To Able to Produce 10,000,000 Tons of Cereal Each Year.

Has Immense Coal Deposits and Had Endersloped Gold Mines-Conference at Lyons, France, Brings Out Pasts.

Consul John C. Covert, at Lyons, France, has provided the state department some important facts concerning the resources and present conditions in tiberts which were brought out at a conference held at Lyons recently, when the possible competition of Siberia with the cereal producing countries was discussed. Over 800,000 farmpara, it was stated, arrive in Siberia annually, the government providing them free transportation and giving such family the free use of 87% sores of land for a stated time. The populason of Riberia is now 8,000,000, but, beging the computation upon the popuation of Russia, in Europe, is capable of sustaining 20,000,000 people. The annual production of ocreals in Sieria is at present about 8,000,000 tons, but the country is able to produce 10-200,000 tons each year, one-half of which brould be subject to exportation. Although Siberia produces one-tenth of all the gold in the world, on account of the climate and lack of transporter tion facilities few of the great mines haev been thoroughly worked. The immense coal deposits, too, have been searcely touched. A single mine in Mberta is said to contain as much coal as all the deposits in England com-bined. The consul states that the Trans-Siberian railroad in three years will have reached Port Arthur, making the distance between Moscow and Pe-licing only 18 or 14 days.

French capitalists, Consul Covers cays, complain bitterly of the meager seciprocal trade from Russia, the lator making her purchases in the United France received only Russian products ne dividends for the capital she has ex-

YALB JUNIORS CARRY COFFING

het se Professional Palibearers to Fay Their Way Through College.

It is reserved for six Yale juniors to engage in a calling that is unusual even for college students who have to work while studying. Six members of the class of 1901 are professional pall-

Several undertakers who take charge pf the obsequies of citizens of more than average means decided to try the experiment of hiring pallbearers from among the young men of the city. An Advertisement brought a student, who informed the undertaker that he knew of others who would be willing to act, The result was that at the funeral of Commodore Richard Peck, six Yale uniors bore the casket from the house to the hearse and from the hearse to the grave. This work they have since preposted several times. Speaking of what was required of him one of the mextet mid:

"The undertaker pays \$1 for cagh gloves and black ties. We furnish our own black cloth, of course. It is like the hired mourners of olden times."

DOGS HUNT MEN IN TEST.

Flights Officials Pursue Negro and White with Imported Hounds.

A white man and a negro were purgued the other day by three flerce dogs imported from the Georgia swampe to gun down oriminals. As an experiment be hunt was a success in every par-leular. The two men started from suffolk, Va., two hours shead of the off-ers and cogs. The cogs were turned coss on the edge of the town and terted away at a rapid pace, following the trail with seeming case. The men who had volunteered to be hunted had ot anticipated such an early arrival of The dogs, and their first warning of the brutes approach was the deep and minous baying of the hounds in the distance. Thoroughly frightened, they alimbed trees. They feared that they maight be torn to pieces by the dogs. Is was a close shave, for as the first dog was within ten feet of a tree the man and just made the first branch.

MISS HUNTER TO GO ON STAGE The Suciety Belle of New York and Bewport to Bocome a

Professional.

New York and Newport society will be surprised to learn that one of its number is to adopt the stage for a living and will make her initial bow in-Newport at the Casino. The stage ebutante is Miss Elizabeth Wetmore funter, daughter of the late Thomas Wetmore Hunter and niece of the late-Capt. Charles Hunter. She is own cousin of Senator George Peabody Wetmore and of Mrs. Welter Kane, who was married a few days ago. Miss Hunter has often appeared in private sheatricals, last season appearing in the earl of Yarmouth's theatricals. the will begin her stage career with the earl of Yarmouth, Miss May Robson, Mrs. Bloodgood and a company, to amuse society this season.

What It Costs. It costs \$15 to go through the Paris exposition. This, says the Chicago times-Herald, doesn't include reserved eats, mementoes or peeps behind the

Population in New Mexico. Among the 162,000 inhabitants which The last census gave to New Mexico, sheep were 20,000 Indiane and 20,000

meenes in the side shows.

Mexicona

BOUGHT BY ME. MORGAN.

ures Possession of the Fincht Callection of Gems and Precisi Stones in the World.

