### **AMERICAN DIAMONDS.**

Walnable Pebbles in Gravel Beds of This Country.

mexican Where Precious Stones of Considerable Size Have Been

Incarthed-Some Inte

esting Facts.

The presence of fresh water pearls American streams is a comparasively well-known fact. The discove ery of diamonds in the United States has not been so widely advertised, hargely, no doubt, because so few lewels of the latter kind have been Jound here, says the New York Tribwane. South Africa is now the largest producer in the world, and Brazil wanks next in present yield. India. Borneo and the Ural mountains of Eussia have in the past supplied a great many diamonds. In nearly every country which supplies these stones they are found at a considerable distance from the vein of mineral in which they were once deposited. South Africa affords a marked exception to the rule. In that part of the world they are embeddied in "pans" or "pipes," which ware streaks of lava, that have invad-\*ed a black shaly rock. The suspicion as now entertained that the intense beat of volcanic action may have converted some of the carbon in the shale into levels.

One of the regions in the United States from which small diamonds have been obtained is the Piedmont plateau, at the southeastern base of the Appalachian chain, between southern Virginia and Georgia. Rearly, or quite a dozen, one reaching 23 carats in size, have been picked up there, under circumstances that suggest the probability of having been transported-rolled down mill, perhaps-many miles from the place of their birth. Geological conditions like those existing at Kimberbev have been observed in Kentucky, but up to date no diamonds have yet been discovered in that state. A possible explanation of the failure is the lower proportion of carbon in the shale.

A somewhat difficult problem is raised by finding seven diamonds, ranging in size from 4 to 21 carats. and a number of smaller ones, in the Great Lake region, under circumstances that indicate that they were brought there by the great ice sheet of the glacial period. Most of the stones were discovered in Wisconsin. but Michigan and Ohio have each reported one or two also. In every instance the jewels were hidden in the gravel of a "kettle moraine," a kind of deposit which geologists: weeognize as having been left by a glacier. Since the ice sheet which warried these stones into the United States doubtless traveled hundreds of miles, possibly thousands, it is bard to locate the center from which they proceeded, although this mount have been up in British terri-\*sory somewhere. However, Canadian regeologists have lately expressed the opinion that the highest land from which the ice sheet flowed existed west of Hudson bay, but that the spource of the ice which invaded the lake region was Labrador, east of Hudson bay.

The fact of greatest practical importance is that other glacial moraines in the United States may posasably contain jewels like those alwready discovered in the lake region. There are such deposits in southwestern New York and on Long Is-Rand, for instance. It would pay to Treen a sharp lookout where gravelly ridges are being cut for roads or wither purposes in order to insure the finding of fewels if any exist there. Diamonds in the rough are mot exactly round, though they may have blunt corners. They tend to assume a crystalline shape, and have slightly curving, not flat, sides. Some at the Wisconsin diamonds had over a dozen facets. The form does not closely resemble the ent stone nor does the pebble glisten. Their remarkable hardness enables them to meratch all other substances. Perhaps they may not be over a sixtheenth or an eighth of an inch in nameter. But anything faintly suggestive of a cubical bit of material found in glacial gravel ought to reseive critical study.

# Strawberry Flummery.

While strawberries still fall short of Their June perfection, try using them In a strawberry flummery. One quart of the fruit should serve six persons. Wull the berries and cut each in half. Cook to a sirup one pint of water, one empfu! of sugar and one tablespoonful sof lemon juice. As soon as this boils add three level tables poorfuls of cornstarch dissolved in one-half of a cupful . of cold water and stir until thick and emooth. Add the berries, set over boiling water and cook ten minutes. Turn into a glass dish and serve very cold with cream. N. Y. Post.

Hungarian Potato Salad. Take new, small potators, boil in their skins and peel while warm; then slice very thin. To every pint of potatoes allow a small onion minced, a pickled beet, a fresh cucumber sliced. m Dutch herring, four sardines, a spoonful of minced, cold-boiled ham. Mix all well together and pour over Them a cupful of vinegar. Garnish with pickled walnuts. -Washington Sar.

Crumpels. One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butzer, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, a little vanilla, a teaspoon of baking powder. Spread with teaspoon can baking pan. When baked, roll while Bot into connucopias or any shape de-

wired.-Good Housekeeping.

