UNAN RAISES GOATS

LCW A NEW MEXICO WIDOW HAS MADE A FORTUNE

Began Several Years Ago in a Small Way, But Is Now Enown as the Queen of the Angora

ange. Mrs Margaret Armer, of Kingston, Sierra county, N. M., has made a handrome fortune in goat raising. She is the queen of the Angora ranges of the great southwest. Veteran cattlemen from all sections take off their bats to her, both figuratively and literally as a noman who had the ability to take advantage of an opportunity for commer-

cial success A dozen years ago Mrs. Armer was left a widow with six small children. Her bushand, a miner at Saw Pit guich, left her this flock of little ones and a small berd of milk goats, with a home just big enough to accommodate the children and the goats. Those were the early days of the Angora in this country. In Turkey, Italy and other European and oriental countries this breed of goat for ages has been highly esteemed for meat and milk purposes. Importation to America was alow, but from time to time a small berd found its way to the west. When Mr. Armer died his family was using the goats merely to supply milk and meat for the household. The widow concelved the idea that she cultivate the goat industry for the creation of an income to maintain her family.

Widow Armer was remarkably resourceful. She possessed a mind that Booked into the future and measured posaibilities. For a time she sold goat milk and cheese, and now and then a kid-of the goar species-for roasting purposes. for be it known that a suckling kid of the Angora sort is deemed as great a delically as is the famous roast pig of which, Charles Lamb wrote so happily

Little by little Mrs. Armer was able to discrease her goat herd. As the herd grew, the usefulness of the animal increased. He became valuable as a fleece product, textile manufacturers using more and more of the long, silken Angors fieece for the making of mobair There was a terrible drought on the southwestern plains, and this was utilfized to advantage by Mrs. Armer, masmuch as she slaughtered her goats by the emoreds when the streams dired up and

the lattle died. Goats thrive on little moisture, and the steaks and chops and roughs from the Armer ranch took the place of beef

Gradually Mrs. Armer's ranch grew larger until she has acquired a considerable area of land admirably adapted to cont-raising. Angoras delight in eating underbrush and small trees. In fact, so strongly does their appetite turn in this direction that in many sections they are now employed in clearing land. After a herd of these goats has thoroughly browsed over a piece of rough ground there is not much work left for the grubax and the scythe. Thus the Ancorabebecomes a pioneer of civilization in a tew country.

Mrs Armer began huying pedigreed poars with her surplus earnings. As breeders these fine blooded animals did their full duty. There was a lig goat show at Kansas City, where Mrs. Armer's Tree win first prize. An error & Royal. Strick a doe worth \$500, which was bred at the Armer ran h

The busy season on the goat ranch is from January to June the first half of which is shearing time. Even Mrs. Armer 'erds a hand in this work . At present the shearing is done by hand but the herd has increased to suit proportions that Mrs Armer has contracted for a shearing apparatus rin by strain which will be installed by next season

The Armer ranch, which is named "Bilver Tip is ideally located It is 11 -Not feet above sea level, and embranes thousands of acres of brush-clad hills just the proper pasturage for the ani-

PIRATES OUT OF STYLE. Recent Gold Shipment from This Country to France May Make

World's Tour

. A Paris paper said editorially racently that the safe arrival of the French liner Lorraine with \$50,000,800 in American gold must disper all impressions that such things as pirates still exist. The writer of the article suggests that the men who on a roved the high seas under the black flug, scuttling ships and cutting throats. have an turned stock brokers, and then adde.

This gold which America sends us comes from the Japanese, who paid the United States \$200 000 000 for provisions and war materials. From our bands the same gold wift to to Russia. as we will und inbredly lend it to the cear of the Japanese take it back again in strong boxes or theelve it in the form of a war indemnity the lair raines prectous cargo will have mad a complete err ant of the garbert

A Tiny Baby

The timest atom of humanity in a Buffaio was born when the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Charles New omb reently arrived, weighing just 26 ounces. She was healthy and performly formed and the doctors expect that ebs will grow to be a strong happy girl. Her brother was born two years ago and weighed 14 conces, and he is now a lust) youngster of hi pounds

Dog in Wall a Week. A valuable posater dog belonging to John Shipp of Lower Alloway Creek, N. J. was hauled from a 16-foot well there recently, where it had been for meanly a week. The camine was minging fast to a projection in the well and was nearly famished from hunger

