



Returning to the question of foods and the various food compositions, the subject will be treated in, perhaps, a little more technical manner than has been my custom heretofore, when discussing such subjects. The reason I now treat the matter in a more scientific manner is that I believe that most of you have so far advanced in the study of dietetics and hygiene that you will gladly go more deeply into the physiological and chemical action of certain food products.

For instance, by a careful chemical analysis of the materials which are found best to agree with a human being, it is found that the average daily ration of an adult should contain elements about as follows:

Water, five and a half pounds; albuminoids, four ounces; starch, sugar, etc., 11 ounces; fats, three ounces; common salt, 3/8 ounces; phosphates, potash, soda, etc., 170 grains.

Thus we find by a slight calculation that the daily average amount of food required is a little less than seven pounds, or, by actual weight, and getting even more exact than the previous figures, six pounds, 13 ounces, and 128 grains. And of this amount only one pound four ounces and 225 grains is actual dry food substance, the balance of over five and a half pounds being water. As a matter of fact, however, in actual practice, the amount of dry food substance will exceed the amount estimated by a few ounces, as in the preparation of our foods there is always a portion that is not included in the elements named. In a mixed diet of fruits, nuts, vegetables and meats there is always more or less fibrous material, called cellulose and lignose, in proportion of the plants upon which we depend largely for food. There is also in most foods of this nature coloring matter, which has, of course, little or no food value.

Even in animal food there are connective tissues, membranous and gelatinous present, but these things are not necessarily taken into consideration when estimating the essentials of our daily supply. So then, in order to supply the necessary elements for a day's ration, let us consider such foods as may be readily obtained in most homes, and weigh out the proper amount, and it is found to be about as follows:

Bread, 18 ounces; butter, one ounce; milk, four ounces; bacon, two ounces; potatoes, eight ounces; cabbage, six ounces; cheese, three and one-half ounces; sugar, one ounce; salt, three-fourths of an ounce; liquids, such as tea, coffee, beer, etc., 6 3/4 ounces.

Now it must not be supposed, because I have enumerated bacon, beer, tea and coffee, that I in any way approve of these articles, but merely that I find these articles mentioned in nearly all the dietaries of European experiments, and many of the American, as well. My own experiments go to prove that the first two articles are more of detriment than benefit, and I can also say the same of tea and coffee.

Almond nuts supply a better and cheaper heat and fat producing substance than bacon, and pure water, fruit juices and milk are a more healthful and wholesome, as well as palatable, drink than tea, coffee or beer.

It is found by experiment that the chemical elements which go to make up the fat of foods I have just given can be separated and reformed into one fish, so that the same relative food value is obtained, but there is lacking one of the most important elements, and one which the skill of man cannot supply, and that is the element which appeals to the sense of taste. Gustatory enjoyment is a necessary thing, as the gastric juices refuse to secrete unless the food has taste.

A skillful chemist could compound a mixture which would have all of the elements of a peach, or a pear, just the same as one skilled in such work can manufacture artificial flowers with which to trim the ladies' hats, but the artificial flowers lack the elements of life and odor, and the manufactured food lacks the element of taste and life.

Experiments show that a dog fed upon such foods as contains merely the chemical elements of food unorganized, will in time starve to death; so also would a human being. Our food, in order to do us the most good, must be palatable, and in a normal condition should be eaten with relish; then do we get the greatest amount of nourishment from it. Flavor and taste of food are, as I have stated, the elements which stimulate the secretion of saliva and gastric juices whereby the digestion is readily accomplished, and it is thus assimilated and becomes a part of the body.

Of course it must not be understood that a chemically prepared food will not in any way preserve life for such is not the case. Many times, in emergencies and during sickness or surgical operations, or for short periods, some patients are much better off by being confined to a very monotonous diet, indeed, and in some cases, where it is absolutely repulsive; in other cases the elements of taste do not at all enter into the diet, as the food is injected into the stomach either through a tube or through an opening made for that purpose. In other cases nutrient enemata is resorted to for days and even weeks, and then the food does not enter the stomach at all. In such cases it is necessary that the chemical elements be closely considered, and that the food be prepared with scientific accuracy.

THE LUNGS. A recent article in the Posse Gym.