## WARFARE ON CONSUMPTION.

Important Points Gained in the Struggle for Mastery Over the Fell Destroyer.

In its annual report for 1902 recently issued the New York state board of health was able to point to a very noticeable decrease in the death rate from consumption. The number of deaths attributable to this disease during the year was 12,582, as against an average for the five preceding years of 13,270. The comment of the hoard was that this showing was due largely to the preventive measures, with which the public at large, as well as the physicians who have charge of incipient cases, are becoming more thoroughly familiar, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

There has been much good news of late for the leaders in the warfare against this disease. The French experiments with the mountain sanitoria have been very successful. In London it was announced at the recent meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption that Wernher, Beit & Co. had doubled a gift of \$100,000 for the erection of a sanitorium, and in New York there is a movement for the establishment of a great country institution from which much is hoped.

In comments by experts on the subject the note of hopefulness is now clearly heard. Sir James Crichton-Browne said in London that the day was soon coming when the scourge would be eradicated. He expressed his belief that an absolute cure would be found, and even more emphatically he said that if the nation grasped the problem with a will, and if the recommendations of the national association were generally carried into effect. there would be no tuberculosis to cure

by the time the remedy appeared. Another hopeful word has come from the famous scientist. Prof. Behring, in Vienna. He declares that if infants are fed from immune cows they will take into their systems a matter which will protect them from the infection of tuberculosis, and that whatever may be the case as to adults, a means is at hand to render the infants immune in the simplest of fashions.

### NO MORE UMBRELLAS.

#### A Philadelphia Plan for Doing Away with the Rain Chutes in Big Cities.

Philadelphia has a plan to emancipate mankind-or such portion as dwells in the City of Brotherly Lovefrom the slavery of the umbrella. It has been proposed there to build porticoes out over the sidewalk, which will serve the double purpose of protection from the shade and shelter from the rain, says the Chicago Trib-

It has been figured that the cost of umbrellas lost in one year will pay for the construction of the universal umbrella and sunshade. At the same time the wear and tear of human patience occasioned by the loss of umbrellas and the failure to take them away from home when they are needed will be done away with.

In this idea Philadelphia has-gone back to the plans which were utilized in the construction of Grecian and Roman buildings. The agora or market place of nearly every Greek town was surrounded by colonnades, which afforded protection from the rain and

There is an amusing story by Athenagus which suggests the possible origin of the phrase: "He does not know

enough to come in out of the wet." According to the entertaining grammarian referred to a town in Greece, under stress of evil circumstances, borrowed money from a rich man, who took as security for the loan a mortgage on the handsome portico which surrounded the market place. He was not an ungenerous creditor, for when it rained he caused the town crier to announce that the citizens had permission to take refuge under the colonnade. Strangers visiting the town who failed to have the matter properly explained to them were so impressed by the extraordinary circumstances that they spread abroad the report that the people were so stupid that they had to be told when to come in out of the

# Summer Bedspreads.

Bedspreads of net are especially dainty and airy for summer bedrooms. Upholsterers show a heavy variety of the net for this purpose which is rather coarse-meshed. The spread should be large enough to fall over the bed on three sides and just clear the floor when finished; it should have an edge of heavy Russian lace four or five inches wide. If liked a ruffle or valance of the net may be put around the bed, the lace-edged spread to fall over it. These spreads are often used over an under piece of colored sateen, green, rose or yeliow .-- Harper's Bazar.

Delleions Sauce. Alf canned fruits and vegetables are opened an hour or two before using. and left to air, one will find a great difference in the taste. The air restores the oxygen. A delicious sauce is made of horseradish coot mixed with lemon juice, a little salt and a pinch of sugar. It is very nice with all cold meats, and will keep a long time if kept covered. The lemon juice will not turn it dark as vinegar does .-- Boston

Perfectly Happy. Oldun-I hope you and your wife live

Globe.

happily together? Strongmind-I should say we do! I'd just like to see her try to live unhappily with me.-Illustrated Bits.

A London medical journal reports case of expectoration of a tooth thirteen months after inhabition into

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Jerusalem artichoke is used in France for making brandy as well as alcohol.

Sweden exported 20,000 tons of butter to England last year and ate 12,000 tons of margarine at home.

