An interesting account of the towns. people and conditions of the island of Quart will be found in the following finhen from a fetter by a Manuchusetts

by to the Boston Globe: The sland of Guam is only about 28 miles long and from 5 to 18 miles wide. n approximately 5,000 males from San Francisco and 1,500 miles from

Marile. There is really no dry season in Quam; never a cay passes without a shower As Guam is unprotected on all sides, it receives the full benefit of every little shower that rises over the water. It also receives, on all sides, The cool sea breezes; and, for this reamos. Guam is much cooler than Manils, which is farther north.

The thermometer ranges between 74 and M degrees Fahrenheit. At noon when the sun is directly overhead the areflection is very glaring compelling one to wear a wide rimined hat or to carry an umbrella. Fortunately the mights are all exceptionally cool, so ecol, in fact, that one is often obliged Lo sleep under a blanket.

The sland is volcanic in origin, and 🖿 alt hills and dales. Like most of the Islands in these wan is, it is surrounded by a coral reef. The soil is not very productive, but if the natives only had some American agricultural implemente, it could be made to produce a great deal more than it does at prescal. Guam boasts of one American.

Outside of town, the natives all own small tracts of land, which they eall their "ranchos." These "ranchos" mre not as pretentions as the name would imply, but are actually nothing" Boat mere garden plots. Here the Chamerro raises corn, vams, sweet pointres in several varieties, bananas and one or two other tropical fruits. He alse raises quite a few pigs; in fact, migs are almost as plentiful in Guamas mildren.

The island Weovered with brueb, and there is some little bamboo, also, There are several-varieties of hard wood, but not a large amount. These woods are so very hard that it is impossible to drive nails into them; and, is taken so historio work them. The

not make good building material. There are several towns on the be-Bond, but Agana is by far the largest. as the following list will show:

546 640 Brara jan ......

nalyona is situated on the shore on he northwestern sine of the island. It Se the principal town and in the Spanish regime the government buildingmeere here, and it is here also that the Dnired States havy department to w has its headquarters. The Americans. have made many improvements since their occupancy and Agana is now a ... **£wi**riy elean city, with good streets and

good government buildings. Agar a has one great disadvantage in "being five miles from the harbor of San Louis d'Apra. This invessitates a long haul for all government supplies. There are two postsmaintained on the island; or e is at Again and the other, the Presidio of Asao, is midwas between the harbor of San Louis d'Apra and the city of Ngana. It is at "the Presidio that the 40-odd Filipino prisoners were confined. In all there were about 200 marines stationed at the two posts

In the center of Agana the Amer-Sears have built a very pretty playa. short which are the public school boildings, the marine barracks, the jail and the palace or government house. Here on the plaza concerts are given twice a day by the Marine band!

The Americans have made other improvements in the way of a wellequipped sawmill and wood-working plant. When the ice plant was first boilt the weather in Agana became exceptionally cool for Guam. . It was notheel that there was a good deal of monttering and discontent among the matives, and it was learned that the Chamorros believed that the ice plant was cooling the climate, and they feared that they would be obliged to mance away from Agerta. This would have been a great sacrifica on their mant, as it is the ambition of every Chamorro to owe a house, however

amound, in the city of Agana. The houses of the lower class are mosce of itil worst, and a great number. are made of Landino also. They have rrocts of thatch, braiced from leaves of the recentary palm. This thatch insta-Incabout five years. The houses of the power class are, with the exception of a setter almost Peritute of functions The natives sleep on the floor on nats branced from leaves of the serew pine. The cooking is core in the ground in a small leansto. These houses are magneted that growth, father in this front fareir the ground. The space underreat, is for the pigs and chi kens, who are the managers. The poemin natives over whose y packed together, and it is not make remaining in thinking from those of person errors But and sleep in a house only 16 f et.

The Chamorro resenties the Filipine in only and sure of hough to have bot the same sharpule ght apposince. The man's these of a soft a soft of pagange, and he will wear his shirt currate his trousers. He speaks a lane groupe of his own, not the open of atall. As an illustration: "Boom" means. 👞 Lg some and "beom-boom" ir cane a great deal to gger mose.

