BOME UNWORKED FIELDS.

Moth Wealth May Be Gained from Mineral and Other Deposits Yet Untouched.

In spite of the enormous inroads ments on this earth's great store of wealth, diamogus, gold, oil, gas, coalare a and other materials, recent invesmeatings have brought to light the interesting fact that treasure fields corta ning fabulous wealth still remain intact, states the London Chron-

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investigations have proved, for instance, that huge areas of the floor of the Pacific are strewnck with immense deposits of nodules of pure manganese. Invent a practical and communical method of recovering it and the incividual who does so will at once become rich beyond the airbanis of avarice.

The most crying need to-day is # publifiete for Para rubber. It is cer tain to be discovered sooner or later Crimiold and oxidized linseed oil are terful for some purposes for which gribber is used, but for cycle and autemobile tires real rubber is the only material with the necessary elasticity. The inventor of a substitute would seem become a multi-millionaire.

FRARE OLD TOKAY WINE.

Kearly Three Hundred Years Old and Worth on the Market \$30 a Quart.

"I visited a cellar of Tokay lately." said a hotelkeeper, according to the Washington Post. "Tokay is the only wine that keeps on improving indefinitely. There was wine nearly 300 years eld in the cellar. Its price on the market re-ould be rasily \$30 a quart.

"The cellar was very carefully kept. I meemed to inhale cool, velvety whiffs of rich fungus at every step. A slight hate hung along the top of the passages-a have that seemed to be made of the wisible aroma of rare wine.

"I was surprised to see that the bottles were kept upright and that the corks were very loosely inserted. Old Toka) must be kept like that to maintain a perfect condition for it, and, thanks to the loose corks, a sample, even of the old eet vintage, may be taken out and tasted at any moment. A bottle or Tokay may be shaken without risk of its turning turbid.

good. It is no longer made-inst as genuing Madeira is no longer made. The see ret is lost. Ifke the secrets of the old : L'ersian rugmakers."

AGE IN NAVY OFFICERS.

Commanders of American Gunboats Older Than Those of Other Bations.

The youngest rear admiral in the United States navy is older than Admiral Togo. The four Japanese vice admirals are all younger than the dependent. The Japanese rear ad mirale average age is 59, captains age 44.2-3, and commanders' 40.2-3. The Average age of our captains (57 1-2) u 13 years beyond that of the Japanese captains, nine years beyond that of the English and German captains, and seven years beyond that of the Rus sian captains. The youngest English captain is aged 33, is 20 years young er than our youngest, and Japan has deemed it wise to intrust her battle whips to men of age 36. The average English and German captain is scarcely older than our junior grade eaptain (commander), and our young dest commander when he reached his rank was older than the average Japan sese captain. If our youngest captair were in the Japanese navy he would have been retired for age some time BEU.

SILK HAT SELDOM WORN.

Its Passing But a More Whim of Fashion and It Is Sure to Return.

"The silk hat" said the manager of a fashionable hat store, reports the New York Sun, "has about run its course for day wear. Only elderly men and comparatively few of them, wear it in the day time.

"Fifteen years ago we often sold more slik hats in a day than we now sell in two weeks. Young men wore them then both day and evening. You could see processions of silk hats or broadway and all the down-town

"But the silk hat will return. Its passing is merely a whim of fashion It is the most dressy hat a man car wear, and also the most economical A good silk hat will stand more wear and tear than three derbys or fedoras at can be ironed to look like new, no matter what has happened to it.

"Most of our customers are well to do, but lots of them in the old days wore silk hats for economy's sake. A few do yet for that matter, but they are men past middle life."

International Boat Stamp. Four countries-Bavaria, Austria. Wurtemberg and Switzerland-border on the lake of Constance. Passengers on the boats have heretofore had much trouble in finding out what stamps to use on their letters. It has now been decided that letters mailed on the boats may bear the stamps of any one of the four countries named, as well as German Imperial stamps

English in Paris. Anglomania is still increasing fr Paris. Formerly one used to hear of h belle, le jeu de paume, la raquette, li ballon, etc.; to-day everybody savi "nous faisons du sprot, du rowing, di yachting, do foothall, du tennis, de

AIRSHIP PROVING GROUND.

Preparations for New Branch of Armsy Service Located in the Northwest.

