CORRUPTION OF RUSCIANS. Responsible in the Main for Overwheiming Defrat on the

Sea of Japan.

The report of Admiral Rojestvensky to the czar on the batle of Tsushima. which has bitherto been suppressed. has at last leaked out, and is a very and document for all friends of Russia. mys the London Spectator. The admiral attributes his defeat to the condition of his soundrans, due to the disbonesty of the builders, to the incapacity of his crews, and the spirit of muting among the scamen. In illustration of the first point, he affirms that on none of the vessels did the armorplating correspond to the official digures, while of the shells two-thirds would not explode. The second source of failure was so bad that two-thirds of the craws were incapable of performing the duties required of them. As to the third cause of defeat, the adsairal had to quiet a mutiny off Madamascar by 14 executions, and in Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron the muti-

meers nearly became masters. His own squadrons, indeed, had agreed, when off Madagascar, to deliver themselves up to the Japanese, and in the battle of Tsushima Admiral Nebogatoff's men seem to have hesitated to fire, while the men of the united squadrons, after Rojestvensky had received his wound and Nebogatoff had taken command, refused to fight. No such record has ever been written of the condition of a fleet, and it suggests a degree of corruption, tyranny and incapacity in the naval administration of Russia which is almost incredible. The taint thus officially admitted is indeed so deep and so widespread that it is hardly possible, in spite of the splendid self-sacrifice shown in many Eattles, to believe that the military administration has entirely escaped the Infection. The whole system of namional defense must have begun to rot before such evils could have grown urp under it.

"STORY OF "PEEBLES HAM"

The Kind That Mrs. McBean Got Was Always Put in a Bottle.

Lient Peary was praising tea as a wold weather drink, relates the New York Tribune.

"In our dash for the pole," he said, "it will be hot tea that we will depend on rather than Peebles ham." "Peebles ham?"

"Yes. Peebles ham," said Lieut. Peary. "Did you ever hear of Peebles ham? "Well, this is the story:

"There were two old Scotchwomen. Mrs. MacWhirter and Mrs. McBean, who met on the road one day, and Mrs. MacWhirter says:

'Losh me, woman, yer far frae hame the day.

"'Aye, says Wrs. McBean; I was just ront at Peebles. Sanders MacNabb, o' Peebles, keps rale guid ham. Oor John, Te Ken, likes a bit guid ham, and is ave *ammerin' aboot the ham bein' ower tat and ower saut."

'Oor Tom.' says Mrs. WacWhirter. 🐿 the same way. There's nae picasin' o' him wi' his bam. Faith, I'll hae to gie MacNabb a triai.' "So Mrs. MacWhirter journeys into

Peebles, and says to Sanders MacNabb. The grocer:

"'Gle's a pund o' yer ham." "'What kind,' says Sanders, 'wad ye

Mke? "Oh, just the kind that Mrs. McBean

gets.' says the lady. "MacNabb smiled faintly.

"'A' rich,' says he. 'Whaur's yer bot-

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY.

Production of Various Kinds in the United States for the Year of 1904.

The United States geological survey has issued the following statement regarding the production of nydraulic cement in the United States for the calendar year 1904 This statement is preliminary to the annual report on the production of cement which is now in preparation.

The total production of Portland. natural-rock and slag or Puzzolan cements in 1904 was 31,675,257 barrels. valued at \$26,031,920. These figures show a marked falling off in price when compared with prices for 1903. The production for 1903 amounted to 29,899,140 barrels of hydraulic coment. valued at \$31,931,341. In the production for 1904 there is a gain of 1.776.-117 barrels over that for 1903, but in the value of the cament produced there is a loss of \$5,899,421.

Of the total amount of cement manufactured in the United States in 1904, 26,505,881 barrels were Portland coment. valued at \$23.355,119; 4.866,331 herrels were natural-rock coment. worth \$2:450,150; and 305,045 barrels were slag or Puzzolan cement, with a value of \$226,651.

What Our Pig Iron Would Make. "The pig iron produced in the United States in one year would make a colmmn twice the height and size of the miles tower. The iron and steel rails. if made into one raff, would be 81 feet wide at the base, just as high, and a mile and a fifth long. The coke used in blast furnaces would form a column 400 feet square and 6,500 feet high, and the limestone used would make a column 200 feet square and 5,500 feet high.—Buccess Magazine.