Probably his worst tailing is an meer. About 30 cases of hiptory have bern discovered on the island. These corrapates have then removed to 🛎 colony built for them. Of course leprosy can be traced directly 10 uncleanliness and laziness.

THE POOR OF PORTO RICO.

Their Lives, Though Hard, Are Not Without a Pleasant and Pieturesque Side.

It has often been said that "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives." The island of Porto Rico is a small part of what has been to up the "other half" of the world. I shall try to tell you something of life as it is lived and seen by the missionaries in the little mountain town of Lares, says Mrs. Charles B. Scott. in ; the American missionary. The town itself is situated in a valley in the midst i of beautiful hills, ever green with the foliage of the orange, the hanana and the coffee. Naturally shut in from the ontside world by the mountains, crossed only on pony back over the narrow mountain paths, the people here continue in their accustomed ways, unaffected by the influences which have made so many changes inthe towns and cities of the coast. Life in such a place is necessarily simple, and the missionaries find it easy to do without many of the so-called necessities of the homeland, and are comfortable and content sleeping on the canvas-covered cots, with dressipg tables made from drygoods boxes and draped with muslin, and a curtain across one corner of the room instead of a closet.

After the work of the day is over the family find rest and comfort in the pleasant, airy living rooms, but for the all important refreshing of the body they are dependent upon the offices of the cook; so you, as well as they, may have some interest in our good-natured black Candida, who, when she is not in the kitchen, is holding the American baby, much to the satisfaction of both.

The Porto Rican stove is especially interesting. In shape it is something like a carpenter's beuch, about two feet wide, five feet long and as high as an ordinary table. The outside frame is of wood, and when the kitchen is being freshly painted the stove must not be neglected. The top and inside are made of bricks and cement, so arranged as to leave an opening running from end to end below the fireplaces for a draft. Along the top. and at regular intervals are four iron fireplaces, five inches square and four inches deep, so set into the stove that the tops are on a level with the top of the stove. A maid who often neglects one fire would feel overburdened with the care of these four separate hires at the same time, astis necessary with these stoyes. The American housewife who prefers to have her food baked can use a gasoline oven over one of these fires, and the result is quite satisfactory.

But even this oven, bowever crude and inconvenient, is seen only in the better bomes of Porto Rico. After good-natured Cancilla has finished her day's work and has found her way down the hilf along the steep, narrow path that leads to "Shacktown," where she lives, if she wishes to prepare an evening ment for hongry chilgrea she will bring out from the corner of the room an empty oil can which had been given her by the missionary. and which has been wifed up by the tensmith with a grate near the top and an opening below for a draft. The making of the stone has cost her 20 cents, and she possesses a better outfit for cooking than many of her neigh-Lars. The writer had one of these stoves main for her own use, and, as it can be easily carried about, it is very conveniert. Many times has she saton a lew bench and popped corn over the con's in the oil can store, while one or more wondering natives stood mionid seeing the operation for the first time, and afterward some of them would try to pop their own corn. thorons' is the fuel used in these sees, but many of the poor people mre too poor to buy charcoal and make their fire with bits of wood and sticks which can be picked up.

Small, green banans are the most common food of the poor people; cooked with a little godfish they are considered a great treat. If I want to give especial pleasure to my cook I furnish the hananas and codfish and she will prepare her favorite dish. To the housekeeper who is providing

for the needs of a large family the daily supply of milk is important, and in the home of the missionaries we can always depend upon the coming of Mary, the additional. She walks barefooted two or three miles, eften coming through the nod and pourling mand. If you go to her home you wit find & house, stancing in the widst of grange. and baseing trees and the fragrant rofe. fee, riself the only thing to mur the headly of the tropical landscape. Insize you will find her three children. pot as clean as herself, and in a room still less so. All the time that the mother is gone which is usually built the cay, these children are alone, caring for one mostler, and the onest is: ency six years of age hather? They bases are lake thorounds of children. in this become full events, they have to fortime to come them. Although these Sackers sometimes like with their fame. alles of is with the samet on neither of priest or magistrate. This condition of merals is procupted for when we are to ditrai on the past the marriage coreere by was not performed except upon. the payment of a sum too arge for many of the poorest people to save. from heir small earring. But now, thanks he to the preaching of the gospe and the work of the missionaries. the sacred rite is performed wathout. money and without price.

