CANDLES."

NEW ORLFANS SUPERSTITION OF STRANGE ORIGIN.

Standard Oil Company Agent's Ingenieus Idea Creates Furore Among Negroes and Latins.

The Standard Oil company is responsible for a supersition obtaining among the negro population of New Orleans. and among many of the more ignorant whites, particularly those of French or Latin extraction. This superstation reates to a particular kind of taper or andle of black paradin, says the New York Sug.

Its introduction was due to a soung Irish-American named Magevney, who, by means of a prank, developed a now thriving industry for the Standard Oil company. Some ter yests ago he came to New Orleans from Tennessee in quest of a job, and obtained employment as city salesman, being assigned to the French quarter.

Corner groceries were the places where he did business, and he noticed that their customers bought candles instead of oil.

Upon inquiry be discovered that large? numbers of the candles were used by the negroes to burn with other charms to counteract the spells placed upon

them by the voodoo doctors. Colored candles were the best sellers, so he hit upon the plan which peade the Standard Oil the sargest seller of hoodoo candles in the world. Securing'a gross of white tapers, he stained them black. and selecting a grocery in the Leart of that settlement known as the Coal Bin. he placed them on the counter and labeled the box "Hoodoo Candles." With the proprietor in on the secret, he stood by to watch.

The first negro who entered was an old woman, and her eyes grew idund with excitement as she read the sign. "W'nt yuh call ho nioa can'ils,bo. \$?"

she inquired, peering down into the box. "Those are to keen the witches off." replied Mageyney. "Want to try our?" he added, offering a candle to her.

The old darky's hair almost rose on

end as she backed away in horror. "Who? Me? G'way fum heah white man Doan yo' put none er yo' witch can'is on me Dey sho' look lak a had luck sign ter me!"

"Not at all, Aunt Millie," replied the salesman. "They are to keep off the hoodoo. That's why they're black. You ought to know that's good luck when yu burn it against a hoodoo." "Am dat er fac', boss?" asked Aun‡

Millie, edging nearer "Kase of dat can'l 'll'wuck de spell erway. I lak mighty well for ter try or I done foun' hoodoo powder on meh do': sep dis mawnin'. en I bleezed fer ter de sumpin Des gime ne er dem dah t'ings en I'll try it."

The next morning Aurt Millie showed up at the appointed hour with radiant face and bursting importance. "Hit done shuck off de spell!" she ex-

claimed... "Meh mis'ry in de back done gone en good luck done cummed ! foun' er dollar en fo' biss.n de banquette en I gwine by er dz'n can's wid it! Dey's er spell on meh daughter, en one on meh cous'n Hanner, en I gwine keep de res' fer ter hold off de hooden wen I feels 'er cmint!"

Like wildfire the news of the new hoodoo candle spread from the Coal Bin to the Blackbery Patch, to Tartown, Coal Alley, Cinderville, Charcoal Flats and throughout the negro settlements. and there was a demand for hooden candles which bulled the market and set the manager of the oil company to wiring for new supplies, which were similarly treated to coats of black

The next and .natural step was the manufacture of black candles, and today there is scarcely a negro in New Orleans and the Mississippi and Louisiana territory who has not a reserve of black tapers on hand to counteract the spells of voodoo doctors.

In 'he same marmer the young Irishman was the means of causing paraffin candles made by the oil company to supersede the old tame wax candles used... for years in churches and at wakes, and, as New Orleans is largely Catholic, it may easily be seen how the company. added another profitable enterprise to. its long list of remunerative by-prod-

Lose Majeste.

Three Berlinars, respectable men of business, were promenading their: Banadway, "Unter den Linden," and taiking rather excitedly, when one of tigem, raising his voice, said: "That fool, the kaiser!" Instantly he was. puched on the shoulder by the omniresent policeman, who told him that. he was under arrest. "Arrested! What for?" asked the citizen. "For lese. majeste. Did you not, just now, say: "That fool, the kaiser?" The gentleman under arrest and his friends arguede with the conscientious defender of his kaiser's name, and turned the matter off as a joke, saying: "But there are other kaisers; there is the kaiser of Austria, the kaiser of Russia, and the Kaiser Menelik of Abyssinia." But it was of no avail. With a wise and deprecating shake of his head, the policeman answered: "Yes, yes! There are other kaisers, but you could have meant no other, for no other kaiser is such a fool as our kaiser!"-Success Magazine.

The Salamander.

In Andrews' "Anecdotes Ancient and Modern" (1789) one reads: "Should a glass house fire be kept up, without extinction for a longer term than seven years, there is no doubt but that salamander would be generated in the cinders." This probably accounts for the popular idea that a salamander lives in the fire, a fallacy so far removed from the truth that the curious lizard-like heast so-called cannot endure even the heat of the sun, but skulks away under stoney to avoid it.