Still Dissatisfied. "Pete," said Meandering Mike, "did you bear about de kind lady up in Michigan dat left a fortune to feed framps?

"More money wasted," answered Plodding Pete. "What alls us ain't hunger. it's thirst."-Washington Star. REAL BUCKING BRONCHOS. Only Thirty Found Among Fifty Thousand Horses That Wers

Hard Fighters.

The outlaw horse, tor years past the hero of broncho-busting in the south and west, is rapidly occoming a thing of the past, and in ten years will be more scarce than the fast-dying buffalo and the old-time cowboy, according to John M. Kuvkendail who makes a specialty of collecting the wildest horses that can be procured for buck-

ing contests, reports the Denver News. "Ten years ago the outlaw was as plentiful as jack rabbits," said Mr. Kuykendail, "but I have only been able to get about 30 real buckers that will put up a good fight out of 50,000 horses that I have looked at during the last year. The outlaw horse comes from the poorest blooded that roam the ranges of the west. He is a criminal among horses, just as surely as men who go wrong have bad blood in their veins. His parents are in nearly e case mustangs and the stock is the same as that which roamed the plains of the west in the early days and degenerated through uselessness.

"Nearly any horse will buck." he declared, "if you turn him loose in a pasture for several months and then try to ride him, but he will only kick up a few times and then quit. The outlaw will buck, though, after he has been ridden successfully, just as soon as another man gets on his back. It takes years to break him of the habit, and he is never safe. if he ever gets a chance he will start out bucking again and he always is dangerous.

"You rarely hear of a famous bucker now, although 10 or 20 years ago every large range had several outlaws that nobody could ride. The cowboys can ride as well as the old-time cowboys and they are not degenerating. The breed of horses throughout the country is improving steadily and this is the death knell of the outlaw. It will take away some of the most picturesque western life vnen they go entirely, but that is going rapidly, anyway, and horse owners will be the gainers."

PRINCE OF WALES PAYS.

Not Upon a Universal Free List. as a Good Many People Suppose.

It is not so much fun being the Prince of Wales as one might expect, for instead of being upon a universal free list that universal person is compelled to pay more than the average mortal for such trifles as railroad travel and thenter tickets, says the New York Herald.

Theatrical managers, of course, would be more than willing to have the prince as a guest nightly, but in order to keep the use of his name from being made into an open advertisement it is the invariable custom to pay for the tickets at the regular rates. More than this, the customary tips are more than doubled. In the same way, the prince pays for his special trains when he travels and then distributes large tips to all concerned, while so small an item as postage stamps mounts into four figures in

have his father's nicture upon them. The "social business" envelopes are used only when strict interpretation decides that the mystic "O. H. M. S." is proper; the rest are all stamped as

the course of a year, although the stamps

though sent out by a private individual. Even more than the commoner does he suffer from the demand upon his purse for wedding presents, and his position forces an expenditure of \$60.000 or \$70,000 for uniforms of the regiments

of which he is honorary member. All told, it is only through economy that the prince is enabled to set aside anything from his income, since he is compelled to maintain an establishment of far greater magnitude than would be supported by a private individual of the same financial standing.

Savings of the People.

The deposits of all the savings banks in the world amount to \$10,500,-000,000, contributed by 82,640,000 depositors. Of these the United States shows aggregate deposits of \$3,060,179. 000, credited to 7.305,000 depositors. These figures indicate that the United States, with less than nine and a half per cent, of the total population considered .contributes over 25 per cent. of the total savings deposits recorded. It has been estimated that more than \$1,000,000,000 of bonds are annually purchased by the investing public in the United States. The savings banks and the insurance companies are the heaviest purchasers of bonds, but there are estimated to be nearly 1,000; 000 persons in the United States who have an annual surplus to invest.

Wanted an Older One.

"Yes," said the old man to his young visitor, "I am proud of my girls and would like to see them comfortably married, and as I have made a large money they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, 25 years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her \$5,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see 35 again, and I shall give her \$15,000; And the man who takes Eliza, who is 40. will have \$25,000 with her."