To the American Museum of Netural History will be presented by J. Pier-pont Morgan the finest collection of gems and precious stones in the world. The collection is now in Paris, and will soon be exhibited in the United States section of the department of mines and metallurgy in the palace of forestry, hunting and fishing with the Tiffany exhibit at the exposition.

It was gathered by George F. Kuns under authority of Tiffany & Co. Mr. Morgan recently purchased the pollection with a view to presenting it to the museum of natural history after the Paris exposition.

Mr. Kunz visited all the important gem markets of the world in quest of the gems. The primary object of the collection was to illustrate all verictics of precious stones and the many forms of outling. Precious stones from North America are an important feature.

Included in the exhibit is a 29-caret Wisconsin diamond; another of three parata, rare blue and colored sapphires of Montane; a 60-carat green toursmaline gem, and colored tourmalines from Maine, Connecticut and Califormia: a mock crystal ball of 7 1-16 nohes, from Mokelumine Mil, Californias hundreds of New Mexican turquoises, spessarites and rare garnets from New Mexico, Virginia and elec-

There are also bundreds of pearls of different colors, showing all the various stages of growth.

HIDES HER RICHES.

Descripted Clothes and Goodly Postane Left by Supposed Beggar at Newport.

Sarch E. Gardner, an old, decrepts rag picker who died two weeks ago. turns out to have been a niece of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. Her will, which was offered for probate at Newport, B. L. the other day, leaves property estimated worth between 30,000 and 30,000 to the Khoos Island Bodety for the Prevention of Cruelty

Miss Gardner was about 70 years old at the time of her death and her body was found in a wretchedhovel in which ahe had lived for years. Since her mother was killed by a railroad train in 1842 she had lived as a servant in the houses of Admiral Luce, Matilda Ledyard and other society people. When she became too old for active work she secured a hut on West Broadway and for many years had made her daily younds of the garbage barrels and lugged to the hut the results of her day's labor. She was never known to sell any of the old rags, junk and bones that she picked up in her travels and it had been a mystery for years how she disposed of them. When she died every room in the house was found crammed to overflowing with the product of her years of labor.

MUD VOLCANOES IN ERUPTION.

Phenomenen at Laytonville, Cab, &c. tracts Crowds of Interested

The mud volcanoes of Memberine county. Cal., which have been quiet for some time, burst forth the other day with a roar that was beard for miles around. Dense vapors issued from the creters. They are situated 12 miles from Laytonville in an open glade surrounded by a dense forest of redwood, and their presence, perhaps, would not have been discovered yet were it not for the deep, rumbling

noise they made during eruption. There are 25 of these volcants eraters. There are about six feet above the surface of the earth. Mud and vapor pour out of the craters, the mud flowing in a stream down the hillside. The mud is about the consistency of liquid tar and contains orystallized alkali matter, which gives it a chalky appearance when dry. Soundings made with long poles have failed in every instance to reach the bottom of the craters. The phenomenon is attracting crowds from surrounding towns.

DISCOVER ANCIENT FOUNTAIN.

Explorers of American School of Archaeology at Corinth Find Important Structure.

The New York Independent has received from Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American school of archaeology, Athena, under date of May 29, the following cable message:

"The American school of archaeology at Athens has just made an important discovery at Corinth, the excavation of which site has been assigned to the American school. In excavating the Agora at a depth of 20 feet an ancient Greek fountain has been found, with bronze head lion spouts, in their original position. Besides this unique dispovery much valuable sculpture has been found, and enough of the great propyless has been laid open to make it possible to restore the topography of

Cloud of Bugs.

A cloud of bugs was recently responsible for the calling out of the Frenton fire department. The bugs were gathered around the steeple of the Fourth Presbyterian church in such numbers and at such a distance from the ground that a passer-by mistook them for smoke and sent in an elerm.

A Bappy Delusion. Whether men are capable of loving or not, says the Chicago Record, the women evidently believe the stories the men have been telling them from time time about such things.