LIGHTNING ROD VINDICATED. Experiments of Sir Oliver Lodge Prove That Copper Conductors Attract

the Destructive Bolts. Union some inventive gentue comes forward with a method by which a wetstring may be made to do service as a lightning rod the demenstrations recently given by Sir Oliver Lodge before the London Institute of Architects mas eventually lead to the restoration of the highly profitable times of the lightning rod agent. His demonstrations go to show that this centleman of amouth language was far from being mistakes in his statements that his copper tipped rods would draw the electric bolts from their course of destruction. The trouble was that they were too good. In his experiments he used three different substances as conductors-copper, iron and a wet string. While copper was the most intense and ranid conductor, it produced a sharp crack at the flash and showed by the intensity of its action that it was likely to set up a side flash, which in protected buildings has been the origin of most of the lightning accidents which have resulted in the loss of faith on the part of the people in the veracity of the much maligned lightning rod man. Iron took the bolt with less noise and the wet string with hardly any yet the latter was .edletent in protecting the two other conductors. Wet string is, of course impossible in practice, but Sir Oliver maintained that Iron was quite as efficient a conductor as copper and far more safe, in so far as it did away with the side flash. His conclusion was the trial showed that

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

copper as a lightning conductor should

be dismissed with costs. Should it be

possible to sonvince the American house-

holders of the correctness of his views.

the practical outcome of the demonstra-

tion may be the revival of the lightning

rod industry, with Iron as a substitute

Mont Peles Celebrates Anniversary of Awful Catastrophe with Another Eruption.

According to a letter written by a young girl resident in Rosseau, Island of Dominica, to a friend at New Haven-Conn., the volcano Mont Peles, in Martinique, on May i last, by a singular coincidence, observed the anniversary of the catastrophe, May 8, 1912, when

St. Pterre destroyed, by again bursting into active eruption. No mention is made of any loss of life.

The letter states that "there was a very active eruption on Sunday, May 8 There was an immense outburst of smoke and cinders, and the central come within the crater appears to have been entirely elected.

"Mont Pelee is visible from Domini-At the same time there was some slight volcanie disturbances at Guadatope island, and the boiling take in a prater at Dominica was unusually agitated.

It was recalled here that the disturbance of crater takes and slight eruptions for several days before the tremendous outburs* on May 8, 1902, were premonitory of that disaster and led a Martinique scientist to investigate and by a cipher dispatch warn the governor of the island. The warning was withheld from the public. Both a lentist and governor were among these who lost their lives

BOY SAVED BY ST. BERNARD

Big Dog Plunges Into Manhole in New Orlsans and Holds Child Out of Water.

Larrie Ralph Johnson son of a street peddler of New Orleans had the honor of being saved by a St Brinard dog to whom he was an utter stranger At Valence street and St Charles avenue sewerage was recently being constructed. When the workmen quit the well for the night the manhole was left open Mrs Johnson, with her boy three years old and wearing a dress, were in the vicinity, the mother trying to sell lates. While the mother had gone to a house in the block the child remained on the sidewalk for awbile, and then walked to the manhole and peered into it. Accidentally he fell in. The child screamed loudly for help, but being six feet under the ground, no one heard his cries.

Just at this time an old milkman passed With him was a great St. Bernard iog. The dog heard the cries of the child, and for a second could not locate them. The child orded again, and this time the dog plunged into the well and seized the child's lothing in i's mouth. The dog held the little boy. above the water until both dog and child were hoisted out of the manhole by passers by The dog then trotted after the old milkman as though anving a child's life were an everyday or -METER LINE

Some Things He Did Not De. Thomas Data English, who died rewolly, to to be deserved on the tombstone "Author Editor Lawyer, Solfler Phys: an and Statesman ! The Kansas City Star remarks that future timerations will be left to wonder, har armain why he never et adject to sele and bina painting

Has Used Boots 52 Years. George N. Arnold of Delavan Wisrepaires in the possession of a pair of alteria texes which he has worn 52 seare act which aid are a great condiloa Mr Arnoid beauty the broom to Moravia N. Y. and has used them for Sundays and "dress up" occasions ever

Greek Stadium Respensed Having been restored in white marble at a rost of over £100 ppr the ancient Stadium of Athens has been opened for

athlet's appeta

CONDUCTOR FORTY YEARS

Barney Cavanaugh of Milwaukee Has Worked for the Northwestern Bailway That Long.

