FOR MY LADY'S WARDROBE.

Masty and Serviceable Materials for Winter Gowns, Diverse Styles in Wraps, Etc.

Evening gowns show a mingling of geng, diaphanous textiles over taf-Ida or peau de soie, and stately fab wice of brocatelle, moire, satin royal, matelasse silk. White, in becomfor matrons, and pure white for young wemen, is the prole for full dress attire. There are many gold, silver, pearl and jet sequins still used in trimming thin gowns of net, lace and chiffon. These spangles, however, are very minute, the New York Post.

A gown rendered in zibeline or cheviot serge is one of the most useand garments one may include in one's wardrobe. It serves for informal dress uses, for ordinary walking or church going, for traveling, shopping ---indeed, its manifold functions may not easily be defined or limited, espeeally when judiciously combined with simple but effective trimmings. Blue im any of its handsome winter shades a very good choice where black is deemed too dull and red too gay. The shapely gored skirt is innocent of decoration except for its many rows of silk stitching or lines of cloth strapming about the lower edge. The bodice portion consists of a style best breasted Norfolk-Eton jacket, with 1wo stitched strapped plaits on each saide of the front, and either two or three at the back, is one of the smart and youthful looking winter modes, which, however, is adopted by many women past their first youth, and not decidedly slender of figure either, for is trim and neat in effect, and extra length at the sides and back may be btained by adding a graceful little peplum. The collar forms notches with the revers, and the fronts lap well to the left side. Most of the miceves of this jacket are of two-seam shaping, with inverted cuffs that form merchy finish. Coats of the Monte Carlo order may suit other tastes better. The newest models show curving seams introduced at the center back and under arm seams. The wide surn-down collar and revers can be faced with white satin and bordered with fur; fine gold braid and buttons, wich lace, applique ornaments, etc., making a very dressy costume of the blue material, or there can be a longer Louis XV. coat, or a three-quarter box style with turn-down velvet collar, slot seams front and back, and close

In the endless array of both day and evening wraps presented this winter there have been more diverse styles than ever appeared in a single season. In the rage for combining furs of different kinds and colors on a single wrap, the mixture this winter is in far better taste than formerly, showing greater artistic skill and taste, not alone in uniting the various pelts. hat in the deft tailor effects given to the finish of collar, revers, and edg-Vear or two ago, to labot fur-The lace or employ it for flounces, schapeless box coats, and even gowns entire, seemed impossible without producing a very bulky and ungracefal result, but by studying the Paris tailors, experienced furriers have Bearned how to manipulate this diffiwalt material very effectively.

coat sleeves.

HOUSEHOLD BITS.

A Pot Pourri of Suggestions for the Information of the Progressive

As a substitute for the old-time moup plate and its successor, the bouil-. Bon cup, fine china bowls with handles and covers are utilized to a considerable extent just now. These bowls resemble the rice bowls conspicuous all collections of oriental china, mays the Brooklyn Eagle.

Candlesticks either in single form cor miniature candelabra are a remisite for table decoration these days. Among the leveliest designs which have been brought out this meason are branched holders in silver and crystal or cut glass, with silver mountings. As accompaniments are muted shades in filigree work lined with white crepe paper and finished with white silk fringe an inch deep. .

Novel and dainty is a sofa cushion composed of double padded bags of silk in a delicate blue shade finished with frills to match. Bands of lace insertion lined with satin ribbon in the palest pink tones terminate in rosettes at the top. The combinason of colors is Frenchy and exceedimgly effective.

The girl of Scottish ancestry may have a plaid sofa pillow in the distinctive colorings of whatever clan she may lay claim to, for these tartan cushions are among the attracwe novelties.

A housewife, of experience states that the smell of fresh paint will disappear from a room if a pail of water containing a few slices of onion is Best in the apartment over night.

Excellent results are obtained by washing white paint with milk, Marks that have been made on the paint with matches may be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, afterward with whiting and finishing

with soap and water. A little box of lime placed in the mantry will keep the air pure and

Kerosene is a most effective agent for removing discolorations on metal porcelain bathtubs.

A delightful fragrance is imparted to an apartment by placing a few drops of oil of lavender in an uncorered vessel and adding boiling water. This method of freshening the atmosphere is efficacious in smal rooms where there is the least tendency tomard stuffiness.