H JOKE WAS ON JOHN ALLEE

Why the Mississippine Didn't Stay at the Waldorf-Astonia Rotel

Representative John Allen, of Mississippi, who is famed as the funny man of the house, enjoyed a little dinner with governl of his friends at Chamberlin's the other night. During the repast his friend Col. Mann inquired of the genial "Private" Allen how he liked the Waldorf-Astoria as a botel, and redeiving an evasive answer, Col. Mann related that when Mr. Allen journayed over to Manhattan several weeks ago to enjoy the dinner of the New York Bankers' association he arrived at noon and was taken to the Waktori-Astoria. There the clerk assigned him to a room, and on going up be found that it was a great suite of three rooms, magnificently furnished. one mass of gilt and dainty coloring, and with bunches of American beauty roses in vases standing around on cost-Jy tables.

"Mr. Allen began to-grow fearsome," unid Col. Mann, "and saw visions of large bills being presented when he left for Washington. After taking anwher look at the princely surrounding, so concluded that they were too expanetive for him and rang for a ball hoy. When the boy arrived, Mr. Allan gave him a Laif-dollar and quietly intructed him to find out what the rates for the suite for a day were. The boy returned within a few minutes and reported the price per diam as \$75. John Allen sew that he was living too high, and after sending his grip down, strolled up to the telegraph office and wrote himself a message from a dear friend uptown, who insisted that he some up and stay with his boyhood shum. He then adopted a long face and, going to the hotel office, extended his hand to the clerk and explained the

" Very well, congressman, said the wlerk, but I am sorry you cannot reemain with ua."

" 'Oh, I would like to,' said Mr. Allen, "but I can't disappoint my old friend. Well, good-by; and, by the way, what as my bill?

"Here he pulled out his wallet. "'Oh, nothing at all, congressmen.' the guest of the Bankers' association at the hotel, and your suite has been set-aled for.'

"Well, John Allen went out a sadder and a wiser man, and hunted up a thesper hotel. And I don't think I am felling an untruth when I say that he kicked himself every step of the way."

St. Louis Republic.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY IN WAR.

Bartest Pietures Are Taken from Ballooms of Forts Nearly a Mile Awar.

A comparatively modern instrument that finds use in war is a special camera devised by T. R. Dallmeyer, who is at eign opticions. By adding to a camera lens particularly designed for such purpose he makes it possible to obdetails of distant objects that would otherwise be beyond the range of photography.

Among the first uses to which the telephoto" lens was put was recording minute features of architectural deco ration that would otherwise be insopessible to the photographer. Exwruisite carvings were thus copied at a distance of half a mile and with remarkable distinctness. Studies of animal and bird life have been made in the same manner. Thus an osprey was photographed, after a four hours' watch, just as it was settling down on to its nest. Mountain views are also among the unprecedented achievemapte of the "telephoto" lens.

The balloon has long been employed for purposes of observation in war. But it is in the highest degree desirable that this work be done quickly, inasmuch as the enemy's fire is soon attracted if the balloon gets within range.

Of course, the value of observations depends largely on the nearness of the observer to the forts, guns and forces observed. But even though ample time be afforded, it is impossible for a map to reproduce a scene with such accuracy as the camera does. He is sure to omit details that would be secured by photography. Moreover, his seat is continually swaying, and his portfolic is more or less unstable. His work is carried on in the face of great difficulties. Hence telephotography has here an important field of usefulness.

The first attempt thus to utilize it was in the Chinese war with Japan, about four or five years ago. It was tried under Japanese auspices. Several fortifications and camps were photographed from a balloon that was 3,000 feet above the earth. And insemuch as the camera was pointed, not straight downward, but in a slanting direction, the actual distance of the objects portrayed was nearly or quite a mile. Yet the most casual inspection of the piotures shows how valuable to the attacking army they would be.-N. Y. Tribune.

Traveling German Students.

German students are returning to the medieval notion of wandering about the world. The modern Goliards, however, are personally conducted and know beforehand precisely what their journeys will cost them. Last year they visited Italy; this spring 1,500 of them will go to Constantinople and to Asia Minor. On the way they will fraternize with the Roumanian university studenta, who are preparing a big "fruhschoppen" for them in Bucharest .-N. Y. Times.

-Warned. "I may be a tramp," said Waggles, "but under my ragged coat there is a heart that beats.'

"Stranger," said the farmer, "under "the fence yonder is a dog that bites."--Philadelphia North American.

FORBIGN GOSSIP.

Last year there were 3,846 fires in London, and 191 lives were lost from that cause.

The number of persons buried in the cemeteries of Rome is estimated at-6,000,000.

