CANAL BOATS FOR MANILA.

ges Shipped from the Eric Canal to Be Used on the Pasig Hiver.

The easy-going native bargemen of Manila bay will experience something Bhe surprise when a few months hence whey see towed into their harbor 19 Brie canal boats, sent by the Philipmine Transportation company, reports the New York Tribune. For several years these barges have been in use the Erie canal. Now they have been sowed over to the Morgan iron works at Ninth street and the East miwer, where they are being carefully palled apart preparatory to shipping them to the orient. Piece by piece the decks are being pulled up on the pier weady to be stowed away into the holds of huge steamers, there to remain unonce more put together in Hong-Kong. From there they will be towed meross the China sea, down the Luzon coast and into Manila harbor.

Large steamers cannot approach within two miles of the shore in Manila. hay. For this reason it has always been necessary to send out cascos, or mighters, in which the cargoes are transported up the Pasig river to the way. These caseoes are small and elinmsy, and are owned by individual matives, who will not work until their sapply of cash runs short. The iron canal boats are capable of holding five or six times more cargo than any casand the 19 together could put all the caseos of Manila harbor into their

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

se of the Curious Effects They Produce Upon Unwary Pedestrians.

Elippery sidewalks that have been the rule for the past few mornings have tended to bring out emphatically ene of the peculiar sides of human nafare. No matter how much the fall Imjures a man physically, it seems as mothing to the damage to his self-esteem if perchance his misfortune happens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does .after picking himself up is to look all mbout him with an idiotic smile on his face just as if he took the whole thing as a joke, but anxious to see if anyone has seen his tumble.

If there happens to be some one mear by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes and there is a display of temper that is ludicrous. It is his hat that suffers. It is pounled instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humiliation, or as if he could get square with the hat by :a "rough-house" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight and no face is seen at a window, the unfortunate goes his way after a few preliminary Timps as if the thing was a matter of course incident that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the eiher trifling affairs of a lifetime. The wesult is about the same when a soft, "siushy snowball, hurled by a mischievous boy, finds its mark on the broad back of an otherwise dignified person.

MAIL IN A WHEELBARROW. Queer Conveyance That Is Used by an Old Woman Carrier

Four times daily for 21 years, summer and winter, in fair weather and Soul, Lucinda Annie Bobbertson has trundled a wheelbarrow bearing the United States mail form the post office at Pleasantville, Ia., to the railroad, a mile away. She took the job when her husband, who had the con-

she introduced the wheelbarrow, says the New York Sun. When her husband became a confirmed invalid she kept the contract For him and nursed him, too, and at his death the government wouldn't take the job away from her. It is worth just \$100 a year and it is al-

tract to carry the mail, fell ill and

because she couldn't carry the load

maost all her living. She is now 71, but she vows she'llcarry the mail till she dies.

"But some days," she says, "it seems as though I could never drag myself and that old barrow another step."

Japa Can Teach Us.

In the manner of repairs those wonderful followers of principle and 'ruth art, the Japanese, have a lesson to teach us, says the Connoisseur. When gena Japanese connoisseur breaks some precious piece of pottery or porcelain. be does not throw it away with disdin; neither does he try to deceive the casual observer into the belief that it is unbroken. Instead, he has it joined Logether, generally with gold-lacquer, an such a fashion that the fracture is boldly shown and commented on, as it were, by the frank exposition of the method by which it is made good. Ouriously enough, a distinctly new and charmingly decorative effect is in most -mases added by these irregular gold Eines, while the sense of craftsmanship is tickled by the marvelous skill exhib-Lied by the fepairer in thus welding together the two dissimilar materials. Truth is preserved at no loss of artistic beauty; indeed, once more it is made clear that the two may always walk hand in hand.

The Italian Court. Like King Edward, King Victor Emmanuel is engaged in a very radical weeding out of the invitation list of his court, and is adopting a policy of ex--clusiveness. In the days of King Humbest almost anybody could secure an Envitation to court balls, especially if a Moreigner, and the guests as a general wale numbered 3,000 to 4,000.

Hardy Germans. The German empire has 778 centenarians, France 213, England 146, Ecotland 46. Denmark has two only and Switzerland none at all.