"Barney" Cavanaugh, for 40 years a conductor on the Chicago-Milwaukes branch of the Northwestern road and still in the service, has more friends up and down the road than the president of that corporation. He knows every man, more than twice and has done favors for most of them, though never in the way of free transportation. Barney has a way with people who try to "work" him for passage on the score of their acquaintance that discourages their ever attempting it again. But he takes a genuine interest in his passengers and sees that they get every comfort he can atve them

Sarney is 73 years old and still hale and hearty and apparently good for many more years of service. His home is in Milwaukee and he has a family. Porty-five years ago be was a green Irish lad when he went to work for the

railroad which was then building from Chicago toward the northwest. He was willing, honest and capable and was advanced from one position to another until he was given charge of an accommedation train which rook five bours for the trip between Chicago and his city and was considered fast. He has remained a conductor ever since and the Northwestern system of 8,000 miles has only one conductor who has been longer in charge of a train than he, a man in Iowa who has credit of 45 years.

BOYS' MISCHIEVOUS PRANK.

Feed Onions to Monkeys in New York Zoe with Disastrous Results and Keepers Are Looking for Them.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New York, is after the two boys who placed onions in the big monkey cage in the Glen island soo." If it is successful in finding them an example probably will be made of them

The two lads were among a large crowd of spectators before the monkey cage one day recently when they threw between the bars three or four small but very powerful onions.

The monkeys immediately made a dash for the vegetables and began to tear them open with both tooth and nail. As soon as they tasted the onion juice they began to howl and shriek. It bit their tongues and brought forth streams of tears. Then, as if to make matters worse, they rubbed their eyes with their onion stained paws and the pain naturally became intensified. They scampered about the cage in wild peroxysms of agony, emitting pitiful cries of pain, while the spectators, despite their sympathy, roured at their

It took the keepers the rest of the day to pacify the simians and relieve them of the smarting caused by the Obion fuice. Two hors were inst winter for doing's similar trick in the Central park zoo and were locked up over night

BUYING LAND HIS MANIA.

Cleveland Man Has So Many Holdings He Does Not Know Where All His Possessions Are.

If the courts sustain the claims of Mrs Carl Peterson, of Cleveland, the titles of several abantoned farms not far from Boston are tikely to be somewhat blouded. Buying land is a monomania with Carl Ludwig Peterson. So much land does this eccentric old Dane own, and in so many widely separated sections are his holdings that he had to confess to Judge Strimple in the Cieveland common pleas court that ha did not have any idea how much land he had or just where it all was. And to make matters worse, although Peterson owns thousands of acres of land. he really does not have any at all. The latter state of affairs is a peculiar one. It is the result of Carl Ludwig's desperare but ill directed efforts to keep

his property away from his wife. Rather than see her have any share in his accumulations of real estate Peterson would record his purchase, whenever he made one, in the name of a friend or a relative for himself, as trustee-any one, in fact, except him-

Now he sees the folly of all this, because if he has succeeded in keeping his wife poor, he is also in a fair way to cheat himself as well

HOLDS BANQUET ON BRIDGE

Wabash Railroad Celebrates Its Entrance Into Pittsburg by a Novel Feast.

With the shrill screams of all the whistles on the boats in the harbor and amid the cheers of thousands of people the first passenger train on the Wabash left Pittsburg a few minutes before five octock one afternoon recently. The train was made up of len-Pullman cars and the private car Wabash of President Joseph Ramsey, Jr.

A box car was attached to carry the supplies for the banquet, which was gives at als o clock that evening on the big bridge over the Ohio at Mingo-Junction, which the citizens of Mingo arranged for in celebration of the ppening of the new line

The party taken by President Ramser consisted of 300 men prominent in the civic and official life of the city and county. Members of both branches of the councils of Pittsburg and Aliegheny were in the party Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny, went along,

A Certain Effect.

It has been discovered that whishy has a peculiar effect on brunettes it certainly makes them light-headed, remarks the Chicago Journal.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY USE

Germany Understands the Problem of Finding Them Better Than Any Other Country.

The problem of supplying the cavalry with new horses to take the place of those grown old or disabled in service, says the author of The Cavalry Horse," is better solved in Germany than in any other country, says the Chinago Cheonicle.