The young man reflected a moment and then inquired:

"You haven't one about 50, have vou?"-Modern Society.

Turkish "Plums."

The plum of the Turkish government offices is the admiralty, which is worth £16,800 a year, and the present holder is stated to have amassed a fortune of £2,400,000. The minister of foreign affairs has £8.800, and fluance comes next with £1,000 lower. The lowest salary is that of the minister of mines, though it is rather higher than that of the premier of England. The sum is £5.560.

IRON ORE SUPPLY FAILING. World's Entire Store May Not Suffice for the Demands Made

Upon It.

The amount of Iron ores still available is very great, doubtless many times, perhaps twen'y-fold, as great as has been won to use. Yet already in the continent of Europe the fields long in service are beginning to be exhausted. Great Britain has practically consumed its store, which a century ago seemed ample. Practically all the supply for its furnaces is now imported.

The supply from the Mediterranean. that promised to be mexhaustible, cannot endure for many decades to come. The same is the condition of the ore districts of central Europe. At the rate of the increasing demand they are not likely to meet the demands of 100 years. There remain extensive deposits of rich ores in the Scandinavian peninsula and in fields in the confines of Belgium and France which have hardly begun to be drawn upon, yet it is evident that at anything like the present rate of increase in the consumption of metallic iron in Europe the sources of supply are not likely to endure for a century.

. The best-placed field for the production of iron in North America or save that in northern China in the world. is in the central section of the Mississippi valley, mainly between the great river and the Appalachian system of mountains and northward beyond the great lakes to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Hudson's bay, the physical conditions on the whole being favorable for the cheap production of the metal and its ready transportation to the principal markets. It is a question, however, if the store will supply the demands of the future.

SAVINGS BANKS OF WORLD

Depositors of Germany Exceed in Number and Deposits Any Other Nation.

According to the department of commerce and labor, statistics of the savings banks of the world show a grand total of depositors of 82,629,841, who have to their credit \$10,669,885,102. The United States has a less number of depositors than France. Germany. Italy. Japan or the United Kingdom, or even Prussia, but has a larger amount of deposits than any other nation, the total being \$3,060.178,611, except Germany. which has more than three times the number of depositors the United States reports, and \$3,758,000,000 on deposit. The average deposit is \$418 in this country and \$152.50 in Germany.

France, with 11.298.474 depositors, has total deposits of \$674.224,910, an average deposit of but \$75.01, which is an indication not of less wealth in France, but of the fact that savings banks are not so generally used as in other countries. The United Kingdom has a few less depositors than France, but \$966.854.252 deposits and average deposits of \$87.15. The average amount of savings banks deposits per inhabitant is greatest in Denmark, \$96.41. In this country it \$8 \$37.38; in Germany it is \$41.50, in France \$21.25, Switzerland \$62.26, in the United Kingdom \$22.62, and in India but 15

LONDON'S SWELL MOBSMEN Finely-Appareled Pickpockets Who

Attend Important Public Gatherings.

"Standing on the steps leading into a theater, faultlessly attired in evening dress and quietly puffing a cigarette-who would suspect that he is a pickpocket-a swell mobsman? Yet his kind is to be seen every night in a score of places in London," says a detective officer of repute.

"The happy hunting ground of the swell mobsman is the opening of some exhibition, some grand civic ceremony, and the like. There he moves amongs the well-dressed crowd, and follows his calling. These swell mobsmen are generally known to the plainclothes officers, who lie in wait for them. The pickpocket is stopped at the door. An onlooker would not think that here are a detective and a

thief together. "The latter makes no attempt to escape, but quietly walks into a room set apart for those of his fraternity. He is kept till the ccremony is over. when he is allowed to depart. Usually he makes a boit, because he is very anxious that his face should not be seen by the constables near at hand. They might recognize him on future occasions.

Behind on Wheels. Attention has been called by technical writers to the fact that the wheels of vehicles intended for driving roads have not kept pace in development with the other parts of carriage mechanism. Experiments with heavy vehicles indicate that wheels should be made both higher and broader. In England it has been recommended that with a maximum axle load of eight tons the width of tire should be about ten and a half inches. Increase of the diameter of the wheel is said to be more effective in preventing damage to roadbeds than width of tire.