Last year's output of coal in South Wales was 41,305,000 tons, an increase

2,000,000 tope over 1901 In round numbers, the frozen rabbits imported last year from Australia and

New Zealand totaled 11,500,000. Five centuries ago the English ate four meals a day-at seven, ten, four, eight. The dinner hour in England and France has been gradually advanced from ten a. m. to nearly ten p. m.

Séveral notable persons have fallen victims to the new ordinance at Washington forbidding automobiles speeding. Lieut. Robert S. Clark, of the Ninth infantry, the stepson of Bishop Potter and the wealthiest man in the army, was the first punished. He paid the court ten dollars for running his machine at a 24-mile-an-hour gait. Frank Joy, a broker, was caught and fined ten dollars, and a millionaire from the west, who appeared as John Smith in the police records, paid five dollars for five minutes of joy at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

A Chicagoan just returned from abroad, while touring in Wales, came upon a pretty little village whose portentous dimensions are ridiculously out of proportion to the size of the place. The Chicago man has many attempts to pronounce the name, but never succeeded in getting half way through. It is as follows: Lanfairpwyllgogerychyrndrobivil-Llantysiliogogoch. "However," says the Chicagoan, "the natives do not usually pronounce it in full. They call it Llanfairpwyllwyngyll for short. The British government charges ten cents extra on telegrams bearing the complete name.

Souvenir hunters have made so free with trifles found on tables and stands in the white house that some action became necessary. One party of young women visitors recently made awaye with about everything movable except the furniture. They carried off pens. pencils, pads of paper, blotters and the tops of every ink bottle in sight. They would have taken the ink bottles, but they were filled. Since then the waiting room has always been kept prepared for souvenir hunters. One of the tables on which writing materials were kept has been removed and the other has nothing on it but an ink bottle and a few plain cards. When a caller wants to fill out a card he is given a pen by an attendant, who takes it again as soon as he is through.

### DISASTROUS SHAM BATTLE.

#### Military Maneuvers in China Do Not Meet with the Approval of the Populace.

In the middle of last month Vicerov Chang Chih-tung held a grand review of all the modern drilled forces in the Yangtse provinces, together with the Nanyang and a part of the Pieyang naval squactons. As a military and naval display the affair, though comparatively perty in dimensions, appears to have been successful. But its effects upon the population of the distriet were disastrous. What happened is thus described by a correspondent of the North China Daily News:

"It was a sham battle, but to the natives occupying the country to the east and south of the forts and battle lines it was a very serious affair. Absolute panic seized the whole population.

"A map of the whole section was specially made by the viceroy's men. occupying many days before the review took place. The map-makers industriously spread the report that Chang Kung-pao had asked for 400,000 taels from Gen. Li, and been refused. Therefore he was coming with all his forces to thrash Li and his army. Soldiers were arriving from about the 10th in increasing numbers up to the 14th inst. The night of Friday, the 15th, the viceroy arrived. The saluting that took place on his arrival was the beginning of a fearful struggle to the ignorant farmers. By Saturday morning the price of rice in the city had fallen 500 cash per picul-in the country in many places, as much as 2,000 cash per picul. By four p. m. in a large section of country it was half price, as compared with two days before. Chickens, pigs and cows were being offered in the same way, but fortunately for the people there were few

buyers. "So great was the panic that suicide was resorted to. Further, it is reported, many children were drowned in order to get rid of them and allow their parents to run the faster. Sunday morning your correspondent rode ten miles through deserted villages and country hamlets. There was scarcely one in a hundred of the ordinary population left. The soldiers in the line added to the panic by repeated declarations that there was to be a battle, and they would use real bullets. The sick, in many cases, were deserted; and in many others exposure aggravated the diseases with the worst results."

May Be Bride of Kniser's Son. Rumors are current in Danish court circles that the German crown prince. Frederick William, is to be betrothed to Duchess Cecile, sister of the grand duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. She was born in 1868, and will thus be 17 years old her next birthday, while the German crown prince is four years her

Really a Very Busy Man. The Agent I have a chronometer here which records the millionth part of a second of time.

The Busy Man-I haven't got that much time to give you.-Yonkers

### DICTATES OF FASHION.

Fanciful Odds and Ends That Enter Into the Pretty Dress Compo-. . . sitions of the Season.