The foundation of the solution in every land is a thorough knowledge of the "horse population." Our own census report shows more than 21,000,000 of horses of all sorts and ages. Our army needs 8,000 annually for all purposes and buys them on contract, paying an average price of \$75. The cavalry borses are the best of these. They are bought when five years old, and price for them is above the average. In the American army each cavalryman has his own animal and trains it himself.

Russia, the only nation which has more horses than America, counts 25,-000,000 in Europe and Asia. The Russian government buys very young horses and trains them hard, with the exception of those for Cossack regiments. The Cossacks are master train-OTS and educate their own horses Great Britain and France each bas 3,000,000 horses. France, with an annual "remount" in time of peace of 15,000 berses, had to buy in America in the War of 1871.

Great Britain uses only about 2,000 remounts a year and does not supply every cavalryman with a horse ladeed, for 24,900 cavalrymen in the British army there are but 16,000, horses This proportioned is maintained on the theory that a certain percentage of the men are always sick or otherwise unfit for duty and do not need mounts.

Austria has a horse population of nearly 4,000,000, but the government maintains its own breeding farms for cavalry horses. In Germany the matter of obtaining remounts has been reduced to an almost perfect system under government paternalism. The government provides fine bred stallions at convenient posts throughout the country and in return for this service every horse owner is required to bring his animal to the local "horse muster" once in ten years. From the muster are exempt stallions, horses under four years old or those which are blind in both eyes, mares with foal and horses working in mines. The muster serves to show exactly the available "horse strength" of the nation.

Horses are bought every summer by commissions of veterinary surgeons and army officers. They pay about \$180 each for horses between three and four years of age, and send them on trial to four depots, where there are kenone year under scientific training to develop the characteristics peressary to cavalry horses. Nine thousand are needed each year, but five per cenmore are bought.

They run in paddocks and the depot farms, are groomed 'en minutes a day and fed the regular ration of 12 pounds of hay, seven and a half of oats and 15 of straw each day, with green food part of the year. Each regiment has a certain number of horses condemned each year and send a squadto the depot for an equal number of new horses. There is always a reservoof several thousand in the government depots and in an emergency a considerable reserve force can be mounted without the uncertainty due to buying en contract.

FENCING AS A FINE ART.

Came Originally From Italy, Not Spain, as People Have Been Led to Suppose.

Although the Germans were a ways redoubtable at the rougher games of swordsmanship, it is in Italy that we find the first development of that nimbler, more regulated, more cumning, better controlled play which we have learned to associate with the term "fencing." It is from Italy that fencing, as a rafined art, first spread over Europe; not from Spain, as it has been asserted by many writers, says Cornbili Magazine.

It is in the Italian rapier play of the late sixteenth century that we find the foundations of fencing in the modern sense of the word. The Italians-if we take their early books as evidence, and the fact that their phraseology of fence was adopted by all Europe-were the first to perceive (as soon as the probtem of armor breaking ceased to be the most important one in a fight) the superior capabilities for elegant slaughter possessed by the point as compared with the edge. They accordingly reduced the breadth of their sword, modified the hilt portion thereof to admit of a readier thrust action and relegated the cut to quite a secondary position in their system. With this lighter weapon they devised in course of time that brilliant, cunning. catlike play known as rapier feace

The rapier was ultimately adopted everywhere by men of courtly habit but in England, at least, it was not accepted without murmur and viturperation from the older fighting class of sword (men

Considerably Diluted. "Siwney boasts that he can trace his ancestry back to Edward the Confessor,

* ... reigned in England in 1042 " "Oh well, at this distance from Edwars the Confessor one of his descendants would not be apt to have more than about one-billionth of a king in his composition, so I fancy Sawney as not royal enough to hurt."-Puck

Our Language. Knicker-Did his loss of fortune go hard with him?

Hoeker-Yes; because it went ac ansy -N. Y Sun.

BULLIVAN BEING DEIFIED.

South Ses Islanders Have Exalted Opinion of the Former Cham-Pien John L

"When I first went to Tabiti," sold a traveler from the South Seas, to a New York Sun man, "I landed on one of the remote islands. The first night I went in state to visit the chief.

was a fine old failure, fully sty feet two is height, and a man every inch of him. I happened to know people who had lived on his island for a time. Through an interpreter be asked me all sinds of questions about them -if they were well, if their hair was getting gray, how much money they had, etc. Then conversation languished.