Journal, by Richard Timberg, of Stockholm, is well worth careful study. Among other things he says:

"The mechanism of breathing is impeded in action by the leaning posture. The most important respiratory muscle in the body is the diaphragm, the fat muscle which divides the chest from the abdomen. In leaning forward, the abdomen is compressed, and the movement of the diaphragm hindered, causing the act of inhalation to become less deep, and the whole breathing shallow and inefficient. The action of the heart, as well as that of breathing, is disturbed, and the internal organs become overcharged with sluggish flowing blood, to the detriment of their activity. The development of the organs of breathing receives a marked check from lack of bodily exercise.

When during the years of growth, day after day for hours at a stretch, the act of breathing is performed with subdued power, superficially and feebly, without a full expansion of the lungs and chest, a poor development of these organs ensues, resulting in a flat, sunken and immobile chest. This is a sign of weakness in those parts which may even indicate a tendency to lung disease. The sluggish circulation through the abdominal organs, caused by their compressed condition when the body is continually bent forward, is, no doubt, very often solely responsible for many a school child's persistent indigestion.

CLUB NOTES.

Chapped Hands.—A number of letters received ask for the best method of keeping the hands from chapping.

At this season of the year, when there is still so much out-door work to be done which one can best do with the bare hands, it seems difficult to prevent chapping. It can be done, however, by washing the hands thoroughly clean at night, after the day's work is finished, in warm water, using soap and a scrubbing brush freely, until all dirt is removed from the fingers and knuckles, and then rinse in cold water, removing all traces of soap, and then rubbing thoroughly into the skin of all portions of the hands, a mixture of one-half glycerine and one-half witch hazel extract. If the hands are naturally hard and inclined to chape whenever exposed to the wind, rinse the soap off with good strong vinegar, as strong as you can get, and dry before the fire. Then apply the glycerine and witch hazel.

This will make the skin of the hands soft and pliable. I am speaking from personal experience, as I have hunked many a wagon load of corn, when the early morning frosts would make my hands chape and bleed.

Brodhead.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: I am a reader of the Home Health Club lectures, and enjoy them very much. I am troubled with the swelling of the glands under my chin. They begin to swell as soon as the cold weather sets in. I have used iodine, but that has had no effect whatever. Please advise me what to do for it. Yours truly, P. H. Follow carefully the directions recently given for the home treatment of scrofula. Keep the bowels free from obstruction and all of the organs of elimination action. Drink freely of pure water. Masticate all of the food thoroughly; avoid pork, tea and coffee, as well as pickles, and you will note a great improvement.

All communications for the Home Health Club should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind., and contain name and address in full, and at least four cents in postage.

INDIANS' "MAY BE SO."

Their Use of the Phrase Cost a White Man the Allotment of a Farm.

The phrase "maybe so" is of so common use among Indians as "don't you know" among Englishmen, says the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal. According to a story told by H. R. Blanding, United States commissioner, this Indian phrase prevented the Interior department from giving a man 160 acres of land. Judge Blanding gives the facts and the history in the case. Before the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country to settlement the department sent representatives there to ascertain the actual number of Indians in order that provision might be made for their allotments. Among the Indians they found Herman Lehmann, a German-American who was captured when a small boy by the Comanche Indians in Texas and has been with them ever since. He made application for an allotment and the matter was taken under consideration by the officials.

In order that they might determine that no fraud was being perpetrated they required the testimony of Indians to substantiate the fact of Lehmann's capture and his abode with the tribe. In giving their testimony the Indians made frequent use of the term "maybe so" in such expressions as: "Maybe so he was captured by the Comanches." "Maybe so he is Quannah Parker's son." This testimony was taken by stenographers and typewriters and then transmitted to the secretary. The department officials in Washington did not understand this peculiarity of the Indian speech and took these expressions to mean that the Indians were not sure about what they said. Lehmann was, therefore, refused an allotment.

If He Looked as He'd Feel. Tom—Are you going to the ball, too? Dick—Yes, I've got to. "So am I. I'll look for you there." "Better bring a magnifying glass with you, then I'm booked to take Miss Hamilton, of Boston."—Philadelphia Press.

CURIOSITIES OF LIGHTNING.

Various Phases of Electrical Discharge Accounted For in Scientific Manner.