The pouched blouse it is said is on the decline abroad and crossed fichublouses are much more fashionable. The pouch gave the straight-front outwhich is no longer needed with the new corsets, says a fashion au-

thority. Lace is used as much as ever, and old lace handkerchiefs are cut in two. each point being used for the short sleeves. Long sleeves, made very full and transparent, and much-befrilled elbow sleeves are worn with quite low bodices.

Of skirts there is little to be said-They are gradually spreading at the feet and swathing us more tightly round the hips, save the gathered or plaited "housemaids" skirts; long tunics ending in festoons falling over plaited flounces, and flounce skirts, are all we have to record.

Toques are still of the bolery order, mostly in white or colored tulle, with a band of lace straw, paillette lace and tinsel insertion, mixed with chenille embroidery; long paradise plumes fall at the side, drooping on the hair; velvet fruit, drooping blossoms and buds are also used.

A new cut of bodice gives the drooping shoulder effect which is to be all the fashion this summer. Seams are being out right up to the shoulder. Except that the seams are less curved, the bodices are almost identical with those in the early 60's. The seams of the new bodice linings are almost straight from waist to shoulder, the bodice being alightly pointed in front.

Delaines will be much used this season, and we shall have quite a revival of broche grenadines and barege, Cloth seems to grow lovelier every season. The newest cloths are very fine and thin-they have a satin surface and drape most gracefully. Their coloring is of the best-pale primrose, stone color, biscuit, dusty gray, cinnamon, Marie Louise blue and almond-green are some of the newest shades.

Opera mantles are very long, with the enormous Jewish sleeves. Motoring skirts are ankle short and made in box plaits. The newest-motoring coats are cut in rows of mitered cloth and moleskin sacks are ortainly the daintiest of the fur variety. Some of the sacks have deep peterines. The hats and vells are less grotesque, some being quite pretty. Pull tuffe cravats are worn with a low bodice.

Bodices of black or dark colored materials are very simply made, but they all show an inner vest or waisteout of some lovely eastern embroidery. The Turkish squares have lovely barbaric embroideries which can be fransferred to eeru silk or satin or laid on thick silk Russian net. A butterfly bodice matches the butterfly sleeves for evening wear. For half-mourning cream cloth embroidered with jet is quite the smartest thing.

Many of the hodices have swathed belts with very high buckles of art nouveau, ending in long searf ends at the back. Sashes are very much worn, and many of the low hodice's are very much trimmed with flowers. Deeplace collars and "mitten" gnuntlets of ince, black or write, beautify some of the bodices which may require renovating. Wide, stiff bands, narrowing towarti the waist, are a Louis Seize bodice decoration for a low bodice.

# TO ENCOURAGE ATHLETICS.

#### What the Vavy Department is Doing to Build Ip the Men Physically.

In accordance with the policy of encouraging athletic exercises among the men in the navy, the navy department has issued a special order announcing the allotments of athletic outfits to naval vessels according to their complements, and saying that! they will be supplied at once, says a Washington report. These outfits include balls, baseball bats, mitts, marks, protectors and bags; boxing gloves, football, football trousers, stockings and belts; broads words and broadsword masks and gloves, fencing foils and fencing gloves and masks. The fencing outfit is designed for the special use of officers.

When the commanding officer of any ship certifies that there is on board his ship a well-developed baseball organization, the vessel will be supplied with ten baseball suits, consisting of cap, shirt, trousers and stockings. The shirt will be marked on the breast with the name of the ship. On the request of squadron commanders trophies will be furnished their commands as follows:

Vessels having complements of 30% or more: Rowing, a gilded rooster; sailing, a small model of a naval cutter under sail; baseball, a blue and gold banner; football, a gilded wooden football; fencing, crossed broad--words.

Vessels having complements of less than 300: Rowing, a silver rooster; sailing, a small model of a navy whale hont under sail; baseball, a red and gold banner; football, a silver wooden football; fencing, crossed broadswords.

All trophies are to be suitably mounted and so arranged that the necessary inscription can be entered upon them yearly, and are also to be protected by

The conditions governing the annual competition for all trophies will be determined for each year by a board of officers' appointed on each station by the commander-in-chief thereof.