Physicians are in great demand in Brazil. They are well paid, but their life is a hard one, as they often have to ride all day to reach a patient. Copenhagen is taking up the ways

of Paris. Dr. Eduard Brandes, dramatic critic, and M. Schyborg, an actor, fought a duel on account of an unfavorable notice of the latter by the former. They used pistols and fired four shots with no harm to either.

Luccheni, the murderer of Empress Elisabeth, is again in solitary confinement. He tried to stab the superintendent of the prison where he is confined with a sharp instrument he had made out of a can opener. The reason for the attack was a refusal of unusual privileges.

There is a society with over 300 members in Riga, Bussia, each of whom pays three rubles every time a child is born to one of the other members, while the one who has the child gets from 800 to 760 rubles, according to the number of payments he has made.

Persia's army on paper numbers 77 battalions of infantry, forming a total force of 60,900 men. More than half of the whole army is constantly away on leave without pay, as a measure of economy, while the remainder is equipped with old-fash-ioned weapons, a large number of which are flint-locks. The artillery is in such a rudimentary state that it is not classed as a separate service.

MINES ON MOUNT SINAL

Deposits of Minerals That Were Worked by the Amelent Egyptiane.

The Egyptians had mined the rugged

sides of Mount Sinai for copper and turquoises thousands of years before Moses climbed the mountain to receive he tables of the law, and the Egyptians waged wars for the possession of these mines. M. de Morgan with a party of French engineers recently visited these abandoned workings, which are situated convenient to the Gulf of Suez, and explored two of the ancient deposits. He found the mineral deposits in the sandstone region, and not in the porphyries which constitute the great mass of the mountain. These deposits consist of copper and iron-bearing minerals, especially hematite and some gypsum. Among the cupriferous minerals the most valuable were the turquoise, many valuable specimens of which have been discovered from time to time in the tombs and treasures of the Egyptians, from which we derive our information. M. de Morgan brought back to France quite a collection of minerals, most of which were turned over to M. Berthelot, who made a most interesting report on the minerals, in which he stated that the copper-bearing specimens were poor in metal and not very plentiful. Mining such ores must have been tedious and severe labor. The Egyptians were still using arms of wood and chipped or ground stones, and copper was a rare and precious metal, the possession of which was thought to repay the most severe labor. Later on, wood and stone implements gave place to bronze, which was made possible by the importation of tin from remote regions. The extraction of the metal was effected by methods similar to those followed in the metallurgy of copper in its production of similar ores from the remotest antiquity down to recent times—the use of wood as a reducing material along with silicious, ferruginous and

calcareous fluxes. The mines have been abandoned for at least 3,000 years, probably on ab count of a constantly growing scarcity of the material and the poverty of the residue in metal. The mines were probably worked from \$.500 to 4,000 years. It is thought that the working of the mines began nearly 7,000 years ago-National Druggist.

THE SPADE IN WARPARE.

One of the Most Useful Lessons Taught by the South African Campaign.

Probably one of the sharpest lessons the British military authorities have learned from the Boers is the remarkable power of the spadesman as compared with the swordsmen in modern warfare. Provided they are intelligently placed, the judicious digging of a few trenches carefully protected by lines of barbed wire thtanglement or hastily improvised abattis, is of incalculable benefit to a regiment acting upon the defensive.

This has long been recognized upon the continent, the great armies of which are amply provided with entrenching tools. For instance, in the Austrian army 99 and in the German 100 men per company carry entrenching spades. In the French infantry each company carries 78 eptrenching tools, 30 of which are loaded upon a mule; while 20 axes and 80 spades form the Russian allowance per company.

A favorite dodge is to dig a deep ditch in front of the actual position. and to half fill the excavation with the entangling branches of trees. The effect of such an obstruction upon a charging enemy is most disastrous. since, the exact range having previously been measured out, the defenders have merely to pump lead into the floundering mass of men and horses

until they either retire or surrender. Needless to say, the great art in all entrenching is to render your diggings invisible to the enemy until he is right beneath your guns, an art, by the way, which the Boers appear to have mastered to a nicety.—London Mail.

SUBURBAN SYMPATHY.

Affection of Last Enabled Mr. Junket to Assume a Social Standing in His Reighborhood.