WATCH THE SMALL CHANGE.

Pennies and Nickels Are Counterfelted More. Than Are the Larger Pieces.

"Did you ever think how little attention you pay to the possibility of counterfeits in making change?" asked an old bank teller of a friend, relates the Chicago Tribune. "And did you ever think that most of the attention that is paid to it by the public is so much waste of effort?"

"But it is a fact. You never think when the street car conductor puts the change from a quarter in your hand that both dimes may be counterfeit. You take one-dollar, two-dollar, five-dollar and ten-dollar bills from anybody in change without ever a thought as to their genuineness. But if a stranger tries to pass a \$20 bill onyou you begin to get shaky, while a \$50 or \$100 bill is almost impossible to be rid of in a street of small shops.

"Yet you could hardly hire a counterfeiter to try to make and pass bills above ten dollars in value. If a stranger should come into your place of business and ask change for a \$50 bill it would scare you stiff for fear of a counterfeit, whereas the chances would be $999\frac{1}{2}$ in 1,000 that the bill was

"You noticed the other day, on the other hand, that the United States government was much concerned over the counterfeit one-cent pieces that are now flooding Chicago. Yet I'll bet you mever looked at the genuineness of a one-cent piece in your life."

THUMB-MARK AS A SEAL.

Has Been Used in China and Elsewhere in Attestation of Legal Documents.

An army officer in Arizona used to make his orders for payment on a camp sutler, and use his own thumbmark to serve the same purpose as the elaborate markings on bank checks. The thumb-mark has been used in China and elsewhere in attestation of deeds. Sir William Herschel introduced finger marks for practical purposes in several ways in India. He had heard that Chinese criminals in early times were made to give the impressions of their fingers just as the criminals of this country are now photographed. In Egypt the criminals were made to seal their confessions with their thumbnails, as the country servant girls used to seal their letters. Accordingly Sir William adopted the registration of finger markings for pensioners. He suspected that others personated these officials after the pensioners were dead; he therefore employed this means of identification. This led to the scientific identification of criminals-each prisoner signed a book with his finger. Comparing the signatures of persons made after an interval of 20 years he proved that time makes no such material difference as to affect the utility of the plan. There is a marked difference between the marks of males and females.

GROWING BUFFALO HERDS.

Canadian Bison Promise to Become

The buffaloes are increasing in such proportions in Canada that they promise, in the course of a few years to become again fairly abundant. Some time ago they threatened to

become extinct, says a Quebec report. The herd of woods buffaloes in the Peace river district has trebled in size under the protection afforded it by the Northwest mounted police. Five years ago it was estimated that there were not more than 80 buffaloes in the herd; now there are 400.

In appearance there is little difference between the woods buffalo and the plains buffalo. The former is merely a larger, richer-coated animal. It differs materially, however, in its habits from the subspecies which inhabited the plains, and which has undoubtedly passed away, except for the presence of a few animals in captivity and in the Yellowstone National park.

This species preferred the plain and traveled hundreds of miles in its annual migrations, while the Canadian buffalo shuns the prairie and migrates but little.

Babies the Fashion. The princess of Wales has made babies fashionable in England. Children are supplanting lap dogs and silken-coated cats as drawing-room pets. How long the babies will rule no one can tell, but at present they are wearing the crown of popularity. There are three bright children in the palace of the princess of Wales -two boys and a flaxen, curly-haired little girl. These tots were left behind when the prince and princess went on the great colonial tour from which they but recently returned. And when they came home the glad welcome the royal mother received from her three children was so touching that the whole nation was put into a sympathetic mood. Now the princess is rarely seen without having one or more of her babies with

Americana la Hawaii

In 1872 there were 889 Americans in the Hawaiian islands and 50,000 Hawaiians. In 1890 there were 4,000 Americans and 30,000 Hawaiians. The natives are a dying race. In 1900 the death rate among Hawaiians was 42.81 per 1,000; among Americans and Euro-

Polish Population.

-The Poles now number about 15,000,-000 people, of whom perhaps 3,000,000 are in eastern Prussia, chiefly in the province of Posen; 4,000,000 in northeastern Austria, chiefly in the province of Galicia, and about 8,000,000 in the treme western part of Russia.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Ita Progress in the Nineteenth Century Has Been Truly Marvelous.