It is strange to speak of conductors that will not conduct, and it is equally strange to speak of non-conductors that will conduct, says Electricity. Yet this is the situation confronting us when we examine into the apparent idiosyncrasies of lightning—its peculiar choice of paths, its leaps from conductors into the air, and from the air back again to conductors. Some light can be thrown on the mass of evidence indicating the erraticism of lightning discharges by reference to one or two purely scientific and mathematical propositions entitled: "The Alternative Path" and "Electrical Oscillations."

Digressing for a moment, it is rather startling to realize that in all probability the electricity of the earth is as much responsible for deaths and the destruction of property as the enormous discharges apparently emanating from the lowering clouds above. The so-called disruptive discharge, due to an accumulation of potential at two points, whose limited capacity has led to this condensation of electricity and the consequent discharge when the difference of potential becomes too great for the intervening space to resist its flashing leap—is familiar to all. It has been duplicated on a smaller scale in every laboratory of physics in the civilized world.

Other important and interesting facts have been deduced which find their place under the titles given above. First, what are electrical oscillations? To be explicit, it may be stated that all static discharges, great or small, and this of course includes lightning, can become oscillatory in character. By the term oscillatory is meant a series of back and forth surges of electricity, frequently of such tremendous rapidity that they may reach the rate of 30,000,000, 40,000,000, 50,000,000 or even 100,000,000 oscillations per second. While reversing they are constantly diminishing in strength. Second, the oscillations are dampened if they meet with a high resistance, and will increase in frequency, in accordance with a certain law, with mathematical certainty, during the instant of discharge, when the resistance is low.

On the other hand, if the resistance is so low that when the outburst of pressure takes place, the oscillations are so rapid that the conductor will not respond to their influence, all the effects of a tremendous self-induction becomes visible. The charge of electricity finds the low resistance conductor entirely on account of its own high frequency practically a non-conductor and therefore leaps through the air to some conductor of higher resistance, and thus, to speak, leaping from post to pillar, reaches the earth. This last, the choice of paths, is analyzed under the head of alternative paths, and, in connection with the theory of oscillations, adequately explains many of the most remarkable peculiarities of lightning in its leaps from the earth to a cloud or, as commonly understood, in its transit from a cloud to earth.

The principle of electrostatic induction explains the electrification of the earth. As for instance, a positively charged cloud hanging overhead, with the earth beneath negatively electrified by induction. If a steeple is in the vicinity armed with a lightning rod, it is quite reasonable to suppose the point of highest potential on that geographical area thus affected to be the rod. The discharge when it takes place, is, in all likelihood, just as apt to fly from the rod as from the cloud, and for that reason the possible paradox takes place of the earth sending its lightnings into the sky. A fact, as previously stated, rather startling to the lay mind.

Size Is Deceptive. A diminutive figure, clad in knickerbockers, a little tan overcoat and a peaked cap cocked jauntily on the side of his head, made several futile efforts to drop a letter in the box at Seventeenth and Sibley streets the other night. He was facing the box and from his appearance seemed a mere lad. A tall woman of benevolent aspect, seeing the "little fellow's" plight, took the letter, saying, kindly: "Here, my child, you're not tall enough. Let me post it for you," and suited the action to the word. Off came the cap, the little chap bowed low, and replied in a deep bass: "Madam, I am very much obliged to you, indeed." The woman gazed for a moment upon the mustached face of a man of 40 or thereabouts, and fled.—Philadelphia Press.

Up to Date King. The king of Siam, who has just subscribed to the Sir Edwin Arnold memorial, is one of the most European of native rulers. He almost invariably wears the latest thing in frock coats and silk hats, while his military uniforms look as if they had been designed at the war office. He speaks English better than most Englishmen, too, never using slang. He has visited and examined with a critical eye every civilized country, and from each he has taken something for his own land. He would cut a big figure in the peacock alley of the Waldorf.—N. Y. Press.

Sensible Eunice. Gordon—Eunice is certainly the sweetest girl in all the world; and so sensible, too! Glendon—That's what the man in ove always says of his innamorata. Gordon—But I trust in Eunice's case, I could ask her to marry me, it might be never, and she replied in her resigned way that she was completely satisfied. Wasn't that good of her?—Boston Transcript.

AUTOS ON RAILWAYS.