Wasteful. Mrs. Chatters-You don't seem to comsider my opinions valuable.

Mr. Chatters-My dear, I consider them so valuable that it shocks me to see you giving them out so promiscuously. -Philadelphia Press.

His Forte. "Spinks says this talk about trusts inall foolishness."

"Is he an authority on trusts?" "Maybe not; but he's an authority on foolishness."-Louisville Courier-JourWHERE THE CIGARS GROW.

Pennsylvania, the Bauner State, Easily Takes the Palm from Florida.

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

Uncle Sam, who is a lynx-eyed collector of revenue from cigar factories, takes account in a year of 7,000,000,000 cigars, 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 insignificant.

Of the total the number of Key West cigars-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 250,000,000. 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 manu-l. factures in a year nearly 2.000,000,000 cigars. New York makes 1,000,000,000 in a year, and Ohio, never far behind in profitable and productive enterprises, 750.000.000.

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 tobaccoproducing states which makes cigars in large numbers." About one-half of the product of Virginia factories is in the form of cheroots.

CREATES COTTON DEMAND

Growth of the Staple Is Encouraged by England in Her Col-

onies. United States Consul Halstead at Birmingham, England, has reported to the department of commerce and labor that there is an apparently well organized movement started by the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain to encourage the growth of cotton in the British possessions and countries other than the United States, where natural conditions favor profitable cultivation. This movement is being directed by the British Cotton Growing association and was organized to liberate the British cotton trade from the danger of

American speculators. The demand for cotton steadily increases, but so far, the consul says, there has been no corresponding development of the sources of supply. The huge crop produced in the United States has relieved the situation, but American planters, the report points out, desire to main vin prices by reducing the production. The international cotton compress in as Manchester a few weeks ago; assumed that in ten years 38,000,000 acres under cotton will be necessary to supply the world's demand, and the United States will be only able to provide 35 .-000,000, and that limit will be reached within seven years.

India, Africa, the West Indies. Borneo. Lagos and Cyprus have such natural conditions that cotton may be raised there with good results. To promote the interest in the movement the British Cotton Growing association has opened in London, an exhibition, where the products of the English colonies are shown.

MONSTER ELEPHANT KILLED Everything Failed Until a Maxim Gun Fired a Fusillade Into

the Beast.

The Indian elephant named Fritz in the zoological gardens of Berlin was Europe's largest animal until it finally had to be killed for distemper. Dr. Schilling was appointed hangman. First he tried strangulation by means of ropes and pulleys. But the ropes broke and the elephant remained intact. Next he tried poisoning. The animal was given fodder of fresh bananas. which was devoured with a relish. Then a few bananas were dipped in carbolic acid-but no amount of coaxing could make Fritz "go" them. Finally shooting was tried. The heaviest big game rifle was procured and a shot was fired into the left armpit. The elephant merely looked around in surprise, the bullet having flattened against the shoulder blade. Then a Maxim gun was pulled up. A fusiliade of projectiles was pumped into the big beast under the right armoit. The elephant went down like a house. In its death struggle, which was studied by many scientists, it broke all its chains, and reduced part of the iron fence in the paddock to scrap

Refuses to Be Herded.

One thing that anneys and humilfates a western man in New York city is the way in which he is herded with the crowd. Out west a man is an individual. He feels that he is somebody—a responsible citizen, a factor in the community, a person more or less worth while, entitled to a certain amount of respect merely as a man, and regardlesss of wealth or social position or political power. But in New York, unless one is somebody very important, he is nobody at all. He is a mere unit in the mob, of no more moment than one ant in a hill. -- San Francisco Bulletin.

Knew What to Do. First chauffeur-Did he keep his presence of mind after the accident? Second Chauffeur-Yes; as soon as the

doctor came he asked him to prescribe

for the auto.-N. Y. Sun.

ing Down.

Young Woman of Grit Gave Smart College Boy a Needed Tak-

SHE DIDN'T CUDDLE TO HIM

"A nuisance as dangerous as the man who rocks the boat is the one who takes you sailing and forces the lee rail under to show his daring." said a young woman to a group of yachtsmen.