#### A System. alf you keep your head cool and your feet warm," declared the health faddist., "you will rid yourself of dys-

pepsia." "Ah," commented the victim of indigestion. "I should play both ends against the middle, should 1?"-Judge.

#### MASSAGED HIS HEART.

English Physician Squeezes Patient's Heart and Sets It Going Again When Stopped.

At a recent clinic in England the operator actually started a man's heart working after its functions had ceased by massaging the vital organ with his ands. It was at a meeting of the Society of Anaesthetics in England the other day that Dr. E. A. Starling reported this occurrence; says the Philladelphia North American.

The case was one of appendicitis The patient was a man of 65 years of age. Ether and nitrous oxide were the anaesthetics employed to render him unconscious. It is always considered a risky matter to use the knife exclusively upon a person over 60, and in this instance the operators were well prepared for emergencies. Therefore, when, after the operation had proceeded for some minutes, the subject's pulse began to stacken and his breath to come very faintly there was no flurry among the surgeons or nurses assisting. At 6; at they tried artificial respiration, drawing the tongue in and out to induce resumption of the natural functions. But the lungs, failed to respond, and finally both pulse and respiration ceased.

Then the surgeon, W. Arbothnot Lane, pushed his hand up through the abdominal wound and grasped the motionless heart, through the diaphragm. He squeezed trand felt if start pulsating, though no radical pulse could be felt. Artificial respiration and other restoratives were continued, and in about 12 minutes natural respiration reappeared and the pulse became perceptible at the wrist.

After that the surgeon wielded his knife as before the interruption, and proceeded to complete his work in businesslike fashion. He did not use an anaesthetic while performing the

There was no complication in the ease, and the old man made what the doctors call "a good recovery." Commenting on the success of the experiment in this case the Journal of the American Medical Association says:

"This rough-and-ready method and its success in this case are suggestive of important possibilities, and demonstrates that cutting operations in these cases are not essential and can be avoided.

"The previous failures followed extensive exposures of the heart either by rib resection or incision through the diaphragm, as recommended by Mauclair (in two cases). This of itself introduces a serious complication, and Lane's success was probably mainly due to his avoidance of this. The case, as the Lancet remarks, justifies us in saying that, if during laparotomy the patient's heart stops, the case, should never be abandoned as hopeless until inanual compression of the heart through the diaphragm has been performed."

# THIS PARROT CAN THINK.

#### Remarkable Reasoning Power Beveloped in a Bird Owned in Paris.

M. Pierre Hacher Souplet, writing in La Presse on the antelligence of birds and animals, relates a remarkable accomplishment on the part of a parrot. He admits that the bird was an exceptionally clever specimen. and he considers its achievement indicates the high watermarks of psychical possibilities as far as parrots are concerned.

He had trught Polly to use the words "cupboard," and "ladder," and as he climbed the latter he had succeeded in inducing-the bird to articulate the word "climb." Every day when the bird was brought into the laboratory a small cupboard was opened and Polly helped herself to hemp seed. One day, however, instead of the cupboard being placed where she could reach it, it was hauled up near the ceiling, and the ladder was placed among several other articles in the corner of the room.

The question to be decided was whether the bird, seeing that the cupboard was out of M. Hachet Souplet's reach, would have sufficient intelligence to use words it knew in their-proper sequence. The first day's experiment was a failure. The parrot screeched "Cuphoard," "Cupboard," heating its wings and biting the bars of its cage in anger, but it got no farther. That day the bird received millet, which it did not care for: the bemp seed, which it was wery fond of, being locked up in the supboard.

Next day Polly was in a greater temper than ever, and after a desperate effort to break through "the bars of her cage she finally caught sight of the eupboard near the ceiling. Instantly came the words "Ladder-elimb-cuphoard, and Polly having Rearned her lesson the cape board was brought down and she was rewarded with some hemp seed.

M. Hachet Souplet looked upon this incident as a proof of the association of ideas, in the bird's mind, as, no one had ever taught, the parrot the phrase she created.

The Real Thing. "Have you ever played a leading

role?" asked the theatrical manager. "Sure thing," replied the applicant. "What was it?" queried the t. m. "I led the mule in an Uncle Tom's

Cabin company for two years," answered the embryo star .- Cincinnati

Philadelphia's First Plano. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country .- N. Y. Sun.