USE OF THEM BECOMING EXTENSIVE HERE AND ABROAD.

Experiments Have Led to Their Adoption for Special Service on Roads of This Country and Europe.

Automobiles are now being used on railroad tracks to an extent that is not only unknown to but not dreamed of by most persons, says the New York Sun. Ordinarily it is considered that the noise and smell of a gasoline motor car are sufficient to keep persons informed of its whereabouts and progress, but the gasoline automobile has been steadily extending its sphere from the highway to the steel track with a subtlety that has almost completely concealed the fact. How much progress in this new field the modern unit of motor transportation has been making has remained to be revealed from trade sources—the manufacturers of them.

When, last September, Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, with his 34-horse power touring car, completed his run of 1,800 miles on steel rails from Minneapolis to Vancouver, B. C. in 60 hours at an average rate of 30 miles an hour through the mountains, it was heralded as a feat revealing the revolutionary possibilities of automobiles for railroads. It was in one case predicted that the 12-hour trip from New York to Chicago was thereby shown to be near at hand. It was known, too, at that time that President Underwood, of the Erie railroad, was experimenting on the track rails with an automobile fitted with flanged steel wheels, and a few persons realized that possibly something might come of these doings in the future. Yet all the while and before these feats various automobile manufacturers were busy supplying specially constructed cars to railroads.

One American manufacturer alone has built and delivered more than 100 cars that are now in use on railroads for various services. The pioneer rail automobile of this maker was a 4-horse power affair that was tested for 8,000 miles on the rails of the Michigan Central road. Now his special rail automobiles are in use for inspection cars for division officials, for switching purposes and even for passenger service on a spur line out in Utah. For switching the gasoline automobile is said to show a marked economy and gain of convenience over the switching locomotive. The automobile costs much less than the locomotive, its maintenance is less, it does not need to be fired up, but is always ready, and one man is fireman, engineer, brakeman and conductor.

In England steam motor coaches have been in actual passenger service on the unit basis since 1893. In France, Austria and Italy there are gasoline automobiles in regular railway service, and some interesting statistics concerning them are to be reported to the French government next month.

For supplementary passenger service there would seem to be a big field for individual automobile rail coaches on trolley lines. In some of the smaller cities where night traffic is not large the trolley companies complain that it costs them a dollar a head to carry passengers after one o'clock in the morning, as they have to keep their engines running in order to keep the few cars in commission. This expense would be saved by the use of cars that furnished their own power from a gasoline engine.

PUT GOGGLES ON POODLES

Automobilists Protect Their Dogs' Eyes Against Harm from Swift Travel.

"Auto legs, eh! Well, what do you think of the auto eyes of the poodle?" said a man who keeps up with the shifting scenes, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Doggie's eyes suffer much from the fleet pace of the 'red devils' and so in Paris they have come to speak of 'lunettes pour chiens,' or dog spectacles. Poodles like motor-ing first-rate, but the swiftness of the machine hurts the poodles' eyes. It is said to be quite common now to see dogs perched on motors gravenly peering through goggles, in Paris.

"Of course, this sort of thing will be common enough everywhere after awhile. The man who invented dog spectacles, if he should live long enough, will, no doubt, realize a good sum as the result of his genius. It was a happy thought, almost an inspiration. Persons who are wealthy enough to own automobiles and poodles, too, are wealthy enough to pay a good price for a pair of glasses for the dog. Curious, isn't it, the number of revolutions that follow the wake of a new device?

The automobile is young yet. After we have been using the automobiles for, say, 100 years, it would be interesting to know just what changes have taken place—changes that may be directly due to the machine's appearance on the scene. In the long run the damage to the poodles' eyes may be the least important among the changes traceable to the machine, for the large and significant changes may be of more intimate concern to members of the human family and, as in the case of other changes, some of them will be good, some of them bad."

What He Did. Brown—Still troubled with rheumatism? Green—Yes. "Why don't you go to that doctor who advertises to heal by touch?" "I did." "Did he do you any good?" "Oh, yes; he did me—and he did me good. He touched me for \$25 and thereby healed himself."—Chicago Daily News.

DOLLY MADISON HOUSES.