"Hawking, dear," said cooed little Mrs. Hawkins Chumley, of the suburbs, one clear, crisp Sunday morning, as she flattened her dainty snub nose at the window pane. "Hawkins, I am sure that, although most of our right-minded neighbors sympathise with Mr. Junket's brother across the way in the terrible affliction that has befallen him, yet they cannot but feel glad for Mr. Junket's own sake!"

"For my part," enswered Mr. Hawkins Chumley, "I fail to see any reason for waxing joyous over the fact that our neighbor's limbs are paralyzed from his hips down."

"There you go, old fuse and fume!"
answered the little wife. "Of course, you consider it your right to twist and turn every little remark I make and deliver a lecture over it in that domineer: ing manner of yours. A person with the least grain of common sense would have known that I don't suppose anyone would be pleased to know that Mr. Junket's brother's limbs are useless from the hips down, though goodness knows I fail to see the wisdom in your remark, as they couldn't be paralyzed from his hips up, you know!

"I simply said that right-minded people were glad on Mr. Junket's account. You know yourself the life that poor childless man has led in this suburb. How he had stood day after day at his window, gazing longingly, at the other men wheeling their baby car-riages on the asphalt, and how he was nearly driven crazy by that odious Mr. Fatherly, who used to parade his two babies in their twin buggy in front of the Junket house, and did it on purpose, too. Though why Mr. Fatherly should be so proud of those twins is beyond me, as anyone can easily distinguish

them enert. "And now, since Mr. Junket's brothgr's limbs have become useless, he has had a perambulator built on the baby carriage principle and actually rides in it and lets Mr. Junket push it along, and if you would come here to the window, Hawkins, dear," added little Mrs. Chumley, now nearly out of breath, "and see the pleased look in Mr. Junket's eyes, which are the mirrors of the soul, dear, to know that he is at last able to hold his head up among his neighbors, perhaps your own heart would soften and you would actually be less grimmy and growly with your own little wife "—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HEROISM OF THE BOERS.

This Writer Says They May Be Deseated But Never Comgoores.

There is one feature about the great Boer was which must be kept steadily in view, and that is the heroism, the fortitude and the influence of the women. The instincts of maternity and the devotion of the wives to their busbands are relegated to a second place when the country is endangered. A Boer woman seldom concerns herself with politics; but during a period of supreme national importance, like the present crisis, her voice is paramount in urging her husband, her son, or her brother to forget all else, and de his duty to his fatherland. It is necessary here to dwell upon

the fact that the Boers are not a warlike people. Their dislike of military exercises and reviews during times of peace, their reluctance to go out on commando in order to punish a recalcitrant chief, have been cited by uitlander experts as proof that the Boers have degenerated and would never face, a conflict with Great Britmin; while the partial disappearance of game from the high veldt has justifled the assumption on their part that the hands of the Boers had lost their emning with the rifle. Another strong factor in the depreciation of the Boers is that the uitlanders were grouped together in one spot, where they see little or nothing of the Boers, who are sprasely scattered over the whole country. The uitlander, living in a town of about 70,000 inhabitants, became unduly impressed with his own importance, and regarded the Boer power as a ridiculous myth. They entirely ignored the lessons of past history, vis. that the Boers are capable of marvelous heroism, endurance and initiative when their feelings have been outraged by the massacre of women and children, as in the case of Dingaan, or when their freedom, independence and fatherland are menaced, as in the present struggle. The British colonial secretary has announced in his callous and pitiless way that the fight is to be fought out to the death, and has foreshadowed what the fate of the republica is to be. More bloodshed! More Carnage! Endless suffering! A price is to be paid which will stagger humanity! not British statesmen even realise that the Transvaal and Free State Dutch may be defeated, but that they will never be conquered?—Collier's Weekly.

Fire Degs in Dawson. Horses are scarce in Dawson City. while dogs are numerous, and so the latter are used by the fire department. They are so trained that at the tap of the fire bell they jump at once into place, so that their collars can be snapped about their necks. Then they go tearing off down the street, as fast as any metropolitan fire department. -Cleveland Leader.

A Jury's Verdict.

A western jury returned the following verdict recently: "We find that the deseased died by the will of Providence, or some other disease unknown to us."—Chicago Daily News.

Different Dffects. A run on a theater enriches it, but

a run on a bank is somewhat different. -Chicago Daily News.