"At length I heard him repeating to the interpreter a word that sounded like 'Yonelaulwan' The interpreter seemed to catch it finally. He said. " 'He wanta to know how is John L. Sullivan? is he fighting as hard as

"'Oh, no,' I said truthfully. 'John L. Sullivan isn't champion any more. He was beaten by a big man from the west, and a big man from the Big Islands beat that man, and another big man from the west beat him When this was told to the chief, he

looked me all over and said something in a very positive tone. " He tells me, said the interpreter, 'that he doesn't believe you. He thinks

you don't like John L. Sullivan." "Everywhere I went on the islands. it was the same story. When they found that I was an American they all

asked for John L. "Some of them knew who was prestdent of the United States, though most of them who had any ideas on the sublect thought it was Cleveland. But every one thought he knew who was champion of the world. In several native huts i found little old-fashioned prints of the Boston boy

"It appears that the Americans first began to come in numbers to the islands about the time when John L. was supposed to be unbeatable. These Americans introduced the homing

"It was a great hit. Every pative wanted to learn. And when the Americans told of their great champion the natives took it all in and made him a tribal tradition.

If they area's world off by egistion and consumption, I suppose they'll have him a kind of Odin some day

"Whenever an American beachcomber strikes those shores, he has to pu' on the gloves with the natives. If he can't beat them, they've no use for

"Luckily, the natives are about as poor with the gloves as they make em It doesn't take much of a beachcomber to whip the champion of Tahiti. That fact saves the fa es of our countrymen."

MOST UNIQUE TIME DEVICE.

The Ball and Gun Signal of Edinburgh, Scotland, Is Truly Startling in Effect.

"Speaking of clocks," said the talkative man, though nobody had mencoined the subject, relates the Barmingham News, "Edingburgh, Scotland, has the most interesting time marking ferre I ever saw. The city ilea besween two hills Oprome of these," known as Carlton Hill; there is an obervatory tower, in the top of which a are black balt is suspended - Across the valley, probably a mile away, is Castle Hill: surmounted by the historic Edinburg castle. One of the large guns in this fortress, pointing toward Carlon Hill, is electrically connected with the ball in the tower a mile away. Every evening at six of . Ak the gan is fired and at the same moment the ball falls. The device sets the official time for all Scotland.

"It is interesting to stand on Carlton Hill at the appointed hour to see the simultaneous flash of the gun of Cartie. Hill and the fall of the ball close at hand, while the roar of the gun is, of course, some minutes crossing the valley On the other hand, it is equally interesting to stand beside the big gun at dusk to watch the ball on Cariton Hill fall just as the shot is fired. I recall once standing in the courtyard of the castle, watch in hand, waiting for the cannon, just overhead, to be fired It docurred to me that it would be more exciting to watch the crowd of passing people, especially since not one was apparently thinking of the shot from the cannon. When the roar took place, absolutely without warning, hardly a vard above the heads of the crowd, the agne well repaid my waiting. Everybody dodged. Children s reamed and men and women jumped to the side of he wall. Of course, It was all over it. a second, but in that moment it seemed har an electric shock had passed broatch the crowd "

His Fatal Habit

The haughty Yale avenue beauty had rejected blin with scorn "Since you insist on knowing why. Mr. Exclesion," she said, "I will rell you I could never marry a man who makes a practice of doing his manicuring on suburban trains."-- Chicago Tribune.

Not Particular.

"Sir" remarked the rich father to the suitor, "after the investigations I have made into your character, I cannot give you my daughter Emma " "All right," answered the persistent suitor: "then how about one of the others?"-Tit-Bits.

Her Specialty.

Green-Peckem tells me that his wife is an excellent manager Brown-Well, she seems to have the management of Peckem down pretty

fine. -- Chicago Daily News.

SACRED JAPANESE FISH.

Bears a Royal Name and Is a Marvel in Its Way-Other Curious Species.

An enterprising Broadway merchant serured a sacred Japanese fish, the emperor of Japan, through the offices of a purser on a Pacific steamer, and for the Does few date has been embloiting (Free sales his supportunt to the wonderment of thousands, says the New York Times of recent date.