Many of Them Advertised in Washington, but Only One "Octagon House"

Almost as numerous as the original "Florodora" sextette girls are the houses in Washington that sheltered Dolly Madison, according to legend. The dashing Dolly scattered her presence about the capital promiscuously, if one can trust the promoters that want to sell corner lots, says the Star. But certainly not apocryphal in its Madison association is the most wonderful old structure in Washington, the Octagon house.

The Octagon house fills the post and the painter and the novelist with joy. It is of the most irrefragable shape. Gen. Washington watched its erection century before last. Col. John Tayloe, of the famous Mount Airy estate of Virginia, built the house. One picture the lovely Dolly holding her leaves here and doubtless giving balls in the great drawing-rooms, with their exquisite white mantels carved with cameo-like perfection. The mantels are signed, each with the name of the London artist and the date 1799. Large amounts have been offered unsavilingly for these remarkable productions.

The most historic and the most attractive apartment in the old mansion is the circular room upstairs at the front of the house, where the treaty of Ghent was signed. This room is now used as the office of Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, which bought the property, then in a sad state of dilapidation a few years ago, and restored it to its original beauty for permanent headquarters.

The man who built the capitol, the University of Virginia and the homes of Madison and Jefferson planned it. There is a staircase that runs from the third story to the ground floor in an unbroken spiral. There are curved vestibules and circular towers and convex doors that one would never suspect, and secret niches and concealed panels and things like the "Mystery of Idolpoh." There's no place in Washington where one can get so much thrill for one's money as in the Octagon house.

It was to the Octagon house, yellow-bricked, many-sided, jutting out at the angle of two streets, that Dolly Madison and the president took flight when the British burned them out of house and home in 1814. Col. Tayloe played his residence unconditionally at the disposal of the executive family while the white marble was being rebuilt.

No landmarks have been molested in the restoring process. Even the two curious old urn-shaped stoves in the circular entrance hall, which, with the contents of the wine cellar underneath, thawed into conviviality such stately statesmen as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Adams, Monroe, Randolph and Lafayette, stand in the niches in which they were placed 104 years ago. Diligent scratches through strata of wall paper in the various apartments has brought to light the original tints of the interior. These have been restored to the surface by the American Institute.

The Octagon house was built when its proprietor, Col. Tayloe, had an income of \$15,000 a year, a snug fortune for those days. Mr. Brown considers the mansion the finest specimen extant of the architecture of that period.

JOURNEYED FAR TO VOTE.

Number of Americans Who Came from Foreign Countries to Cast Their Ballots.

Racing 10,000 miles so as to get home in time to cast his vote John E. Hopley, former consul at Southampton and now located at Montevideo, arrived the day before election on the steamship Etruria, says the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. Mr. Hopley just caught the steamship at Liverpool and left at once for his home in Bucyrus, O.

He left Montevideo on October 7, taking the first steamship for Genoa. He reached Barcelona, then went to Paris and, crossing the channel, he reached Liverpool just in time to take the Etruria.

Dr. James F. Love, dentist to the khedive of Egypt, very four years makes a 3,000-mile trip home in order to show his interest in retaining his American citizenship. Dr. Love is a native of Philadelphia and retains his voting residence in the Seventh ward.

For the last 30 years, however, he has held the appointment of surgeon dentist to the khedive of Egypt. He is known as Pasha Love and ranks as colonel upon the khedive's staff.

He is wealthy, a bachelor, and possesses a collection of Egyptian curios said by experts to be the finest in the world.

During the bombardment of Alexandria by the English war vessel Dr. Love, owing to his native dress and knowledge of the manners of the country, was able to rescue many Europeans from the fury of the Arab soldiers in the city. For his many acts of bravery at the time Dr. Love was mentioned in the report of Admiral Seymour.

How It Was Fixed. The Man—Your daughter telephoned me to call and fix your piano. Her Father—What's the matter with it? "One of the strings is broken." "What will it cost to repair the broken string?" "Two dollars." "Well, here's five dollars. Break the rest of 'em."—Chicago Daily News.

RICHEST ON EARTH.

IMMENSE WEALTH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BARODA.

Gold and Precious Jewels in Barbaric Profusion Guarded Day and Night—Carpet Worth \$5,000,000.