THE OLD INN KEEPER GONE

The Genial and Rotund Beniface of Former Time: Never Welcomes

the Ovent Now. Among the many classes of men who have been factors in the building up of Chicago and in making it the metropolis of the western country, there is one which has nearly, if not quite disappeared from public view and of which the disappearance has been so gradual, with the progress of more modern usages, that its absence has hardly been noticed—the bonifaces, or landlords, of old-time inns, taverns and public houses or hotels.

In former years the guest was greeted by the landlord in person, who made it a point to look after each individual patron, to give him the best the house afforded, to charge him well for it, and to wish him a safe and pleasant journey to his next stopping place. The old-time hotel was run on the plan of a home for transients, with the landlord and landlady as the head of the house. In many instances the waiters were relatives of the proprietor, and each one seemed to strive to make a guest feel that the hostelry was his home, with all the attendant comforts thereof.

In those days a guest generally would drive up to a "tavern," and seek, not only shelter and food for himself, but also provender for his beast. Usually he would be met by a jovial, ruddyfaced, rotund personage, who would invite him to "Come in," and assure him that the best in the house was his as & long as he might choose to stay and !! DAY the brice

Then, after giving the horse into the charge of a hostler, the landlord would lead the way to the bar, and set out the best of liquid refreshments, hustle around to put in order the best vacant room, relate the latest news and gossip-for news traveled slowly in those days—and generally convince the traveler that he was the especially honored guest of the house. Thereafter that person would always stop at that one particular place, as long as that particular landlord was in charge.

But now how many famous landlords are there? A traveler seldom sees a landlord nowadays. Most of the large hotels are run by corporations or firms with large finances and are conducted by managers. The guests transact their business through polite clerks and assistants. They are excorted to their places in the diming-room by some lordly colored or equally important white waiter, instead of the so-licitous and accommodating old-time landlord. The guest of 40 years ago would fall into a trance if he should appear now at one of the great hotels of Chicago, and, after being asked if he wished the European or American plan, a \$2.50 or a \$25 a day service, should hear the urbane clerk suddenly exclaim: "Front, show the gentleman from Podunkville to 41144, and show him how to turn out the electricity." He soon begins to feel the real inaignificance of one who is only a plebeian great with a modest room on the umpteenth floor.

Chicago's old-time hotels did much to attract visitors and travelers, and materially helped to establish the reputation of this city for being wide swake and up to date in everything. They were potent factors in securing many early conventions and other large gatherings.—Chicago Tribune.

STORY OF THE MILKY WAY.

more Tale That Gives It the Name of "the Stiver River of Heaven."

Always the seventh day of the seventh month should be blessed by fair and radiant weather. The reason for this is found in a story dear to the Japancee, who always look for fair skies and fair omens on this day. For at this time-July 7-the shepherd boy star, Capricornus, and the spinning maiden star, Lyra, cross the milky way to meet each other.

In the Japanese story the milky way is called the Silver River of Heaven. On. the banks once lived Shokujo, the beautiful daughter of King Sun who spent her time weaving the rosy shades of morning and the silvery hues of night.

Disturbed because the lovely princess was so serious, the king, her father, chose for her a bridegroom, Ringin, who guarded his flocks on the river's banks. Then the princess forgot her work and learned to smile. The sun king thought the shepherd had succeeded in making his daughter merry, and to separate them ordered the young husband to cross the river, with the privilege of seeing his bride henceforth but once every year, on tho seventh day of the seventh month. And the sun king, having summoned myriads of doves, the shepherd was obliged to cross the river on their wings.

The only comfort of the lovers was to stand on the opposite banks and gaze at each other longingly.

At last came the seventh night of the seventh month. "What if it should rain?" thought the lovers. For the river was filled, and an extra drop would sweep away the bird bridge. But the night was fair and no rain fell, and the birds made a broad bridge for the "spinning maiden" to cross to her lover. And since then on every seventh night of the seventh month when no rain has fallen the birds have flown to spread their wings across the Silver River of Heaven and the happy lovers have met.—N. Y. World.

Not Always Redcoats.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII., and cark green or russet in the time of Mizabeth.—N. Y. Sun.

The Other Fellow's Love Letters. A man never realizes what fools men can make of themselves until he reads a love letter written by some other fellow--Chicago Daily News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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