"I don't mind it when there is a gale blowing and the cathoat gives to it until the scuppers are awash, especially if my escort keeps a hand on the sheet and the other on the tiller, to ease up the boat in the puffs, but the fates preserve me from another such vogage as I had with-well, I won't say whom.

"He was only a kid, anyway, and the name doesn't matter. What he persisted in doing was to keep the cathoat so close hauled that every little flaw of wind knocked her down flat. Besides, to my horror, he had a fast double hitch on the main sheet.

"It was terrible. The boat couldn't forge ahead gad just keeled over until the water poured in a torrent along the lee deck. That kid sat in the weather corner with an idiotic grin on his face, I fancy he thought presently a badly frightened woman would be cuddling up to him and screaming for protection. "But it wasn't the time for that, for

I took command of the cat, and now there is a wiser boy cruising about somewhere—I hope alone. "I jumped for the tiller with both hands out-the way the girl darts for the

flying trapeze at the circus—and jammed it down until the boat came up into the wind, and while she stuck there with the sails dapping I said things to the college kid.

"Therafter he sailed the cathoat carefully, but there wasn't any small talk or any persifiage between us after my sermon.

HOODOO FAILS TO CONQUER

Business Pluck and Persistence Win After a Long Struggle Against It.

Superstitions tolk and unsuperstitious ones, too, are interested just now in the dingy London building, No. 13 Friday street. Friday street is one of the narrow, crooked thoroughfares of London's ancient "city."

It would seem, of course, that there could be no address more faral than this to business success, and up to a comparatively short time ago No 13 Friday street realized all is possibilities as a "hoodoo." Several business enterprises in succession failed there. and then the building stood vacant for a number of years. Finally it was reopened by a firm of bedding manufacturers, but they soon came to grief. and everybody in the neighborhood was finally convinced that no undertaking could possibly resist the combined influence of No. 13 and Friday. Everybody, that is, except two young men who had been assistants in the ill-fated bedding business. Their names. rere Haines and Stroud: they didn't believe in omens and they made up their minds to take over the ruined

concern. They had little or no capital and at first the luck set dead against them. The struggle was a long one. Finally, however, despite the fact that they refused to employ even the ordinary safeguard of keeping a black cat, and depended only on hard work to change the luck, the partners won out, and they are now one of the most flourishing firms in their locality.

Pluck and persistence had conquered the "hoodoo."

DRUNKARDS AND SOAP.

When They Use It There Is Boom to Believe They Are Mending Their Ways.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who called at Yale the "Coin Coaxer" because since Easter he has collected \$2,000,000 for his college, is an enthusiast in all forms of philanthropy, relates an eastern exchange.

Mr. Stokes speaks often of intemperance. He hopefully believes that drunkenness can be eradicated. The other day he said:

Have you ever noticed how drunkenness causes uncleanliness? When you see a drunkard sprucing up a little. take heart-it is a hopeful sign. He may stop drinking ere long. But if he grows very dirty, beware. Drunkenness and dirt are inseparable companions.

"How applicable to most drunkards is the story of the tramp who said, as he turched into a saloon: "'Where's the bar?"

"The bar? What kind of bar?' said

a young man. "The liquor bar, of course,' said the tramp. 'What other bar do you suppose I mean?

"'Well.' said the young man, 'I thought you might have meant a bar of 10ap.' "

If the Power Were Shut Off-By way of emphasizing the value of

advertising an enthusiast asks: "Did you ever stop to think what would happen if every form of advertising in the United States should be prohibited for 90 days?" Inside of half that time the mills and manufactories would stop for lack of orders; the almost empty stores would close their doors; millions of people and millions of capital would be thrown out of employment, and this country would be overwhelmed by the greatest financial and industrial panic it has ever known, it is the tremendous power of publicity that turns the wheels of progress.--

Overflowing. "She loves to be seen in her bathing

suit." "I must say there's mighty little of ser in it."-Houston Post.

Philadelphia Record.

WHEN EGGS WERE COSTLY In Early Days in San Francisco Were

Worth Their Weight in Gold.