## RACE IS DYING OUT.

Little Known People Who Inhabit West Coast of Africa.

Like the American Indians, They Have Adopted the White Man's Vices, Especially That of Wine-Drinking.

Reuter's representative has had an Interview with Lieut, Boyd Alexander, rifle brigade, who has just reached England aster an interesting expedition over the little known Spanish island of Fernando Po, says the London

Leader. Although lying within a few miles of the Niger coast and in the direct track of steamers, the island is practically unknown, except for a narrow cultivated belt round the coast. The mountainous interior, consisting of dense forest and jungle, is given over entirely to a curious tribe of natives known as Boobies, the majority of whom have never seen a white man.

Speaking of his travels, Lieut. Alexander, said: "I reached the island from the German port of Victoria, in the Cameroons, which is only Somiles distant, and soon found that, owing to the physical conditions, scientific research washot an easy matter. The mountain ranges and dense forests, laden with fever, made traveling very difficult, especially in the northern part of the island. Roads there are none, and the Icw native tracks so cross and recross that we were constantly losing our bearings.

Of the natives of the island, Lieut, Boyd Alexander said: "They are a curious and timid race, quite unlike anything I have seen on the west coast. and of an excemely low type.

"Except for the purpose of going out on organized armking bouts, many of them never leave their primitive dwellings among the rocks, and, generally speaking, they had never before seen a white man. They are known as Boobies. They are of poor physique, and are, in fact, dying of palm wine Abi. rum.

"Usually they are quite naked, excent for a curious straw has net which they wear. Some, however, add to this, a seanty join cloth. They make themreives more hideous than they would otherwise be by painting their bodies. with colored mud, and a plaster of this mixture, which is bright red, on the lower part of the face, renders them particularly unattractive."

"Their dirt is unspeakable. They never-wash, but to their arms is attacked by means of a bempen hand a knife which they use to scrape off the filth with which they are encased. They manage, too, to induce and formity by winding tightly round the upper arm and below the knee strong woven "They are exceedingly timid, and

often when they caught sight of my party coming up a narrow track they would rush into the depths of the forest and set up a weird and fearsome waik in which their dogs joined. To keep a Embie away from his palm wine is to make him a wretched being. "At certain bours in the day their First village, would be quit soeserted. everyore, including the little children. having gone off with their calabatics er, a caronsel. This is practically all they live for. They believe in an evit spirit, to propitiate which they make a juju of small pieces of rotten wood. These they plant at certain specified places, and anyone touching them is supposed to sicken and die. Although I enrefully searched the island, I could find no traces of their burial places."

Lieut, Boyd Alexander seeurec nearly 500 specimens of birds, 36 of which are new to science. He states as a chrious fact that the birds, mammals, and plants are for the most part quire unlike the west African forms, but are similar to those found on the eastern side of the continent.

# DAMP BEDDING.

An Item of Importance for the Consideration of the Careful . Housesvile.

A great many housekeepers are careless about airing bedding. No bed that is not regularly aired is fit to sleep in. Those who have frequently experienced the "hospitality" of hotels knowhow often the sheets of the bed are damp. When this is the case the sufest way is to take them off and bang them. on chairs before a fire or register. It is not safe to have beds made up inrooms that are not occupied, says the New York Tribune. There is always. some dampness, especially in winter, about rooms that are not sired, and this settles upon the bed and other articles in the room. The best way is to keep a single sheet and counterpane, with fancy sham pillows on the beds when not in use. Before a room is to be occupied, air it by opening the windows and turning on the heat, or light a fire in the fireplace, if there is one. Wipe off the furniture and put everything in order. Meantime let the bed Bir, after taking off the counterpane, sheet and fancy pollow cases. Dry these, but put them away for use when the room is not occupied. Make the bed with fresh sheets and blankets, and other bed linen, which has been aired before a fire for at least two hours after taking it out of the linen closet or wherever the bedding is kept. There are a great many people who do not know that it is dangerous to také sheets and pillow cases out of a drawer or off a shelf and use them without Airing them. All muslin or linen gathers dampness when laid ∎way.

Egyptian tissue is a soft, shear, transparent fabric and comes in tan. blue, reseda, green and other delicate ahades as well as cregin.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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