Mr. Charles Hawksley in his presidential address to the British Institute of Civil Engineers reviewed the progress of civil engineering in the nineteenth century, reports a London paper. In 1811 mail coaches took 41 hours for the journey from London to Holyhead. Even in 1837 the journey took 27 hours. The first railway for passengers came into service in 1825. During the century about \$5,000,000,000 was invested in building railways. In 1840 the total number of lighthouses in the British ieles was 169; in 1900 the number was 1,100. The early lighthouses were lighted by oil lamps. The oil lamps of to-day have a power of 1,800 candles and the electric arc gives the light of millions.

In 1819 the Savannah, propelled partly by steam, partly by sail, traversed the Atlantic in 26 days. In 1833 the voyage was made under steam alone and required 17 days. The voyage today is accomplished in six days or less. The largest ships formerly displaced less than 2,500 tons and now displace 15,000 tons or more. The Oceanic's tonnage is 17,274, the Celtic's is 20,904.Coal gas was first used for lighting houses in 1797. The first telegraph line dates from 1838: the first submarine cable (Dover-Calais) from 1851. Electricity was first generated by steam engines

Such are a few of the statistics of engineering progress during the century. They show a progress toward comfort; and happiness is, more or less, a by-product of comfort, so that we have good resoon to rejoice over these statistics, bold as they may seem.

TECTH IN WARFARE.

England's Experience in South Africa Shows Need of Dentistry.

After 21 months' fighting four dental surgeons have been sent to South Africa to attend to the teeth of the army. Thus does the war office put forth stupendous efforts to atone for past inaptitude, says the London Pall Mall Gazette.

In an army of a quarter of a million men these four surgeons should be kept tolerably busy. No soldier who has campaigned six months in Africa will, if he be wise, neglect a chance of having his teeth examined. Each surgeon, therefore, will have a clientele of 62,500 officers and men. Assuming that on every day of the week, including Sunday, 30 men are treated by each dentist, the teeth of the army will have been overhauled and the work of filing, excavating and filling completed in something over 69 months. It should console a man on active service suffering to-day from toothache in a precious molar, which he can ill afford to lose, to know that he will not be troubled with the agonizing pain later than April, 1907.

In the unequal struggle between trek ox and biscuit on the one hand and mere human teeth on the other, not five per cent. of the men of my company came through scatheless. many cases the damage was slight; in others, where the teeth were naturally weak and brittle, the mischief done was irreparable. Even with an average set, straining on an average biscuit, von never felt quite certain which would be the first to go-your teeth or your biscuit.

DOWN IN THE WORLD.

Man Who Was Once Governor of New Mexico Working at Job Printing.

Once a United States senator from Kansas and later the governor of New Mexico, E. G. Ross is working at the case in a job printing office in Albuquerque. Here is what the Albuquerque correspondent of the Boston Transcript says of the old man: "When I called on him recently I found him in his woodyard, in the rear of his house-a rusty, bent, decrepit-looking old man. With an old handsaw he was, with painful effort, wresting from the trunk of a fallen pinion the wood with which to cook his dinner. The former senator is perforce his own man-of-all-work. His appearance in these small duties is even more pathetic than that he presents when, every evening as regularly as the neighboring whistle blows, he appears upon the streets in faded garb of ancient cut, bending upon his cane, looking neither up nor aside, recognizing no one, doing his few errands, again to return from his self-chosen isolation of the crowded streets to the greater seclusion of his home. He bears ever a hunted and a haggard look."

Unripe Cocoanuts, Before the shell of the egeoanut becomes thick and hard and while the meat is soft and about the consistency of clabber many of the nuts are gathered and sold upon the street corners of South American cities and in the shops. The nuts are cut open with a machete. The milk proves a most refreshing drink, while the meat is eaten with a spoon or, more often, with a sliver cut from the shell.

World's Religious Population, At the present day, on the best au-

thorities, there are 250,000,000 Mussulmans in the world. The Christian population is put at 447,000,000; but the increase of Islam is more rapid than that of its sister religion. Never before has there been such devotion to Mohammedanism as in India at this time un-

Diet of Bedeuin Araba.