"Hens' eggs were worth their weight in gold," writes Thomas E. Farish in one of his stories of the very early days in San Francisco, says the Chicago Daily News. "A couple of young men recently landed from Tennessee dropped into Aldrich's for breakfast one morning. Not being aware of the rarity and consequent prices of eggs in California and having five dollars still left with which to pay for breakfast for two, they caimly ordered their usual breakfast of eggs and toast. When the bill was presented the young gentlemen saw, to their consternation, that the amount was ten dollars. They had only five. What was to he done?

"After a consultation together it was decided that one of them should remain while the other went out to look for Col. Gift, an old-time friend. whom they knew to be in the city. The colonel was soon found, who, after hearing the story of his young friend and asking who was with him. inquired what they had for breakfast. 'Eggs.' was the reply.

"Eggs! Eggs!" exclaimed the colonel. 'Did you not know, you blankety-blank fool, that hens lay gold in California?' 'I did not, but I doi' said our young friend. 'Well,' conthued the colonel, kindly handing over a \$50 gold slug, 'take this and remember after this that you are not in Tennessee, where eggs are given: away."

INTERESTING STATISTICS. Chances of Matrimony for Women

Ranging in Years from Twenty to Sixty.

adelphia Bulletin.

"At present your chance of marrying," said the statistician to the young girl, "is five in six. It would be easier, in fact, for you to marry than to remain single." She looked pleased, relates the Phil-

"Thank you," she said. "Do you speak with authority?" "With the greatest authority." he answered. "for I have collected marriage statistics for seven years. My researches show that, from 20 to 27, a girl of ordinary good looks can mar-

ry almost anyone. Five bachelors out of six are ready to propose to her. "The matrimonial chances of a maiden lady of 50 are only two in 10,-000. Those of a maiden lady of 40 are two in 1,000. Those of a maiden

lady of 39 are two in 100. "Maiden ladies, up to the age of 60, incline to think that men desire to mappy than At the on a motter of fact, a maiden lady has no chance of marriage at all unless she is enormously rich-not one chance in a million, in a billion, in a trillion."

The Underground Ocean. The Brazilian government, convinced of the existence of immense supplies of underground water within Its territories, proposes to organize a division of hydrology similar to that of the United States geological survey. Drilling outfits have already been purchased in this country. The colonial office of Bermuda has sought American expert advice in regard to obtaining a supply of water from underground sources in those islands. and there is a similar movement in Peru, where it is thought that water drawn from beneath the deserts may serve to irrigate the nearly rainless area along the coast. It is also pointed out that Arabia may be irrigated in this manner, as investigation has shown the existence of great underground water-beds there, one of which is said to extend 800 miles across the peninsula from the Hedjaz north-

Gas-Driven Ships.

Youth's Companion.

easterly toward the Euphrates.-

A German engineer holds out the prospect that in the future we shall travel by gas-ships, vessels which will have coal-gas producers on board and will utilize the gas in a special type of marine motor. The Engineer reprints a paper recedily read by the inventor, E. Capitaine, at Frankfort. He has followed out a new line in this latest development, starting from the original free flight piston - Otto Langen-engine, and substituting for the ordinary atmospheric pressure that of air compressed to three atmospheras as the agent for effecting the return stroke of the piston, which at the same time is made to do the duty of compressing the gas and air mixture up to the igniting point.-London Telegraph.

Ten Pearls in an Oyster.

When serving a customer with oysters Mrs. Althorp, wife of a Kettering fishmonger, had the good fortune to open one containing no fewer than ten pearls. Her attention was called to the remarkable contents of the oyster, which was one of a consignment from Liverpoof, by a pearl falling out, and she consequently laid the bivalve aside, and served others to the customer. An examination then revealed nine other pearls. The find was submitted to two local jewelers, who pronounced them to be pearls of excellent quality. They vary in size from a large pea to a little larger than a pin's head.—London Tit-Bits.

Serestic Customer. Rough Barber-Do you often kneed

the skin of your face? Mangled Customer-O, occasionally. but you seem to need it so much

worse than I do that you might as

well take the rest of it while you're

shout it.—Baltimore American.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

efmandus en Livirians et dans tous les Etats du Sade Sa publishté offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionneus. Prix de l'abonnement sur l'anné : Bettieve Oxotidionne VILOS