Sayaji Rao, the rajah of Baroda, who is the richest individual in the world, is an enlightened man, as Indian princes go. He was educated in England, and spent several years at Oxford university, where he made fair progress in his studies. Baroda has broad streets, a state library, public hospitals, two theatres, and, altogether, the subjects of this maharajah of Baroda are as well ruled as half the people on the face of the globe.

He calls his palace the Lakshmi Vilas. This superb edifice of granite and marble is not excelled by half a dozen palaces in Europe. His bedroom is simple, and he has a huge lavatory, with a swimming tank, leading off from his chamber. But the remainder of the palace is fitted up with marvelous splendor. The long corridors of the palace are lined with carpets and ovals of incalculable value. The palace is steam heated and electric elevators are placed at frequent intervals. Bronzes, paintings, statuary, all imported from Europe and worth hundreds of millions of dollars, are scattered throughout the royal dwelling.

The family of the maharajah consists of his son and heir, a lad of ten years, who rides an American bicycle through these ornate corridors, and a beautiful girl of 14, who has been splendidly educated and for whose hand every Indian prince is anxiously seeking. The wife of the prince is a modest little woman, with the most wonderful collection of jewels in the world, beside which those gems owned by the Newport colonists are trifling matters.

This collection is kept in a treasure chamber guarded night and day by household troops of the rajah. The most famous diamond necklace in the world, worth \$12,000,000, and made up of 210 stones, each as large as a hazel nut, is there. A collar necklace consisting of 500 diamonds of the purest water, and ranged in five strings, is sometimes worn by the maharajah. In this collar necklace no stone less than 20 carats is shown. Emeralds equally large set off each string of diamonds, and the world-famous "Star of the South," a diamond the fourth in size in the world, hangs from this blazing collar of pure white stones. Several hundred pearls form another collar necklace, second only in value of the diamond collar.

Rubies, emeralds, sapphires and every known kind of brooches and most curious of all rings for the toes, which were worn by the predecessors of the maharajah, are there. Even now this collection of jewels is worth as much as those of all the reigning monarchs of Europe, although the French diamond, belonging to the Russian emperor, and the Kohinoor, of the British crown, are larger in size.

In this palace is the most wonderful carpet in the world. It is four square yards in surface, and is made up entirely of ropes of fine diamond pearls and rubies woven into a regular warp and woof. It required \$100,000 worth of precious stones and three years' labor to produce, and it once adorned the sleeping apartment of a favorite slave of Canda Rao.

Thus in a corner of this marvelous palace of the rajah of Baroda is thrust away one of the world's real marvels, something that to-day could not be duplicated for \$5,000,000—\$5,000,000 tied up in four paltry square yards of the most wonderful web that human hands have ever woven. No other such accumulation of riches in the history of the world could possibly have equalled this absolute barbaric conglomeration of bulk gold and silver, diamonds, rubies and sapphires gradually accumulated in the stone treasure chamber of this rajah.

Protected of necessity by the British from outside robbery, and prevented by popular superstition and traditional affection for these treasures on the part of the populace from ever disposing of this unguessed treasure, the maharajah resembles in more ways than one the fabied Midas, within whose grasp each article of life changed into glittering, but useless gold.

It would not be too much to say that the future of this tremendous treasure may yet affect the financial markets of the western world. Dumped on a sudden into the available gold supply, its influence could extend into the very furthest recesses of modern finance and credit. Meanwhile the treasures remain utterly unappreciated by the maharajah, venerated by the millions of his subjects, and no doubt carefully watched by Col. Mead, under a most secret and stringent order from the British East India office.

Japanese Knots. The Japanese have no use for buttons, buckles, or hooks and eyes. Cord serves every purpose of fastening, and furnishes artistic possibilities seemingly without end. The Japanese have hundreds of knots. Some are as old as the time when history was recorded by a series of knots, just as it was in China and Peru before writing was invented. There are dozens of knots in common and ceremonial usage, and these every Japanese child can tie. To name only a few, there are plum-blossom, cherry-blossom, iris, chrysanthemum, and pine-tree knots. There are Fujiyama knots, turtle and stork knots, the "old man's," which is easy to tie, the "old woman's," and many others.

Face Doesn't Show. It seems much easier to lie over a telephone.—N. Y. Times.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Set into remembrance on Louisiana et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre dans un commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement par l'an: 6. Edition hebdomadaire \$5.00.