The Bedouin Arabs are small caters. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter serve a man a whole day, with a very small quantity of coarse flour or a little ball of rice.

NO ROMANCE IN IT.

The Latter Came at Last, But It Did Not Contain What He Had Expected.

"It must have been quite a year ago," said the general delivery clerk at the post office, relates the Detroit Free Press, "that a man came in one day and inquired for a letter in his name, and he looked much disappointed when I could find none to hand out. Since that day, up to a week ago, he has been coming twice a week, most always when I was on duty, and as no letter for him ever arrived I had considerable curiosity regarding his case. In fact, I built up a romance around him. I took it that he might have separated from his wife in some distant town and was hoping to hear from her and make up the quarrel, and I actually came to feel hard toward her because she refused to write. It seemed to me that the man was failing in health as he lost hope, and now and then I gave him a cheerful word to brace him up. A week ago I saw his name on a letter, and next time he called I passed it out with the remark:

"'Here is your long-expected letter at last, and I hope it contains good

"He stepped away from the window to read it, and after a few minutes be came back to say:

'I didn't'get it." "'What was it?' "'Why, I sent to my brother-in-law in Pittsburg almost a year ago to borrow a dollar to buy some porous plasters, and he writes me that he can't well spare it, and that I'd better use mustard instead!""

REGARDING THE CORONATION.

An Advertising Expert Tells Something About the Effects of the Great Event,

The coronation of Edward is one of the greatest subjects for advertising at the present time. There are few trades or manufacturers that are not going to be benefited by it. For months to come the goods to be used, the jewelry to be worn, the colors to be fashionable, and the shapes of shoes and hats that will take their complexion from the coronation event, will be the subject of discussion and description throughout the world, says the National Advertiser.

Go to any steamship office to-day in this city and you will find that even at this early date staterooms, cabins and choice places are being spoken for the early summer and coming royal event. Speak to any of the prominent society people, and all their arrangements are made with due regard to the great fashionable display of the coming year. And when the pageant is over there will be more coronation gloves, coronation searfs, coronation collars, coronation hats, coronation everything in fact, from souvenirs of the memento order to a good article of the king's own whisky, than can be figured on just now. That is why the coronation of Edward is going to be a good thing in its way, apart from its royal import.

THE USE OF STAMPS.

Enough Issued in One Year by the United States to Girdle the Globe Three Times.

When a stamp is placed on a letter it represents one of 60 made for each man, woman and child in the United States. Enough stamps will be issued this year to supply each individual in the United States with at least 60 stamps each. Distributed among the population of the entire globe, they supply each person with postage for not less than three letters. Placed side by side in a continuous line the total issue would girdle the entire earth three times, forming a variegated ribbon around it nearly three inches in width. If spread out in the same manner across the United States the stamps would form a paper sidewalk from New York to San Francisco over three feet wide. Pasted into a stamp collector's book of the conventional size, the issue for the year would half fill 1,000,000 volumes, which, placed one upon another, would form a solid column over 25 miles high. If it is true, as Edward Everett Hale says, that the United States postal system is the greatest of popular educators, these figures will serve to show the extent of Uncle Sam's present service as a school-teacher.

Arms of Venus of Milo.

A leter is published at Paris from the aged Admiral Reveillere to the effeet that Brest, a former, French consul at Milo, who was influential in the Levant, having heard of the discovery of the famous statue of the Venus of Milo, which is now in the Louvre, imnediately opened negotiations for its acquisition by France, which, thanks to his exertions, were successful. Admiral Lespes, who touched at Milo durng the Crimean war, found Brest indignant that no mention of him was made at the Louvre in connection with the statue. He exclaimed, vehemently: "I know where the arms of the Venus are, but no one shall ever see them." Admiral Reveillere adds that it is strange no steps were ever taken to test the truth of Brest's statement conberning the arms.

"Tipping" in Old England. In reference to "tipping" it is

claimed that there is a certain hotel in Manchester where the head boots pays the managers \$1,000 per annum for his job, and that he is able to clear between \$3,500 and \$5,000 each year.

Women in Japanese Offices. The women of Japan are now largely? employed in telephone and post offices, and they are said to be excellent book-

QUEEREST OF ALL THEFTS.