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GIRDLES THE GLOBE.

Round Trip Ticket That Will Take One Around the World.

Conpuss to the Voluminous Transportation Slip Will Include Diaing and Sleeping Car Accommudations.

Round-trip tickers, which are literally round-trip tickets in that they reach all around the globe, will soon be for sale as a ticket office in this reach all around the globe, will soon be for sale at a ticket office in this city, reports the New York Times of recent date. The route which they will cover will be from New York to Paris vil steamships and railroad thence to Peking, China via the Trans-Siberian railway, and from Peking via San Francisco back to New York. If preferred the route may be taken in the opposite

direction. The Paris to Peking section of this ticket is quite an elaborate affair. A sample of it which was recently received by the general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad shows that it consists of 28 railroad coupons and nine sleeping and diningcar coupons. These coupons, which are themselves of considerable size, being 31/4 by 51/2 inches, are all bound in a small book. This book also contains a brief description of the tripin five languages, namely, Russian, German, English, French and Chinese. The conditions under which the ticket is sold are also printed in these five

languages. The coupons which make up this formidable volume are numbered consecutively and contain the information that they are good on the Trans-Siberian train de luxe from Paris to Peking via Cologne, Berlin, Varsovie and Moscow.

The coupons are divided as follows: Paris to Jeumont (the Belgian frontier) to Charleroi, Charleroi to Namur, Namur to Liege, Liege to Herbesthal (the German empire is entered here), Herbesthal to Cologne, to Berlin, to Alexandrovo, where the train passes the last frontier, where luggage will be examined for dutiable goods. Examinations by officials of the czar will not, however, cease then, for of course a strict surveillance for suspicious persons will be kept on the train, although the Russian government has promised to molest foreigners as little as possible and to make the journey as pleasant as it can be made.

For the purpose of control, however, that part of the ticket through the Russian empire is subdivided as follows: Alexandrovo to Varsovie. to Moscow, to Samara, to Oufa, to Tchelibainsk, to Kourgan, to Petropawlososk, to Omsk, by which time the traveler is in the center of Siberia. The conductor will also take up coupons and call out the stations from Omsk to Taiga, to Krasnoiarsk, to Irkoutsk, to Baikal, to Missowaia, to Mandchourie, to Soungari, to Koundiouline, to Tachitchav, to Inkoo, to Chaukhai-Gouan, to Peking.

The sleeping-car ticket is divided into three coupons. From Paris to Varsovie, to Moscow, and to Peking, while the dining-car- coupons read from Paris to Cologne, Berlin to Varsovie, Varsovie to Moscow, to Irkoutsk, to Mandchourie, to Peking.

These tickets will permit the holder to take two months for the journey. Return tickets will be good for nine months. Each passenger may carry 108 pounds of baggage free. Children under five will be allowed to travel free, and between five and ten they will pay half fare. There will also be issued yearly tickets good on express trains. These will include board, but

The average speed of the train will wary according to the condition of the road. From Paris to Berlin the average speed will be 531/2 miles, between Berlin and Alexandrovo it will be 40 miles. Between the last named city and Moscow 34 miles an hour will be made. After that the highest speed will be 231/2 miles from Inkoo to Peking, and the lowest 17 miles between Irkoutsk and Lake Baikal.

The Kaiser Gets an Alp.

The German emperor has come into possession of another windfall. A German merchant named Hildebrand, of Dresden, who for many years has been established at Berne, recently died, and, having no heirs, bequeathed a considerable fortune and a quantity of land to the emperor. The kaiser becomes the proprietor of the Iffigen Alp, which is situated between the Weisshorn and Windhorn; the Niessen Horn, and the beautiful waterfall of Iffigen, situated in the canton of Berne. To give an idea of the extent of the property which his majesty inherits, it is said that it takes five hours' hard walking to cross it. Many chalets are dotted over the land, which is rich in pasture and in woods. The emperor

Grafting Pig Skin. A young girl having been so badly

of Austria is also a Swiss proprietor,

having lately come into possession of

the historical castle of the Hapsburgs

in the canton of Thurgovie.-London

burned on the back that the skin refused to heal, the surgeon conceived the idea of using the cuticle of a young pig. A small black pig was obtained, chloroformed into insensibility, and brought into the operating room swathed in sterilized towels. The skin was laid on in small pieces until it covered the bare space. It was then secured by bands. This is the first operation of the kind undertaken. It is not expected, however, that the pigskin will grow permanently to the child, but that natural cuticle will finally push it out of the way and cover the entire wound .- London Globe.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Politician-"I'll do what I can to get work for you." Citizen-"I don't want work; what I'm after is a city job." -Boston Transcript.