Omaha barracka, near Omaha, Neb., is to be converted into the aeronautic prowing ground of the army. A modern war balloon train will be installed there by Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer. Experiments with air ships and dirigible balloons will be undertaken at the new post, reports the Brooklyn Eagle. A permanent plant for making and compressing hydrogen gas will be an interesting adjunct. During the last few years the signal corps has been unable to do any balloon work, partly because of impossibility to obtain this gas im-America. Repeated application to acoresi of manufacturers who formerly furnished it as a by-product have been futile, although compressed hydrogen gam is absolutely necessary for rapid and successful aeronautical work with war balloons

An automobile will be a part of the new balloon train, if experiments now progressing under Gen Greely's directions are brought to a successful issue. While automobiles seem to be unsuited for general army transportation in the field... the recent tests by the signal corps have: demonstrated the practicability and advisability of adopting self-propelled vehicles for special military purposes-not: only in balloons, but telegraph trains. Recent experiments in foreign armies confirm the results.

All great nations have equipped their armies with captive balloon trains. The individual processes of manipulating these are strictly guarded as military secrets. Of course, ability to discover the movements and position of the enemy is an absolute necessity of modern war. This can be accurately accomplished by an operator in a balloon 2.500 or 3.000 feet above the earth. He can scan the country round with a good telescope and telephone at once to his army whatever he may see. The value of this observation work has been proved already in the Russo-Japanese war. Experiments during that conflict in the use of cameras in war balloons for the purpose of furnishing views of the enemy's camps and Tortifications have not been so successful. At the height at which such pictures have had to be made it has proved difficult to distinguish Russians from Japanese.

WHERE CICARS ARE MADE. Pennsylvania Leads-Twice as Many Rolled in New Jersey as

in Florida.

For many years the competition between imported Havana cigars and hand made Key West cigars has been going on actively, with a general belief probably that Key West was an important source of supply of cigars, says the New

Uncle Sam, who is a lynx-eyed collector of revenue from cigar factories, takes account in a year of 70,600,000,000 clears. that being the number of domestic cigars smoked in a year. The number imported from Cuba, the Philippines, and other places of supply is relatively insignia-CADL.

Of this total the number of Key West clgars-including with Key West the whole state of Florida, of which Key West through its proximity to Havana and its large number of Cuban cigar makers, is the chief producing point—is 259,000,000. In other words, one-twentyeighth of the total number of cigars made in the United States and smoked here are Key West or Florida made and that number only.

The great cigar making state of the country, notwithstanding the ignoble repute in many quarters of Pittsburg stogies, is Pennsylvania, which manufactures in a year nearly 2,000,000,000 cigars. New York makes 1.500.000,000 in a year, and Ohio, never yery far behind in profitable and productive enter-

prises. 759.000,000. The other states of the country are practically trailers to these, with the exception of Virginia, which manufactures in a year 500,000,000 cigars and is, in fact, the only one of the big tobacco producing states which makes cigars in large numhers. About one-half of the product of Virginia factories is in the form of che-

Kentucky, which furnishes an enormous amount of tobacco, makes few cigars, and New Jersey, which has no particular reputation in the cigar line. makes in a year nearly twice as many as Florida.

Expenses of Great Navies. A report made recently by the Brit-

ish board of trade on the naval expenditures of the leading powers for the latest available year presents interesting figures. The report deals with the year ending March 31, 1903. From the exhibit it appears that the United Kingdom spends more on its navy than Russia, Germany and France spend on their combined fleets. The British naval expenditure is more than double that of the United States. Russia's naval expenditure for the year named was five times as large as that of Japan. Russia spent less than six per cent. of her revenues on her navy. Japan spent nine per cent of her revenues in this way. The country which now spends most on its navy next to Great Britain is the United States. The British mercantile marine exceeds in tonnage that of Russia, Germany, France, Italy, the United States and Japan put together. The mercantile marine tonnage of Great Britain reaches 10,268,694 tons. -Philadelphia Ledger.

Must Have Been "Maude." "Have any adventures on your trip?"

"Yes. Between here and Akron our train struck a mule that had strayed on to the right of way." "What happened to the mule?"

"We used him to haul the wreckage off the track."-Cleveland Leader.

RACE TRACK PERILS.

YOUTH OF COUNTRY CORRUPTED AND LED TO CRIME.

Homes Are Wrecked, Reputations Are Ruined and Jails Filled by Gambling on the Horses.