INDIAN TERRITORY CROPS.

Statistics of Corn and Cotton Baised in the New State of "Sequoyah."

The department of agriculture did not think it worth while to estimate the corn crop of Sequoyah, or Indian Territory, prior to 1901. In the economy of the country at large that fruitful, but undeveloped region, was considered a sort of no man's land, and its products other than cotton mot worth tabulating. In 1901 the corp. crop of Sequoyah was 17,883,... 2 bushels. In three years the yield has increased more than threefold, the crop of 1904 being 54,625,007 bushels. It will be much larger this year, because more was planted and the season has been better

The corn crop of Sequoyah, as well as that of Oklahoma, is already sufficiently matured to be entirely safe from injury by frost, while that of Iowa, Nebraska and portions of Illinois will not be all safe from frost before the end of September. And the frost comes earlier in those more northern latitudes, which makes corn growing less subject to risks in the region immediately south of Kansas. The nip of the frost, it is true, does not make the northern corn unfit for use in fattening hogs and cattle, though it does render it unmarketable on city exchanges and destroys its germinating quality. One great advantage of corn growing in the more southern latitudes is that the seed corn is never rendered barren by frost, while in the more northern the farmer will often find many bare spots in his fields unless he has subjected his seed corn to careful tests in order to select the fertile from the infertile grains.

Statistics of the Sequoyah cotton crop run back further than those of corn. In 1898 the yield was 207,838 bales. Six years later it had nearly doubled, the crop of 1894 running up to only a little less than 400,000 bales. If we had no other news from Sequoyah but this exhibit of increase in agricultural production it would be easy to form an idea of the great influx of farmers in the last half decade, and to understand why there are to-day in Sequoyah so many openings in indusries and enterprises other than agricultural. Of the lists published by the Business Men's league the other day that for Sequoyah was by far the long-

Among the new industries needed to supply the people or which can be profitably conducted there for export of product are half a dozen canning and pickle factories; wagon factories and a number of shops for working wood into hubs, spokes, ax handles and so forth; chair factories, sash and door factories, cotton mills, cotton gins and oil mills, sawmills and Lour mills foundries, ice plants, brick kilns and glass plant; harnessmakers, apothecaries and hotel keepers, mattress factories, laundries and a score of industries besides.

The first Oklahoma list is not so long, but quite as comprehensive. A notable feature of the indicated needs of the two coming states, as well as of Arkansas, is the frequency with which fruit canning factories and refrigerating plants for the preservation of perishable products are mentioned as enterprises promising good profits. The fruit and vegetable growing industries of the southwest are thriving famously and the time seems not far distant when the canned and preserved prodacts of this region will not only be sold all over the United States, but will compete in the markets of the

WAS A CONSIDERATE MAN.

world with those of France and Italy.

He Shot Around "Promiscuous Like" to Show That He Was Shooting.

On the second day of my stay with Uncle Ban Storms on the Cumberland mountains, we went up the side of the mountain for a mile to inspect a big cave, relates a writer in the Baltimore American. When we had looked about for a time we came out and sat down on a rock and he began telling me a story about the moonshiners. I had just become interested when a bullet struck a near-by tree with a "spat." and we heard the report of a rifle not far away.

"Wasn't that a bullet?" I! asked. "I reckon it was," he replied, "but there is no cause to be skeered."

Ten minutes later a bullet hit the rock between us. and as I leaped to my feet I exclaimed: "Uncle Ben, some one is surely

shooting at ust"

"Yes, of coise, but he bain't gwine to hit nobody inside of a week. It's that critter Jim Hope, and he couldn't hit a barn duor a hundred feet away."

"But what's he shooting for?" "Kase he wants to kill me. Jest sot down and hear the rest of the story."

I sat down, and as there was now more firing for a quarter of an hour, I began to enjoy the yarn. I was laughing over a situation when a third bullet came, and this time it passed through the old man's coonskin cap. This time I not only jumped up, but

jumped behind a tree for cover "What's the matter, stranger?" asked Uncle Bem, as he removed his cap to look at the hole.

"That fellow is shooting again?" "Yes, the crister is shootin" promiscueus like. As I said, he can't hit a bern door a hundred feet away, but as you hain't takin' any comfort, and as he may passibly do you some damage by accident, I reckon we'll move along to the cabin and finish the story thar. Then I'll tabe my gun and go out and pop Jim Hope till he'll never need to be popped no mo'."

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

The state of the s

The tree - register on Louisiane of dans tone les Etats du Sade Sa publicité offre done au commerce les avantages exceptionneus. Prix de l'abonnement par l'anné : Battlevi Ouotidienne 212.00 Appropriate the second of the second second