A Not Very Particular Thief Carries Off Seventy-Five Skunks Without Leaving Any Trace.

Francis Woll, a Montour county farmer, would like to know who stole his skunks. Woll lately had 75 fine skunks. One night they were all taken away in a bunch, and Woll has been nosing around the neighborhood ever since trying to strike the trail of the thief, says a Hazieton (Pa.) correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"It's dummed strange," he said last night, after a weary day's hunt, "that I can't strike nary a trail. Now it stands to reason somebody stole them. skunks, and it's equally sure it must 'a' been somebody what knows skunks pretty well, or the beasts would 'a' left a trail I could follow."

Woll established a skunk farm about six weeks ago in a remote part of Montour county and stocked it with 75 skunks and 300 bull frogs, from both of which he expected to realize considerable revenue, especially from the skunks, which are becoming scarcer hereabouts every year, and consequent'y more valuable for commercial purposes.

The industry thrived from the start. and Woll found that so long as the skunks were well fed they would not lose their temper unless roughly handled. Just about the time Woll began to congratulate himself on his business sagacity some thief carried off his entire stock. The skunks were confined in an inclosure fenced in with woven wire. One morning last week when Woll went to the farm to feed his stock he found that the fence inclosing the pound had been torn down and every skunk was missing.

A PRODIGAL PRINCE.

Notable Instances of the Extravagance of a Scion of the Royal House of Hawail,

Prince David Kawananakoa, who is a nephew of the late Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii, and who, with his brother Cupid, inherited her fortune, is one of the most prodigal of Hawaiians, says a San Francisco correspondent of the New York Tribune. When the Buffalo expedition ended a quintette of Hawalian musicians, who had been playing in the Midway plaisance there, went to San Francisco to take a vessel for Honolulu. Prince David was staying at the Occidental hotelin San Francisco, and when he met his countrymen dissuaded them from sailing at once for their homes, and engaged them for a month to play at his pleasure. The guests of the Occidental hotel enjoyed exceedingly the music and songs of the native musicians, who were ordered by Prince David to play two or three times a week during the serving of dinner at the hotel. This whim of the prince cost him a pretty penny.

In Honolulu, where Prince David has a magnificent home at Waikiki, he often entertains a hundred or more of his friends for a day at a time. When he was making the campaign for delegate to congress 11/2 years ago he at one time gave a feast to 1,200 of his constituents. This banquet was served in the open air, as is the custom in Hawaii, and beginning at nine o'clock in the evening did not end until day brokě.

WU'S ART CRITICISM.

Chinese Minister's Frank and Uncomplimentary Comment on a Noted Painter's Work.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, is noted for his quaint, plain speaking. One day he was exploring the Corcoran art gallery, evidently with the idea of impressing on his mind the fundamental difference between the oriental and the occidental brands of art, says a Washington report.

Hubert Vos, the noted Dutch painter, happened to have on exhibition in the Hemicycle a number of portraits of representative types of various races. Mr. Vos had strayed far afield in collecting his gems, and the display included the presentments of Thibetan lamas, Indian rajahs, Arabian chiefs, Japanese nobles and Chinese mandarins. Among the latter were the portraits of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

The artist, with the diplomat in tow, paused before these canvases. "Who is that?" asked Mr. Wu, point-

ing toward the picture of Ching. "That is Prince Ching," replied Vos.

"It doesn't look like him," was his only comment, and the party passed on to Earl Li. "Who's that?"

"That is Li Hung Chang." "It doesn't look like him," said the

minister again. "But it's only three-quarters view. you know," said the artist, apologeti-

"It doesn't look three-quarters like him," said Wu.

Guardian Microbes. A writer in Knowledge thus denomi-

nates certain wandering cells found in the healthy human body, which destroy harmful microbes introduced into the system. "The tonsils, for example, are crowded with these guardian cells." The scene under the microscope when protective cells are introduced into a lively culture of typhoid bacilli is described as very striking, irresistibly bringing before the imagination "the fierce struggle which goes on when disease germs invade the body."

The owner of a tannery in which

human skins are sometimes tanned as a matter of accommodation states that in tanning the skin of a negro a very delicate cuticle peels off, leaving the skin identical with that of a white man. This refutes the assertion that the negro's color is even "skin deep."