"The fish." he said, "he a marvel in its way and worth seeing even if it badn't such a royal name. It comes from the warm seas of southern Japan, and is gorgeous in coloring the body being a brilliant blue ornamented with topas stripes. It has the richast Soch of any of the oriental dishes, and is the most prized. Au oblong form and a freak spine give it something the shape of the shooting fish

"I understand many of these Chaetodonts or seal; finned fishes awim the Japanses water and make fine sport. I had an interesting that with a stried Inpanese who visited New York lately in connection with the raising of the war fund He said American fishermen find great pleasure at Japanese fishing resorts.

"Many of the fish that liverdess the coral reefs of the smaller taland groups, according to him have the subular mouth and bands of almost lavisable teeth Gorgeous stripes and spots are, distinguishing features. The horse's boof is a queer Jap fish. Its exposed naked jaws look 'ske the hoof of a horse. bence the name. It has five stripes, and in coforing follows the zebra fish.

"Like the Siamese and Chinese the Japanese fishermen have trained the climbing fish or Betta pugnax to be the pugil st of the sea, and curious matches are arranged between owners of these marine fighters. The affair usually comes off in one of the village bathing pools or some gorgeous rate vat belonging to the nichest man of the place. The vator pool is filled with sea water. The fish are some months in training and have a special diet. In some towns the fight-Ing fishes are domesticated and specially Arained.

The fight is started by flashing bright metal or a militor in front of their eyes. Ordinarily the fish are a plain, gray green color, but when they get into the rathings out of the corresponding are

came, and usually fight to the death."

FIRST BRIMSTONE MATCHES Primitive Method Employed in Making the Lucifers When First Invented.

The first really efficient lucifier match mount be put to the ment of John Walker. of Stock on-on-Tees, England, who in 1827 placed them on the market uniter the name of "congresses" in compliment of Sir William Unigreve, the inventor If the war my Kat. These mat her were sol, for a shilling a box, which contains ed, boxides a few 1 gens matches, a ...tthe piece of finited sandpaper through which each appear of wood bad to be drawn before thought be made to inflame. An er ainal tin less stamped with the royal arms and bearing the work. Congreve to perserve; as a corrosity in was of the London masseums.

As in the case of all other industries. this was indicated by hand labor alone The options of worst were no doubt orige -The Francisco in the Profing Company were teil up in bunches and dipped en boson the workman aroung each bundle a twiff were his han to, so that the end of each splint wear, see from to move a certain extent and always a diffusioner of the composity than it won this kept aul - i...

The next a tounge was to fix the sbutts in a isame, so that each was separated from its tengular, and to s frame containing about 1.500 matches would be brought down on a marble size upon which the composition was spread. Thetipped matches, attl. in their frames would then be cried in air for a few hours. and afterward placed in a 3 cased change. ber to complete their designation. Manand aborts now almost wholly dispensed with in the manufacture of matches

The employment of yellow phosphorous for the charging of matches made the industry a very univealthy one, and the work people if not in the best of hearth ran . risk of contracting a terrible disease known as necrosis of the jawbone the vulgar name for which was "phossy jaw" With improvements in manufacture this evil has now twen elim:nated

Indian Novels by Indian Writers. Of late 3 are the number of writers

among the Chirokees has greate in creased. There are historians paths tribe whose works are used as text books in the Listian schools and who are cited as authorities not to be lispured. There are also Indians who have written rodes of law which be fore being per in permanent form had been handed down from generation to generation. The Indians to my obey these laws with a greater geverence than they are the laws of one United States. There are Indian apprehingnovelists was invote their time to entertaining the Indian in met with momance on angled with plots and bloodfurdling "I'maxe. These books are popular with the Indians Edition after esition of some works is published, and they are read by buck and squaw alake - Kansas @ev Journal

Against Evil, Spirits.

The pea hats commonly supposed to have the mysterious power of driving away evil spirits on keeping them at a distance in Chineso as well as in Japan ese folkiore arrows made of peach ---wood are frequently used for the purpose of piercing the atherwise invulnerable hearts of devils. Chinese doctors some. times use the extract of the peach leaves or kerness for medicinal purposes.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Cet très denandre en Lenislans et dans teus les Etats du Sud. Est publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'anné : Bellifer Ouotidienne El 2.06 ; Wdition Thebdowndais 17:83.00.