Under the caption, "The Delusion of the Race Track " David Graham Phillips. in the Cosmopolitan, lays bare the prevailing conditions as he finds them, and shows how the youth of the country is in constant peril. He tells of the crowds at the tracks, of the "young and youngish men neglecting their work, wasting their small earnings, preparing themselves for that desperate state of mind in which accounts are falsified, tills tapped, pockets picked and the blackjack of the highwayman wielded."

"But this is not all, not half, not a small fraction, of the scandal and the shame," continues the writer. "The resuits of each race are telegraphed to poolrooms in every city. There are several hundred of these poolrooms in New York, almost as many in Chicago, scores in such cities as Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati and San Francisco. And who are the patrons of these places? For the most part the young men on small salaries throughout the country. And each and every one of them is headed siraight for disgrace and ruin; and not a few thousands will arrive there. The poolroom-that is, the race track; that is, the jockey clubs; that is, the few reputable gentlemen who maintain in a vile hypocrisy of respectability the 'royal anort'---is responsible for the most of the downfalls among the class of

young men on which our future depends. "The Western Union Telegraph company a short time ago bowed to public indignation which happened to penetrate to some of its directors of pious repute. But as soon as the storm passed the company resumed its service to these poolrooms, these trapdoors into hell. The profit—about \$5,000,000 a year—was too great a temptation for the company's plous directors. Religion and morality that call for such enormous material sacrifices are far too dear.

"When 'leading-light' citizens have palms that thus itch for dirty dollars. when other 'leading-light' citizens amuse their leisure by setting snares for the souls of the young it is not amasine how morality and steadiness and respect for law persist?

"To sum up:

"There is not a horse that is the better for any purpose but short-speed spurisbecause of race tracks: there is not a penitentiary anywhere that is not the fuller by from 30 to 70 per cent. because of race tracks and poolrooms. There is not a man anywhere who owes or attributes any part of that in him which is honorable or reputable to racing.

"Racing does not 'improve the breed of the thoroughbred."

'Its whole root is gambling; its whole flower and fruit, crime

"From the 'gentlemen' perjurers and violators of their oaths of office and of the laws who promote and protect it. down to the bookmakers and poolroomkeepers and touts and tipsters and thieves who live by it, there is only difference in shading of crime. And its baneful influence, its poison, permeates everywhere into office and into home.

"What bloody butcheries of characters and rareers to make the race track's smiling holidays!"

CHECK ON A CLAM SHELL. Most Unusual Form of Order Honored by Bank at Atlan-

tic City.

The clam shell which was converted into bankable currency has disappeared from the Marine Trust company's bank in Atlantic City, where the unique order was cashed recently, and the officials of the institution are busy looking for the man who slipped it in his pocket, says the Philadelphia Inspector. The clam check was properly canceled as soon as It had been paid, and also had the name of Leon Alger, who received the money. written on the back as showing that he had been in receipt of the money, but the bank is required to return the check to its maker as a voucher, and therefore a

close hunt is being made. Many of the customers of the bank requested to see the novelty as soon as they heard of its presentation, and it was placed on exhibition on the counter. Saturday afternoon somebody carried it

off, probably for a souvenir. The check is rated as the most novel form of order of payment ever presented at a bank, although checks have been made out on shingles, blocks of wood and in other forms. The shell used was that of a common clam, such as are found on the beach by hundreds.

Fortunes in Old String. There is money in handling bits of old string and rope, and there are several large dealers in these commodities in London. Thousands of pounds are made by buying and selling old fishing nets alone; but this is a mere bagatelle to the cash that is turned over in handling old cordage at the docks. When it is stated that the cordage not including the fitting of a large vessel costs from £2,000 to £3.000, and that this has to be constantly renewed, it will be seen that an enormous trade must be carried on In this particular department.-London Tit-Bits.

Still Bushing. Fanny-Why in the world do you

send away for so many catalogues and then never buy anything? Suzette-To keep the postman com-

ing here. I don't want those women across the street to know that Jack and I don't correspond my more.—Detroit Free Press.

JUST A SAMPLE HAILSTONE

Man from "Dakety" Was Not to Be Downed by Any Ordinary Visitation.

"You take a man from Dakoty and you. can't surprise him with any play of the elements-wind or storm or what not," said Mr. Boggs, reminiscently, relates Youth's Companion, 'and there's other things a man raised out in Dakoty takes mighty calm, too."

"Such as what?" demanded the postmaster, with whom Mr. Bogga was whiting away a hot afternoon.

"Well," said Mr. Hoggs, slowly, "I could tell ye plenty of incidents, but I'll jest selections that occurred in the streets o' New York city when my cousin Joshua from Dakoty was on, and we were seeing the sights together.

"We were walking along a street one day on our way to the Battery, and stonued to look into a window, A woman that was investigating the contents of a tin pail that she was trying to freeze some ice cream in lost her holt on it, and it fell off the window ledge three stories up, and lit plumb on Cousin Joshua's back as he was stooped, looking in at the shop. I heard it coming, but too late to warn him.

"Well, the pail, fee cream and all, slidoff his back, and skeetered out acrost the sidewalk into the gutter, Joshua straightened up and looked at me. He didn't see it go, but he heard it. He never turned round at all, but just began to rub his back with both hands.

We have 'em as large-about as large and hefty as that—our hallstones in Dakoty, he said to me as he was rubping, 'but I don't recollect their ever coming single that way; not more than once Or twice, at any rate." "

FINE ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

Carborundum, Produced by a New Method, Rivals the Jewel in Hardness.

Utilization of waste products has taken a long'step forward, according to the inventors of a new furnace, as by their method of combustion the wellknown abrasive, in its present chemical combination of silicon and earbon, in simply a by product, and until its identity with the commercial product was established was given away for ornaments, valued because of their attractive crystalline formation and peculiar color-

Since its value was indicated, says the New York Tribune, the waste has been subjected to all sorts of tests and in some instances has shown a stightly greater degree of hardness than the carborundum produced by means of the electric current applied at enormous voltage for a number of hours, which is slightly less than that of the diamond.

This fact has started investigations which lead to the hope, based, it is said. on good foundation, that the silicon may be entirely eliminated from the product. leaving it pure carbon, chemically the counterpart of the diamond. It is aserted that with a proper selection of materials for combustion in the furnace this result can be obtained, and while the carborundum at present produced has a high commercial value, the inventors are not inclined to rest content with that if anything more valuable is in sight.

GRUBS FOR FISHING LINES. Silkworm Substance Employed with Excellent Result in Making Them.

It has been found that silkworm gut forms the best line for fishing purposes, partly on account of its great tenacity and partly because it is so transparent. Every year a sufficient number of Spanish silkworm grubs are selected for this purpose. After they have eaten enough mulberry leaves, and before they begin to spin, they are thrown into vinegar for several hours. Each insect is killed, and the substance which the grub in the natural course would have spun into cocoon is forcibly drawn from the dead worm in a much thicker and shorter silken thread. The threads are then placed in pure water for about four hours and afterward dipped for ten minutes in a solution of soft soap. The fine outer skin is thus loosened, so that the workman can remove it with his bands. The threads must be dried in a shady place, and are often bleached with sulphur until they acquire the bright appearance of spun glass.

Perishable Currency.

Eggs are current coin in Mayo, Kerry, Donegal and Latrim. They are everywhere received over the country in payment for tea, sugar. meal, off, bread, tobacco, patent medicines and general haberdashery. Accounts are kept open and goods supplied on credit in eggs. Predatory agents traveling through the wilds with worthless teas, itinerant tinkers and musicians. Polish Jews hawking tinsel jewelry and holy pictures, all accept this current coin, generally unloading it at the nearest railway town.

School Excuses.

The excuses which children bring to school furnish no end of entertainment. Here are a couple which were recently presented to a teacher who is employed not many hundred miles from Troy: "Please excuse Sallie from a boll on her nose." "Please excuse Willie for being late. He fell in a puddle on his way to school. By doing the same you will oblige." It is unnecessary to say Sallie and Willie were duly excused.-Troy Times.

Nice Way to Treat a Guest. Fred-What! Fight a duel on account of a woman? No, sir! If I caught a man flirting with my wife I'd invite him to come over for a day's shooting—just as I've invited you—and then, if an accident were to occur-

John-Good gracious! I hope you don't munnent ma?-Stray Stories.

FIRST-AID POLICEMEN.

City Guardians of Birmingham, England, Furnish Medical Aid to the Injured.

According to a report made to the state department by Consul Halstead at Hirmingham. England, the residents of that city have the comfort of knowing that ere long every policeman there will be capable of rendering efficient first aid in time of need. That condition is the result. of a thorough system of instruction in first aid to the injured. During the past two years 550 policemen of various grades have been awarded certificates for efficiency in that scepect, and it is reported that out of a total strength of 860, 812 policemen have passed the first-aid classes. Since 1992 first aid has been given in over 2,000 cases by policemen who were this enabled to save lives that otherwise might have been sacrificed for lack of immediate attention.

"It is no small advantage that in a populous center, where accidents, unfortunately, are of daily occurrence," says Consul Halstead, there should be cluse upon a thousand stalwart and energetic men to whom a request for medical assistance may be confidently made. The police of Birmingham have already earned and received the thanks of the community for their exertions in various departments of social and philanthropic work, especially in connection with the association for the clothing of destitute children, and the new departure which the 'watch committee' has wisely inaugurated cannot but enhance the esteem to which they are publicly held. The police association for the clothing of destitute children serves efficiently not only for the purpose which its title indicates, but has the very important effect of establishing a good understanding between the police and the very poor of a great city, who are thus taught that the police can really be their best friends, besides, it must counteract in the police themselves the hardening tendency of their work."

DEVELOPS EDIBLE CACTUS. Formerly Useless Plant Cultivated Up to Food Form by Scien. tific Work.

There are millions of acres of arid land upon the globe, much of it, even with the most persitent irrigation, yielding but scantily, and enormous reaches of it devoid of all growth but the eartest a for to man and beast; but Mr Burbank resolved that he would reclaim it, not by irrigation, though welcoming its aid, but by means of the desert itself—the desert and its cactus, its hear and its sun. So for a period of over ten years, writes Wil-Ham S. Harwood, in "A Wonder-Worker of Science" in Century, he has worked with the utmost persistence and skill. until at last he has developed a cactus plant which will convert the desert into a garden. He has made the captus thornless, taking from its leaves the hard, woody substance, the spicules so dangerous to animal life. More than this, ne has made it adaptable to any climati It will thrive on the hor desert, but it will grow with marvelous fecundary when irrigated or when planted in a richer soil.

But this is not all the marvel, fle has bred this dreaded scourge of the desert, this pariah among plants, until it has become the producer of a delightful. nutritious food for man and beast-until. in his estimate, considering the unused areas of the world where it will thrive. it will afford food for twice the people now upon the earth

NAMES OF BUT ONE LETTER

Surnames and Geographical Designations Consisting of Only a Single Character.

It must be very convenient to possess. a surname consisting of a single letter of the alphabet. The Paris papers mention the singular case of a certain Marie whose surname consists of the one let-

Many years ago there was a shop kent in the Rue de Louvain, in Brussela, by Theresa O, and there is a Mme. O living with her two children at Molenbeck, a suburb of the Beigian capital. In the Rue de l'Angle, in the same commune, lives a Mr. O (with a circumflex accent), who is no relative of Mme. O.

In 1866, among the Belgian recruits was a young man named O, who could not write, and signed his name with a cross; yet he could so easily have learned to write his own name! In the department of Somme there is a village called Y; in the Zuyder Zee there is a hay called Y, and Amsterdam has the river Y.

In China there is a large town of the same brief name. In the Chinese province of Honan there is a city called U. and in France there is a river, and in Sweden a town, rejoicing in the name

Castor Oil for Mummies. M. Berthelot, secretary of the Louvre museum, believes that he has discovered the secret of the agent used in embalming in ancient Egypt. After a laborious examination of the sarcophagi of the fifth and sixth dynasties, which date back as far as 3500 B. C., M. Berthelot has come to the decision that the oil employed was simply castor oil, such as is still used in Egypt, which has undergone some oxidation, but retained during the long period its preservative qualities .-London Telegraph.

Varieties of Mosquitoes. Sir Henry A. Blake, governor of Ceyion, announced at a recent meeting of the Asiatic society that Singalese medical books of the sixth century described 67 varieties of mosquitoes and 424 kinds of malarial fever caused by mosquitoes.

The Three Americas. A correspondent of the London Times calls attention to the fact that William Pitt said: "America, Canada and Louislana are the three countries ca the continent of North America."

OLD-TIME ELECTIONEERING.

Description of the Way Politicians Operated More Than's Hundred Years Ago,

The candidate's trick of kissing the babies to gain votes is not a new thing. The determined candidate of the eighteenth century was as deeply interested in all members of a voter's family as he is to-day, says Youth's Companion. In William Cowper's "Letters" may be found a description of the way things were done more than 100 years ago.

We were sitting yesterflay at dinnor, the two ladtes and myself, very composedly and without the least apprehension of any such intrusion in our saug parlor, one lady knitting; another netting, and the gentleman winding worsted. Suddenly, to our unspeakable surprise, a mob appeared before the window. A smart tap was heard at the door, the boys halloed and the maid announced Mr. Grenville. Candidates are creatures not very suscegible to affront, and would rath er. I suppose, climb in at the window than be absolutely excluded.

In a minute the yard, the kitches and the parlor was filled. Mr. Gren. ville advanced toward me, shook me by the hand with a degree of cordial ity that was extremely seducing.

As soon as he and as many more as could find chairs were seated, he be gan to open the intent of his visit. } told him I had no vote, for which he readily gave me credit. I assured him I had no influence, which he was not equally inclined to believe.

Thus ended the conference. Mr. Grenville aqueezed my hand again, kissed the ladies, and withdrew He kissed, likewise, the maid in the kitch en, and seemed, upon the whole, s most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman

LAMB AND LION TOGETHER

Experiments of the Trainer Resulted in Making the Animals Fast Priends.

A lamb is the playmate of one of the flercest lions in Bostock's hippedrome on the Place Clinchy, Paris, Mr. Bostock tells how it took nine months to bring about the friendly relation ship

"I lost a whole carload of lambs." he said, "before succeeding-lambs of the kind children play with I placed in the case all sorts of toys of the animal variety—cotton sheep, horses, rabbits-in fact, a regular Noah's

"Then I specialized on sheep, but it took a long time for the lion to find out that they were not good to est Finally a live lamb was introduced. At first the lion looked surprise, and then lay down and gently pawed the stranger. The lamb did not like this and drawing back a pace or two, but ted the hon in the mane.

"This appeared to greatly amuse the tion, who playfully rolled over on his back, while the lamb butted again. "Now," says Mr. Bostock, "they are fast friends, and an insurance company. would be justified in taking the lamb a. a first-class risk "

JAPAN'S BANK DEPOSITS.

Banks of the Island Empire Hold More Cash Now Than Ever Before.

"Seventy per cent, of the Japaneseexpenditures in the present war with Russia remain in Japan, and, as a result, the deposits in the banks of the island kingdom are larger than they have ever been before," said Franklin B. Morse son of the first American consul to Osaka, reports the Washington Post.

"The working of this is simple-and accounts for present conditions in Japan The Japanese army lives on rice and fish. The government has given its orders for these provisions to the farmers and fishermen of Japan, who, when they receive the money deposit it in banks mostly, and when a national loan is called for, are prepared to loan the government the very money that they have been paid. Add to this the fact that all the powder used by the Japs in the field is manufactured at home, and it is evident: why there is but 30 per cent. left to go out of the country."

Caba in Bussia.

In Russian cities, according to am English traveler, the taking of a cab is a matter of bargaining, for though there is a printed tariff somewhere, the cabman cannot read it. If you know the distance you walk along the cab rank calling out your destination and your price-about a quarter of what you would pay in London and a tenth of the New York demand. When you have passed the last cab you will hear a clatter behind, and a driver will implore you to step in. If you do not know the * distance you ask the fare; divide the answer by four and walk on. Curses! Invocation of saints! Drivers raise their arms to heaven in horror. Walk calmly on, and there is a race to pick you up. Nor is there ever a dispute at the end.

Willing to Trade. Rapson-"Uneasy lies the head that

Snapup-What If it does? Uneasy lies the head that doesn't wear a crown. sometimes, and there must be some consolation in having a headache from such an aristocratic cause.-Detroit Free

Had a Tooth.

Mrs. Beaconstreet-I hear that something interesting has happened at your house, Emerson. Little Emerson-Yes; my infantile

brother has developed what appears to be a bleaspid.—Pittsburg Post.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Est très rénandus en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Sude. Sa publishé affre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnems. Prix de Tabonnementi ser l'anné : Edities Ouotidienne El 2.02 Billion hobdomadaler \$ 5.00.