The Difference. -Clara- "What's the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?" Clarence - "Oh, a pessimist thinks people who owe him won't pay him-and an optimist believes they will."-- Detroit Free Press.

The Way of the Author is Hard .-Scribbler-"I had hard work finding a plot for my novel." Friend-"Yes?" Scribbler-"And now I am having harder work stil, plotting to get it published."-Somerville Journal.

Not While She Was Around .- "Well, have you anything to say?" asked the judge. The little man on the witness stand looked around the courtroom. rather fearfully. "That depends," he answered, at last. "Is my wife in the room?"-N. Y. Herald.

Judge-"If you want to 'make yourself solid' with Ethel's mother, don'tfail to eat some of the biscuits she makes." Fudge-"i've eaten some, and from their weight and hardness I'm sure I've made myself solid all right."-Baltimore Herald.

The Wanderer .- "This young man," said the lawver, as he pleaded for mercy for his client, "comes from a good family," "Yes," said the police judge, "that appears to be the chief trouble. He should not have come from a good family. He should have staved with it. Just \$11.40 with costs, please."-Indianapolis News.

Heroic Treatment. - Impatient Mother-"Now you be still and go right straight to sleep or I'll shut you in the room with Uncle John's crayon, portrait and leave the light burning all night." (A few moments later. when the little one was fast asleep, the mother tiptoed out of the room. hoping the Humane society might never learn of her awful threat.)-Baltimore American.

OUTGROWING THE MEN.

The Girls of America Are Outstribping Their Brothers in the Reapect of Physical Growth.

The American girl is outgrowing the American man. There have been some suspicions in this direction for some time, but now it seems to be settled as a fact. Dr. Lorenz, the distinguished Vienna physician, has noticed it and commented on it, says the Chicago American.

The serious question arises as to what the romance writer is to do for sweet faced girls who just come up to the hearts of the manly lover. The sweet faced girls probably will be found, but suppose they tower a half head over the manly hero? How can you get any dignified romance out of that situation? If when Angeline wishes to repose on the burly chest she finds that her cheek rests serenely on the top of Reginald's bald, but dear, head, doesn't it look as if the situation would be more ridiculous than roman-

It would seem that the only thingdignified in sight for Angeline to do will be to quit reposing until Reginald grows up. Dr. Lorenz has noted that the American girl is the most beautiful in the world, but the thrill of pride which will stir all American hearts at that tribute becomes a quaver of doubt when he announces that her superior physical development makes the American man look puny. Why can't she be pretty and small? In other countries her physique is inferior to that of the man. In America it is superior, says Dr. Lorenz, and if he be admitted correct on the beauty+ proposition the virtues of his words... will have to be admitted in the latter, which is distressing.

To get the proper proportions between Angeline and Reginald, such as is good form in all well regulated romances it would be necessary for Reggy to be about seven feet tall. which is asking entirely too much of him at this early stage in the country's history. Perhaps when the nation is several hundred years older it will be possible for Reginald to come up to expectations, but it is out of all question now.

The cause of the American girl's superior development is probably found in the athletic life of which she has become fond. The boys have the same sort of life, and more of it, but the fact that they do not keep pace with their sisters in development may be attributed to the fact that they drink and smoke at ages when they ought not-if they ever should.

New Idea in Coal Mining. Instead of blowing down coal in mines by means of dynamite an Englishman intends to make use of a hydraulic cartridge which is said to obviate the wasteful shattering of the fuel. The cartridge is 20 inches in length. Orifices along its sides admit of the application of a pressure of some three tons per square inch. The total pressure is about 60 tons. When inserted in a hole the cartridge is coupled up with a small hand pump. It is said that in a few minutes after the apparatus has been at work the coal breaks up and falls in great blocks. About one and one-half pints of water are used in the operation .- Mining Journal.

Medical Bubbles.