A HISTORIC TOWN.

Varied and Picturesque History of Carliale in the State of Pennsylvania.

Metternich's statement that no room is so small but honor may enter, applies to the recent modest celebration in Carlisle, Pa., of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Carlisle was the first settlement made under charter from the Penna, and as the farthest outpost of Quakerism served as a notable barrier of defense against the savages of the western wilderness.

Later it became the base of Washington's operations for the suppression of the whisky insurrection; its military experience as a regular army post ended only the night preceding the great battle of Gettysburg; Benjamin Franklin drew there a treaty of friendship with the western Indians; "Molly Pitcher" went thence with the volunteers raised by Carlisle in 1776, and her body was brought back to a Carlisle graveyard; Andre was for a short time detained there in captivity; and Washington and Hamilton gathered at Carlisle 40,000 troops for the arduous march toward Pithsburg.

Few towns have so picturesque and varied a history; and its inhabitants might well adopt that couplet of old Pindar which Plutarch liked to quote,

Do match their noble ancestors in prowess And by their fruits commend the stock

whence they themselves are grown. A CRUSOE COINCIDENCE.

Which Accounts for the Duration of Robinson's Exile on His Lonely Island,

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale calls attention to some quaint and curious features in connection with Robinson Crusoe, which, says the Albany Argus, have not hitherto been pointed out. He writes:

"Readers who are curious in English history must not fail to observe that Robinson Crusoe was shipwrecked on his island on the 30th of September. 1659. It was in that month that the English commonwealth ended, and Richard Cromwell left the palace at Whitehall. Robinson lived in this island home for 28 years. These 28 years covered the exact period of the second Stuart reign in England. Robinson Crusoe returned to England in June, 1687; the convention parliament, which established William III., met in London at the same time. All this could not be an accidental coincidence. Defoe must have meant that the 'Trueborn Englishman' could not live in England during the years while the Stuarts reigned. Robinson Crusoe was a ruler himself on his own island, and was never the subject of Charles II. or James II. He was not a 'man without a country,' because he had a little country of his own; but he was a man in a country where there was no king but himself."

-- CAT FISHED FOR TROUT.

Fisherman Put Haif a Dozen in His Caught Them.

A member of the Sullivan club caught half a dozen trout one day last summer and carried them alive to his cottage, intending to take them to the city. He turned the water into his bathtub and the trout seemed to thrive as well there as they had done in the streams.

That afternoon one of the fish disappeared. The man, thinking it had jumped out, looked all around the room, but no trout was to be seen.

Next morning two more were gone and the servant was closely questioned. Then two more disappeared and the fisherman was so much concerned that he took a place outside the bathroom window and proceeded to watch.

Pretty soon the family cat entered, says the New York Times, perched on the edge of the tub and, waiting its chance, struck victously into the water with one paw, and brought up the remaining trout.

QUICK SALE LITERATURE.

One Poet Who Finds That It Pays to Carry His Productions About with Him.

"Demands for a certain class of literature are more frequent than people generally imagine," said a poet, according to the New York Sun. "I make it a point to carry some of this class ready for the printer, in my pocket, for I meet a good many publishers and they usually want something right away.

"I sold two of these last week in an elevated train. One of my purchasers wanted verses for a particular page. "I dug up a six-verse production. As soon as he had read it he said it was

shy one verse; he must have seven. "Crowded as the car was, I ground out another stanza, writing it while I stood. He paid me the cash for the whole lot before he left the oar.

"There is no use talking. If you have i the right brand, literature has a quick ! commercial value."

On the New "Buffulo Bill." The portrait of a suicide is on the new ten-dollar bill, which is known also as the "buffalo bill," because of a rampant bison picture in the center of it. The suicide was Meriwether Lewis, the famous explorer. Lewis was also private secretary to President Jefferson, who afterward made him governor of Missouri territory. In a fit of melancholy-he was a man of moods-he killed himself, when only

35 years of age.

Where Hats Come From. Hat dealers buy principally from the English and Italian markets. England furnishes stiff and Italy soft hats.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très senandue en Ispiniane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. L'as publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Il Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'aunée: Edities metidien le 912.00 Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR