### Mr. Had Visited Ancient Rome and Hadn't Learned the Prices of Produce.

The man with the side whiskers had made a tour of the world and was telling the man with the goatee all about it. Of the half dozen listeners the old man in the seat ahead of him. sormed to be the most deeply interesied, and though he nitched about and jevidently wanted to say something, he held his peace for half an hour, relates an exchange. Then he suddenly asked: "Stranger, did you say you took in Rome on your trip?"

"Yes. I spent two weeks in Rome." was the reply.

My daughter was reading to me about Rome a few days ago. Pretty inice town, ain't it?"

"Yes, Rome is a beautiful city." eWhat were 'taters selling at in Rome when you left?"

"Potatoes? Why, I don't remember that I asked the price." smiled the graveler.

"Didn't, ch? You must have been purty busy. . Was hay a purty fair crop around there last summer?" "I wasn't interested in the hay ques-

tion. As a traveler, I went to see the sights, you know." "Yes, I understand. See any turnips or cabbages to brag of?"

"No: I didn't include these in the hights. "And you didn't inquire the price of

beeswax? "I certainly didn't." "Happen to hear anybody say what , clover or timothy seed was worth?"

"No. sir." I "Any idea what fresh pork brings "there along about hog-killing time?"

persisted the old man. "My dear sir," replied the traveler. with a patronizing smile. "I went to Rome to see its celebrated rulus." "And you didn't even ask the price

of fresh grass butter?" "No. sir."

1 "Nor find out whether mutton was skass or plenty?" "No. sir."

"Well, that may be your way of doing business, but if you should turn "up at Skinner's grocery some evening and begin to tell the crowd about Rome, the boys would set you down for a sap head of a lunatic. Shoo! Went clear over to Rome, and can't even tell the price of geese feathers or strained honey!"

### RICH WASTE THEIR MONEY Women Spend Thousands of Dollars on Clothes for Pet Poodle Dogs.

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, in his serires The Shameful Misuse of Wealth," in Success Magazine, makes some startling exposures of the manner in which our idle rich waste their money. He quite caps the climax, however, with the following information regarding the willful waste on the pet dogs of the women:

"There are pet dogs in New York." 1 insisted, "worth \$5,000. There are St. Bernards worth \$7,000. There are women in New York who spend athousand dollars a year on clothes for their poodles."

"On clothes for their poodles?"

"Certainly: on house coats, walking, coats, dusters, sweaters, coats, lined with ermine at \$200 each, automobile coats with hoods and goggles, and each coat fitted with a pocket for the poodle's handkerchief of fine linen or lace." "I never heard of such a thing."

1. "It is absolutely true. Furthermore. these women buy for their pet dogs boots of different colored leather to match the coats, house boots, street boots, etc., that lace up nearly to the knee and cost from five to eight dollars a pair. They buy half a dozen pairs at a time. And they buy collars, set with rubies, pearls or diamonds, at several hundred dollars each. A man who makes a specialty of such collars told met of a woman who imported from Paris a complete outfit for her poodle Cossing \$2,000. And one lady had a house built for her dog, the exact model of a Queen Anne cottage, with rooms papered and carpeted and the windows hung with lace-curtains. Every morning a woman calls (a sort of dog governess) to bathe and comb and curl and perfume the little darling, and then take him out for his walk. He eats and drinks from silver dishes and if he geta a stomach ache a specialist is promptly summoned."

"What, a dog specialist?" "Precisely. New York has its fashionable dog doctors, who get ten dol-Jars a visit and sleep with a telephone at their bedside for night calls, like regular practitioners. One lady whom I know summoned a specialist from New York to Newport and kept him there for a week, at a hundred dollars a day, because her poodle was ailing."

## A Mont Polee Scandal.

Three years after its own disastrous eruption. Mont Pelee has led to the outpreak of a scandal which has broken the wareer of one of the foremost and most trusted of public servants of France. Soon after the calamity occurred, M. Maurice Bloch, chief accountant of the ministry of the colonies, was dispatched to distribute £30,000 to the sufferers and his accounts were all duly passed by the colonial minister of the day, M Decrais. But they have been reopened. and strange things now appear. M. Bloch allowed to himself &8 a day expenses. £2 to one assistant and £210a to another-treble and quadruple the ai lowances of generals or admirals. Not content with this excessive scale, the allowances dated from leaving Paris instead of from arrival in the colony the voyage having been made on a warship, where everything was provided gratis. The upshot of it all is that his place knows M. Maurice Block no more. -London Globs.

### WOOD AS A PHOTOGRAPHER.

#### Some Varieties Aire Found to Be Far More Actiwe Than Are Others.

A curious properity of wood, whereby it is able to photograph itself in the dark, is described by Dr. William J. Russell in a paper :recently read before the London Royal society. This property has been shown by experiments to belong probably to all woods, some woods, however, being much more active than others. 'To obtain a picture the wood must be im contact with or at a little distance above the photographic plate and must remain there for times varying from half an bour to 18 hours and be at a temmerature not higher

than 131 degrees Fashrenheit. The wood of the conifers is active and gives pictures which are definite. If the action exerted on the plate be owing to the presence of hydrogen peroxid, as has been suggested, it must be produced by the resinous bodies present in the woodl, but it is remarkable that there is mo action from the dark autumn wood. Resin exists in the dark rings, but apparently under

such conditions that it cannot escape. With the spruces: the action on the plate is not so definite. With regard to woods other tham conifers, oak and beech are both act, ive and give good pictures, as do also acacia (Robinia). Spanish chestnut and sycamore. On the other hand, ash, elm, horse chestnut and plane are in comparison but slightly active. Kn ots in a wood generally, but not always, give a good pic-

## DISCOVERY OF PEAT BATHS.

#### Treatment Now Quite Generally Approved the Besult of an Accident.

The discovery of the value of peat baths was made accidentally many years ago. On the coast of Finistere there lived at one time a poor family. The father of the :family eked out a scanty living by kailling aged cattle and divesting them of their skins. The ghastly remains he sold to tanners and refiners.

Of the three children which belonged to this couple one was a poor creature, delicate and wretchied and apparently half-witted. The mother was so ashamed of this boy that she could not bear to have the child in her sight. Consequently he speent most of his time, half clothed and badly fed, rolling about in the peart bogs which were behind the cottage. Little by little it was noticed that the child was improving in health, "that his skin was becoming as fair anid soft as a peach, his eyes bright and his spirits and actions those of a strong, healthy boy, instead of a half-witted little animal.

The old country physician on one conditions of the boy and mentioned the fact and the cause at a medical conference in Paris.. The result was the use of the peat bath, which leaves far behind any other kind of hydrotherapic cure known to this day and its success is becoming greater each

## INDIAN A POOR SOLDIER.

## West Point Training May Be Introduced at the Carlisle

Army officers do mot agree with the Indian commissioners as to the value of converting the Carlisle school into a sort of aboriginal West Point. There has never been much military confidence in the Indian as a soldier and it is doubtful, says a recent report, if the training for that purpose at Carliste will be regarded as a specially profitable change in: the character of the training at that institution.

There is admittedly another side to the project in that the Indian may be made a better and more useful man by the education of the youth at Carlisle for military service. There is no question that the discipline wil be a good thing, even should the students fail of conversion into suitable soldiers. The experience of the government with the Indiam as a trooper was not entirely satisfactory, but it must be said, also, that iin the early days the Indian had no such training as is proposed at Carlisle.

There is no lack of appreciation that the new commissiomer of Indian affairs. Mr. Leupp, umderstands the Indian question better than any of his predecessors, and his plan for the improvement of the Inclian youth will be received with due respect.

## Repairs at Sea.

The latest addition to the American navy is a floating machine shop for repair of warships at sea. This has been constructed and equipped with the necessities of the modern war fleet, far from its regular base, in mind, In the Spanish-American war many of our warships were sent from Cuban waters to Key West, to coal. Since then improvements have been made that enable battleships and smaller ressels to coal at sea, a most important matter in time of war. If the new floating machine shop comes up to expectations a battle fleet may establish a temporary boase near a scene of action and change it to meet the exigencies of an engragement.-Chicago

Still Bafer The eminent statesman wrote a confidential letter to a constituent.

He read it carefully through. Then he added.

"P. S.-Burn this." Then he held this letter up and looked at the postsiccipit.

"That's good advace" he said And he burned it himself.-Chicago Tribune.

# BROKE THE RIDING RECORD

### Half-Breed Who Rode 120 Miles in Ten Hours at a Steady Gallop.

"You people who came here since the railroads were built have an idea that we used to have a bad time of it in getting about Washington territory," said an old timer the other day, relates the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "That's where you are wrong. Distances were no greater than they are now. True, we didn't aiways go so fast as you do now, but we made speed that would astonish

"I remember one trip an old friend of mine made, a hig cattleman from Kittitas county, afterward the owner of considerable property in Seattle. His diyorced wife was living here, and she took it into her head to go after him through the courts for nonpayment of alimony. There were a number of reasons why he shouldn't pay, but he didn't care to stay here and argue it out with the courts. so getting a tip on what he was doing he decided to go back to the cattle in Kitti-

"About six o'clock one evening. accompanied by his horse wrangler, who happened to be here with him, he struck out horseback for Ellensburg. The two rode all night-it was in midsummer and at the full of the moon-and the next morning they are breakfast in Eilensburg-110 miles away. And they didn't think it was much of a ride at that.

"At that time nearly all the Indians on the reservation had a half-breed or at least one pretty good horse in his riding string. This particular young halfbreed boy had an extra good one, and he was selected to carry the dispatches, being a reliable and faithful fellow. Well, he rode through to Walla Walla in ten hours, a distance of 120 miles, and during the ride he never slowed down from a gallop. That was in midsummer, and if you have ever been in that Snake river region at this season of the year you can imagine that was some riding."

## TREES FOR WIRELESS MASTS

### Are an Excellent Substitute for Poles in the Transmission of Messages.

Wireless telegraphy has taken a long step in advancing practical militar utility through the investigations and conclusions of Maj. George A. Squier, of the signal corps. The cumbersome masts and accessories to the aerials have heretofore been a hig item of expense and have offered serious engineering problems in the installation of wireless stations. Maj. Squier, states the Chicago Tribune, has demonstrated that growing trees, preferably covered with foliage. are an excellent substitute for the masts in the transmission of messages over moderate distances. ... The spreading roots effectually replace the large conducting plates usually buried in the ground, the saps and juices entering into the innumerable hair roots proving good conductors of electro magnetic waves. The large surface of growing leaves, too, serves as a large plate of a condenser, dispensing with the extra wires or metallic surfaces usually employed to increase the capacity of the mast. In the device on which a patent has been issued the current is established for the receiving apparatus by driving a nail into a tree and a metallic pin into the earth, while the sending apparatus is connected at the point the tree emerges from the earth and again as high as 20 feet up the trunk, or, to make transmission more efficient, the current passes from the base of the tree through the sending apparatus to an aerial wire placed near the trunk, as the capacity of the mast is increased by the presence, near of another conductor. The apparatus has been thus operated for a distance of several miles with complete

## NAVIGATING ICE FIELDS.

### The Most Powerful Steamers Make But Little Headway in Them.

No one who has not had experience in navigating through ice fields can realize the enormous pressure which they exert on an imprisoned vessel, says the Boston Herald. Even the most powerful steamer can make but little headway inrough moderately heavy ice unless she can bring her weight as well as her power to bear. The famous ice breakers employed for keeping channels open in northern waters are so constructed that when they meet ice they ride out on it, breaking it down by their weight. In many cases ships are provided with a propeller in their bow, and this assists in the breaking by drawing the water from under the ice. These ice-breaking ships are able to make their way through fields that would absolutely check such a ship as the modern ocean liner, even though the latter had far greater horse power. Her straight, sharp stem, with great draft of water forward, would not permit of her lifting out on the ice, and she would be hopelessly blocked if her bows were not battered out of shape.

The Horse an American Animal. Prof. H. F. Osborn is inclined to think that North America was the ancestral home of the genus Equs. The American horse reached South America by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and Asia by way of a land bridge spanning Behring strait in the Pllocene period. It was in the old world, Prof. Osborn thinks, that the genus Equus became split up into the varying forms of true horses, asses and zebras. But there is evidence that in Miocene and Plioeene times American horses were striped. All kinds of horses appear to have died out both in North and South America before the settlement of this hemisphere by Europeans .--Youth's Companion.

## KEPT CZAR BEHIND HER.

#### Lady Traveling in Bullock Cart Takes Up the Road and Does Not Tury Out.

London M. A. P. tells about a lady, who is one of the few people who has ever hindered or restrained that very gentle-seeming, but in reality extremely autocratic individual, the present czar of Russia, in any way, and not been the worse for it, now writes how she accomplished it. She was the guest of friends in the neighborhood of Darrawella, when as the caarevitch, he came to the up-country races during his tour in the east, along with his cousin. Prince George of Greece. The lady and her party were being transported in a bullock cart. The road was very narrow, and when the prancing, scarlet outriders overtook them, there was no room for the governor, Sir Arthur Havelock, and his imperial guest to pass by. The outriders ordered the bullock drivers out of the path. Unless it took wings it was impossible to obey, and so for a mile and a half the future emperor of Russia had to content himself with driving at the slowest pace in the locomotion schedule. "I cannot say that Nicholas II. presented a very imposing appearance." writes M. A. P.'s correspondent. "The stewards of the races happened all to be men of goodly height and fine carriage, and as each of the guests was escorted by two of these able-bodied gentlemen, he presented rather the appearance of a malefactor being led to prison by a couple of policemen. Self-possession didn't seem to be the czar's strong point, for on some excitable young planter cracking a hunting whip close to him, he sank back, turning deathly pale."

## PASSING OF RACE ISSUE. Almost Universal Tolerance Has.

## Come About in the Last Century.

In the twelfth chapter of the Book of Judges it is told how the Gileadites slew forty and two thousand Ephraimites at the passage of Jordan because they pronounced "shibboleth" "sibboieth." That was a "race issue," says the

an Francisco Argonaut. Hy their faulty speech the forty and two thousands proved themselves to be of another race, and they were slain. Read ancient history and learn that in the dark backward and abysm of time the hand of every man of one race was against the hand of every man of all other races. Stranger meant enemy, alien meant foe. Then the race issue was at its strongest. Centuries have passed. Almost universal tolerance has come about. While races still preserve their national identity, ingress and egress are for the most part free and open. The sons of one race mate freely with the daughters of another. Without loss of caste or taint of dishonor, a French girl may marry a Neapolitan, a Swiss maiden a Prussian youth, a Norwegian Oleson a German Gretchen, a Russian an Austrian, a Spaniard a Portuguese, an Englishman a Scott. The population of the United States is an amazing composite of these and other races.

### TAKING DUE PRECAUTIONS. The New Style of Last Fond Words in the Land of the Hold-

### Up Man. The blithe New Yorker paused on the

threshold of his home for a final fon! word with his wife, relates the Sun. "Good-by, Jane," he said, with suspiclous huskiness in his voice. "I have to hustle down to work. Are you sure you have set the anti-robbery device on the steps and the Raifles trap in the par-

"Yes, dear," she said. "But think of yourself: my own. Have you that bulletproof shirt of mail buttoned about your chest and that combination revolver and billy in your hoster?"

"Yes, dear. But don't worry. I have only two blocks towalk to the subway." "I know, I know, but take this roll of counterfeit money and put it in your pocket book, so that if the hold-up med get the drop on you that money will pacify them. Snap that safety lock on your watch chain, John. I came near forgetting that.

"The countersign for to-night in this street and flat house is Police Protection.' All the flat dwellers have now declared martial law, you know." "Farewell, then, Jane. Remember

my will in the bureau drawer. Fare-

Cotton-Plant's Counter-Stroke. Studies of the cotton-boll weevil by the department of agriculture's experts have established the fact that the cottonplant, in some of its varieties, has developed a practical means of resisting and destroying the weevil larvae. The defense made by the plant consists of the development in the young buds that are attacked of an exudation which fills the cavity eaten out by the larvae, and either smothers the latter or starves it by surrounding it with a watery tissue from which it cannot derive sufficient nourishment. The process is analogous to that by which galls and other vegetable excrescences are formed. Mr. O. F. Cook suggests that the general planting of a variety of cotton possessing this defensive process as a constant character might exterminate the weevil. -Youth's Companion.

"Nursey's" Prayer as a Model. "I don't like to say such long prayers." said a little girl the other night. "I want to say nice short ones like nursey does."

"What kind does nursey say?" Inquired her mother. "Oh, she just says: 'Oh. Lord! why

Beitien beberendaler \$5.00.

do I have to get up?" "- Philadelphia Ledger.

## ANTARES A MONSTER STAR

#### No Other Luminary in the Heavens Anywhere Near It in Size.

In the constellation Scorpio, seen. when visible at all, low down in the southern sky, is a star of about the first magnitude called Antares. This object is, according to measurement of its parallax by Sir David Cili, enormously distant, and must, therefore, be a colossal body. One astronomer, J. E. Gore, has computed from photometric considerations that its mass is probably 88,000 times that of the sun.

As a rule the tendency of astronomers is to doubt whether such differences as these figures imply exist among the celestial orbs, but undoubtedly the mass of Antares must be exceptional Mr. Larkin, of the Lowe observatory, California, points out that around this great star is a wide region "about as void of stars as any known to the telescopist." Many starry fields are encountered in the heavens. "These blackened and waste areas show no stars, or, if any, they are on the extreme limit of vision in this splendid and pure mountain air. In these dark expanses no trace of the delicate, nearl white shimmering background of the sidereal structure can be seen. The inference is that all the matter once in this area has been drawn in to build up the colousal sun Antares."

The space has been swept clean. In the constellations Sagittarius and Scorpio there exist many black fields, without either star or nebulous back ground.

## DIAMONDS AND POTATO.

#### Precious Stones Add Nothing to the Real Wealth of the World.

The discovery in the Transvant of a diamond valued at \$2,500,000 inspires M. Harduin, in Le Matin, to ask whether the precious stone represents new capital, that is, a new source of

"The only real capital," he says, "is that which gives birth to new wealth directly to the profit of its owner and indirectly to the profit of the commun-

This is what will happen. When the company owning the diamond sells it it will receive money. This money it will invest and lay by the interest But since the purchaser, who has parted with \$2,500,000, will lay by nothing. it will come the same thing. The whole operation, therefore, is reduced to a simple shifting of capital.

"This conclusion follows: Billions of dollars' worth of diamonds may be dug out of the earth and the wealth of the whole human race will not be increased by a single cent for this capital does not really exist. And as nothing is gained in the way of means of production, so nothing is gained for the general well being. This is not so when from or other metals or coal is: dug from the earth. Far truer is it that the peasant who digs potatoes does far more for the welfare of mankind than the man who discovers a dlamond."

## CHANGES IN WHEAT BELT.

### Former Grain Center of the States Is Now Far Down the Line

Vermont was once the granary of New York city It now produces only one bushel of wheat to more than 200 in Minnesota, the banner state, states the Chicago Chronicle

Rochester was once known as the "flour city". Now, it is called the "flower city." But New York still raises as much wheat as Wisconsin. Maryland produces more than either, Texas nearly twice as much and Pennsylvania three times as much. Only eight states surpass Pennsylvania in wheat-raising.

Kansas produces nearly as much wheat as both the Dakotas, which are much more often mentioned as wheat

Only a trifle more than half of the wheat crop grows west of the Mississippl. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio still produce 80,000,000 bushels, which is more than any far western state, and over one-eighth of the whole crop,

Little Delaware raises more wheat than all New England. Virginia. West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina raise 35,000,00 bushels. New York is the second flour-milling center in the United States, though far behind Minneapolis, which can

grind 82,000 barrels a day to New York's 14,000.

#### World's Biggest Idol. Two miles from Kamakura, and about

20 from Yokohama, in Japan, on a terrace near the temple, sits the most gigantic idol in the world. It is the brazen image of a deity, and dates from the reign of Emperor Shomu, who died A. D. 748. The dimensions of this idol are colossal. Its height, from the base of the lotus flower upon which it sits to the top of its head is 62% feet. The face is 16 feet in length and 91/2 feet wide. the eyes are 3 feet nine inches from corner to corner, the eyebrows 51/2 feet. and the ears are 81/2 feet. The chest is 20 feet in depth, and the middle finger is exactly 5 feet long.

Candor Then. "Say, old man," said the soulful young mn, "what's the best way to find out

what a woman thinks of you?" "Marry her." replied Peckham. promptly. - Catholic Standard and

Inevitable Result. "Flanagan called ye a liar, did he?" "He did thot." "An' what did ye do?" "Flanagan."-Philadelphia Ledger.

## MAIZIE'S ARTISTIC BENT.

#### Daughter of Poet Didn't Take Much After Her Vistonaly Father.

Malzie's father was a poet, her mother a painter, and everybody said that Maizie was sure to be a genius; it was ber fate by inheritance. No one predicted the direction in which she would eventually turn, but when she was eight her Aunt Mirabel was sure she would be a great singer. What her uncles thought is of no importance, They had little or no imagination. relates Youth's Companion

About the time her aunt had esttied Maizie's career, Grandpa Wilkie said he had hopes of the child. "She'll! turn out just like anybody," he chuckled. "See 'f ene don't.

It beemed that first summer night on the farm as if grandpa had struck the right note. There had been a wonderful sunset. Malzie's mother, with half-shut eves, had compared it to Claude Lorraine's paintings. Maizie's father looked lyrics, and the lay members of the family also expressed their delight in the scene. Maizie looked deprossed.

"See her!" whispered Aunt Mirabel. "What exquisite feeling in ber face!" Maizie's parents tooked, but it was the grandfather who spoke

'What's wrong with you?" he asked. "Nothing," pouted Maizie, "only everybody's so taken up with the sunset, and I wanted to see the pigs fed!"

### NOISES THAT INDUCE SLEEP One Woman Misses Them When Out of Town and Has to

Return.

"You would hardly think" said the physician, relates the New York Sun,. "that the noises of New York possess." soporific tendencies, but they do, for atleast one woman I know. She has a place in a small town about an hour's ride away. She works there all day. but she comes back to New York to sleep. It is impossible for her to sleep in the quiet of the country. She misses the whirr of the elevated, the wheels of the surface cars, the loghorns, the whistles, the clanz of the ambulance and the shrick of the fire engine on its

She goes out of her war to obtain the benefit of this combination of sounds. which, for her, induces sleep. She arrives in New York at seven in the evening takes her dinner, and, as a rule, retires early, to catch her train in the Born.B2

"I think it is as early as five o'clock. that she must get up to get this train; but the soundness with which she sleeps, lulled by the sounds of the big city, fully compensates, she says."

## ONE ADVANTAGE OF FOGS.

### In England They Are Helpful to Weavers in the Handling of Yarn.

"Should scientists succeed in finding ways and means for dispelling the feggy condition of England's atmosphere, I am afraid that country will lose more than it tains," said Barrett. Norman, of Bos on, Mass, according to a local exchange . "One of the reasons why English weavers produce fabrics of finer and softer brish than Amer-MAD Weavers from the same quality of cotton and other yarn is because of the damp condition of the atmosphere inthat country at all times

"Relan well-known fact that yarn kent continually and uniformly camp will spin finer and lotter than that drying out in the process of weaving. Thousands of dollars have been spent by our weavers in appliances to keep their shops unitormly hamid, but thus farwithout success. The fine quality of Panama hate for instance, if the straw were not kept damb while the process of weaving is on, could not be produced. The straw is not worked under water as many suppose, but is kept uniformly damp by being worked in the early morning hours when a heavy dew is falling."

## First Jewelry Store.

It may interest women to know that the first jewelry store was started in the city of Chang On about 3,000 years ago. The Celestial Vanderbilts and Astors of that period knew nothing of the fascination of diamonds, because diamonds were not in vogue at that B. C. period. Pearls and jade and coral and other unpolished mineral substances & had to content them, and as if to make good the glitter of rivieres and tiaras, the princesses of Chang On employed artisans to fashion them the most wonderful gold and silver ornaments, which in themselves were far more costly than. diamonds.- Boston Herald.

#### Devout Indian. North and south, east and west the

Bible society sows, and that no ground is too barren for its seed surely the foilowing true incident proves: A Cree Indian and his son, fishing in the northwest some years ago during the winter season, traveled on snowshoes across the plains, thinking they carried what they called the "Book of Heaven" in their pack. When they reached a hunting ground, however, 140 miles distant. from the fishery, they found the book had been left behind. It is a fact that one of them went back on his tracks, walking in four days 280 miles through the wild, bear-infested forests to regain. the Bible.-Engineering.

### Genuine Love. Love is not getting, but giving; not

a wild dream of pleasure and a madness of desire-oh, no, love is not that -it is goodness and honor and peace and pure living-yes, love is that; and it is the best thing in the world and the thing that lives longest.-Heary

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Part très rémandres en Legislans et dans tous les Etats du Sude. Sa publishté offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionneur. Prix de l'abonnement sur l'anné : Estitien Ouctidienne El 2.06