Doctors have invented a new form of bubble. Neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago are known to be affections of the ends of the nerves which lie just under the skin of the painful region. It has been discovered that by injecting air under the skin the ends of the nerves are lengthened and the pain relieved. The bubble of air is pressed by the fingers and caused to move about until all parts are relieved. In dislocations, fractures and bruises the same treatment has given relief .- London Globe.

POWERFUL STREAMS.

Enormous Force of Water Jets Thrown by Gravity Only.

Only Method by Which the Pebblo Cliffy of Western Gold Mines Can Be Worked-Mode of Operation.

In some parts of the west there are great banks of pebbles and bowlders in which gold is to be found. It is not there as nuggets, or even as ore, but as fine particles that have been washed down into the depths of the hills by the long-continued action of natural forces, says the Philadelphia Record.

This gold cannot be obtained by the usual methods of the miner; it would not pay him to adopt them, because the particles are so fine and are so scattered that the time consumed in getting them out would be worth more than the product.

To the successful working of these great pebble cliffs the miner has adapted a stream of water, which does the work thoroughly unaided by any force except its own.

In many directions, away up on the surrounding hills, sluices and waterways are constructed, so that the little streams and rills will send their waters down to a reservoir which is built somewhere within 300 or 400 yards of the cliff that is to be worked and 10 0or 150 feet above it. The reservoir having been built, an iron pipe, varying in diameter from six to 29 inches, according to the work that is to be done, is laid from it to what is called the working level, that is to say, to the point from which the workmen will direct the stream thus conveyed to them.

At this point a piece of machinery is built, which weighs from one to three tons, and the frame-on which it rests is not, only securely anchored to the ground, but is weighted down with ten or 15 tons of rock. And yet it is merely a nozzle jointed to the iron pipe that brings the water from the reservoir. Why it is so heavily weighted down will soon be seen.

The nozzle, heavy as it is, is so constructed that it may be directed at any part of the cliff by the hands of one man; and yet if it should, by any unfortunate accident, get out of the man's control, and the water be not instantly turned off at the reservoir, it becomes as unmanageable as a tor-

When everything is ready the sluice gate at the reservoir is opened and the water begins to run with headlong force down the iron pipe and out a: the nozzle, which generally has a diameter of about eight inches.

The pipeman turns the stream on the cliff, and pebbles and bowlders. some of the latter weighing more than a ton, are knocked down and scattered about like corks in the fury of a hurricane.

The force of this stream is almost incredible. It has no power behind it but its own gravity, and as it strikes the cliff it makes a roar that may be heard for more than a mile. It will wash down more "pay dirt" in one day than 10,000 men could handle with the old-fashioned "rockers."

As the water comes from the nozzle it is like solid ice. Try to stick a knife blade into it and the knife will be jerked from the handle. Try to thrust a crowbar into it -- and a strong man may succeed in getting the point haif an inch in, but the bar will be wrenched violently from his hands. Nor could the strongest man that lives drive an ax into the stream further than half an inch.

Sometimes a nozzle will tear itself loose from its fastenings, and when that happens the stream deals destruction and death all around it until some one shuts off the water up at the reservoir.

FRANCE IS GROWING RICH.

The Sumber of Persons Owning Securities Is Increasing Every Year.

A statistical publication just issued at Paris presents an interesting showing of the division of wealth in that country, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The almost universal subdivision of the land in France began with the first revolution and now there are 5,500,000 of peasants each owning a home and tract of land. But the same process has been going on in the leading forms of personal property. In 1830 there were but 125,000 holders of French rentes, or government securities. Now there are over 2,000,000. Tabulations of the holdings of railway securities and bank shares make a similar showing. In retail trade there was an increase of about seven per cent, in the past decade, while the number of concerns in the wholesale trade actually diminished in the same time.

Of course, these figures are not so exhaustive as to permit of exact comparisons. But they harmonize with the fact that for at least a decade and a half the aim of legislation in France has been democratic, with no slight influence exerted by the socialist element. It seems as if this tendency was showing its effects-as the similar course in land legislation did early in the last century-in diffusing property among the common people more widely than anywhere else in the world. This is accompanied by a financial strength there which no other nation can surpass.

May Soon Be "Aswas." He is still Muley Abdul Azis, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but the chances are that he will have to adopt the past tense before he is a week

The state of the season of the

WAYS OF THE COUNTERFEITER.

Makes Bogus Coins in English Borracks While Wearing the King's Uniform.

Coining the king's shilling in the king's barracks would seem to the uninitiated a more than usually hazardous method of pursuing an always more or less risky calling. It is, nevertheless, a fact that more than one maker of base money has ere now deliberately enlisted, not for the purpose of forsaking his evil ways, but with the double-barreled design of hiding his tracks from possible pursuers while carrying on all the time his nefarious calling, says the London Telegraph.

A notorious case in point is afforded by the career of Kent, the at one time well-known "king of coiners," who was actually arrested in a Portsmouth barracks clad in the uniform of a noncommissioned officer of the Royal Inniskilling fusileers.

The man had enlisted -of course, in an assumed name-nearly three years previously, and by good conduct and attention to his military duties had risen to the rank of corporal. Yet all the while he had been busily turning out base coins of every description, and when his quarters were raided after the arrest a perfectly appointed miniature mint was discovered; and scattered about, in different stages of manufacture, more than a thousand pieces of had money, ranging from sixpences to sovereigns, were brought to light by the officer who effected the capture-Detective Inspector Fox of Scotland Yard.

Another similar but in some respects even more remarkable case was that of James Clifford, royal artilleryman and "sovereign sweater." This individual had been, in his boyhood's days, apprenticed to a wholesale firm of silversmiths and had in that capacity learned all about electroplating. Afterward he used his knowledge to rob his fellow-workmen by "borrowing" the half finished products of their handieraft and surreptitiously immersing them for more or less lengthy periods in a private acid bath which he had fitted up in his spare time in a disused attic.

Being detected, he enlisted in the artillery, and, his technical knowledge securing him a position in the armorer's shop, started "sweating" wholesale money paid in to the noncommissioned officer in charge. He had & long inning, but in the end suspicion was aroused. Whereupon he deserted, taking with him his uniform and a number of blank furlough forms which he had secured while acting as temporary clerk in the orderly room. These latter he filled up, forging the necessary signatures; and by posing as a soldier on leave and changing his lodgings at the end of every two months or so he managed to completely throw the police off their guard. while engaged all the time in debasing the currency of the country. He was captured at last, though more by a Incky accident than through the sagacity of the police, and received a well merited sentence of several years' penal servitude.

LONDON HOUSE JUMPERS.

They Take Possession of a Place and Rold the Premises Against All Comers.

As a property agent in London, let me say that the public can never form. any conception of the number of empty house "jumpers" who exist in the metropolis and who, seeing a house empty and apparently neglected, holdly break in and take possession, and continue to hold the premises against all comers, even when they are discovered, says Lowlon Tit-Bits.

The jumper usually chooses his house with great deliberation. As an instance, there is in South London a gentleman, a property owner, who wiit keep his houses empty for years rather than let them at anything below the rent he has himself set. The jumper sees such a house as one of those referred to, and he notes that it is seldom visited by anyone. He is soon inside, and then no one thinks of dispossessing him, till the owner happens to come around. Even then a legal process has to be gone through.

I could give you an instance at Brixton where the jumper never even heard of an inquiry for two years. In this case the house was a furnished one, and the owner, an official in India, was absent. At the same time, too, the jumper was filling the house with lodgers, and doing very well out of the affair; three months were expended in legal processes before repossession

was obtained.
Often enough, strange to say, the jumper is a woman, of the otherwise quite respectable and "lone, lorn female" kind. In such places near Loncion as Brighton there are a great many houses that are only occasionally occupied, and these the jumper selects. I know cases where jumpers have squatted and never paid rent for years.

The most dangerous class of jumper is one similar to those who were convicted not long ago. In this case the jumper had taken possession of the houses--places neglected and belonging to absentee owners-and had boldly sold every scrap of the building material, and no one had ever thought of questioning his right, though the houses demolished were in a well-frequented street and every stick and stone was removed. But small house property is the usual mark of the jumper.

Interpreters for Chinese Empress. The empress dowager of China intends establishing a girls' school in the palace at Peking. Ten daughters of princes will be the students. The reason is that the empress needs interpreters when entertaining the wives of foreign ministers.—Albany Argus.

BACTERIA ON FRUIT

Unwashed Skins Carry Germs of Dangerous Diseases.

Likely to Be Taken Into the System M Great Care In Not Mxercises-A Strassburg Physician's Startling Showing

Danger of disease, death perhaps, hides on the surface of every piece of fruit, and the rosy cheek of the apple or the nurple covering of the grape may be using its attractivness only to lure you on to your doom.

This startling state of affairs is laid before the public in a report recently issued by Dr. B. Ehrlich, a physician of Strassburg, who has just concluded a series of experiments at the Institute of Hygiene and Bacteriology in the university of that city. That the infection of fruit with bac-

teria to such an extent as the report of Dr. Ehrlich shows will be a general surprise even in these days, when we are suspicious of the water, the street car, strap, the public drinking cup, and practically everything we come in contact with, says a medical exchange. But that half a pound of cherries

should be carrying around 12,000,000 bacteria, each one of which may be aiming to destroy your life, with a good chance of succeeding, is a bit of startling information -

"Wash all fruit thoroughly," says Dr. Ebrlich, and it may come that Chicago will have to add this warning torits present "Boil the water." The variety of diseases that can be carted along in this manner is sur-

prising, but the most fatal plagues are classed in the list. It has been known that vegetables could be held responsible for the transmission of much sickness, acting as vehicles for the germs of disease; indeed, there have been cases where epidemics have been traced to the vegetables, but much of the danger of this was neutralized by the cooking of the food. However, that fruit, which usually is caten practically in

peril is a more serious matter, - -Few are in the habit of washing fruit, and still fewer remove the skins or peel. Thus the bacteria has every possible chance to enter the system and do his deadly work.

its original state, holds so great a

In the condition in which it is placed upon the market the surface of fruit is almost always unclean; on the surface millions of microscopic creatures. exist. It has already been proven that in certain cases cholera, typhus and tuberculosis have been transmitted in this way. The danger can be partially obviated by perling or washing the fruit.

. In order to determine the degree of uncleanliness in market fruit. Dr. Ehrlich washed fruit of various kinds and then ascertained by a reliable process the numbers of lacteria thus removed. In this manner he found that 200 grams (about half a pound) of the fruits examined supported upon their surface bacteria in the following numbers: Huckleberries, 400,000; damsons, 470,600; mirabels (yellow plums), 700,000; pears, 800,000; gooseberries 1,000,000; garden strawberries, 2,000,000; rasplasties, 4,004,000; grapes, \$,000,000; currants, 11,000,000, and cherries, 12,000,000.

These figures teach how necessary it is that all fruit should be cleaned before it is eaten. In view of his experiments, Dr. Ehrlich recommends that before fruit is eaten it should always be thoroughly washed, preferably in running water, and that the washing should be repeated when dry matter is observed to be adhering to

HUGE CROP OF TOMATOES.

Twice as Many Millions of Cases Canned in This Country This Year as Last.

Such a demand for canned tomatoes has arisen that more than double the quantity put up last year has been packed in the last few months. There have been canned for consumption between now and next summer 9,494,812 cases of tomatoes or more than 200,-000,000 tins, a case containing two dozen tins of tomatoes. Last year the packers only put up 4,518,221 cases. The American Grocer, which has

been collecting figures on this enormous tomato pack, attributes it in part to the fact that in the three preceding years the amount of tomatoes put up was short of the requirements. The result was that, for the first time in a quarter of a century or more, stocks were completely exhausted, leaving the market in Canada as well as in the United States so have that it forced an early start this year on the pack, which went into consumption as fast as it was available.

This put a premium on canned tomatoes. Every factory has been i worked to its maximum capacity and in spite of an irregular crop-New York's, owing to the wet weather, being almost a total failure—the production is beyond the usual requirements, and there is a hope of saving a small supply for next year in case the crop should be poor.

Maryland has canned the most tomatoes, putting up 4.514,382 cases against a million and three-quarters last year. Nebraska was the least productive state. It has supplied only 3,352 cases.

Authorities on the tomato market say that the unusual high purchasing power of the people, due to the general prosperity, has created an enormous demand for prepared foods, and, in spite of the higher cost of tomatoes, the demand is urgent and incessant. So, in spite of the increased production it is not likely that canned tomatoes will be any cheaper than usual.

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