EXCHANGING THE SAFE.

A Business That Is Repicte, with Tates of Pinancial Success ) and Fallure.

A "safe exchange" in Centre atreet harbors many stories of successor and failures in the business world, says the New York Times. There are stored dozens of strong boxes, from small private home affairs hardly large enough to receive a gallon jug to huge vaultlike safes in which two men might stand. They tell of reverses of fortuge. Men or women who have money and valuables enough to warrant their keeping them in an iron safe either at home or at the office, sometimes lose them and have no further need for the protection against burglary. Others who own small safes have their efforts crowned with successes and find the small boxes madequate for the accommodation of all the stuff they want to put under strong lock and key. Such people deal with the "safe exchange." The proprietor of the place has

noted these rises and falls of the tide of prosperity in individual instances. "A couple of years ago," he said the other day, "a shabbily dressed man came to me and purchaser' a small safe like this one," and he pointed out one that was not larger than a bushel basket. "A year later he exchanged it for a larger one. A few days ago he sold the second one back to me and told me he was going to a safe company to buy a brand new one considerably larger than the last. You should have noticed his appearance, though. He was a prosperous man of business, /and wore fine clothes and a sill haf and carried a cane. I never knew what his business was, but it's certain he was

successful. "It would make you weep to see some of the people who come here to well their safes," continued the dealer. "Many have told me of their hard luck -how they lost their fortune or their all, whether it was enough to be called a fortune or not. For people who had valuables enough to need a safe for their keeping, they drive hard bargains, I tell you. They sometimes argue an exasperatingly long time for a price for their old safes that we absolutely could not pay and get out even on the deal. Their demeanor is much unlike that of the person who has been lately successful. Between the two, of course, we manage comake

PEDIGREES FOR BOGUS CURIOS.

our living."

Titled Degenerate in London Who Cooperated with Shady Dealers in Antiquities.

Never has there been more heard about bogus art antiques, false and fabricated old masters and the like than lately, but still a great many rich purchasers lay the flattering unction to their souls that they, at least, have not been gulled, inasmuch as they have a pedigree of an authentic kird attached to every curio they have ever bought, says London Tit-Bits.

But just as much artifulness and pains have been employed in the fabrication of "authentic" histories to old masters as have been expended on these latter works themselves. Here is an actual case- jabsointely known at first hand to the writer, who learned the whole of the details of shams, each one with a written pedigree, put off whom collectors. About town in London was a certain degeterate and titled member of the aristocracy. The only sign or shadow of property left to him was a beautiful ancient manor house

that was mortgaged up to the very hilt, The house stood in a remote spot and had scarcely a stick of funiture left in it. A shady dealer in curios of all kinds sought out the titled ne'er-do-well and made certain proposals to him. As a consequence the mortgages on the anclent manor were paid off and transferred to the dealer in antiquities. Directly afterward van leads of paintings, of black oak furniture, of arms and armor, of worm-eaten tapestry and of every conceivable art object began to arrive at the almost empty manor house. Then, in a few weeks, announcements began to appear to the effect that "the ancestral home of the last of an ancient race (name given) was about to be denuded of the treasures of art that had been acquired during the lives of ancestors for 1,000 years. And this sale positively lasted over geveral weeks-as though the very cellars had been packed with art treasnres, Collectors, everywhere, even usually suspicious ones, pointed to this or that dearly acquired object and said. proudly: "That came from Blank manor house, the wonderful depository that Lord Nemo dispersed." Even after that Lord Nemo disposed of a few things still left in his town house. ..

In Enriest Then.

"I have a thred," said the off-hand include cent whiskers "Ard," continued the off-hand phi-Josepher, "she will get a but gown when she cares nothing about cancing, and a tennis dress when she wouldn't play tentis for fear she will freekle. and a bathing-suit when she has no thought of going into the water, and go, facress when she has no detention to play golf " "That's so," agreed the mare with the

philosopher, "that a woman will get a a roffing habit when the very thought of elimbing on a horse gives her the "Yes," interrupted the man with the

incapilescent whiskers; "but wher she gets a weeding-dress the means business. Ever notice that?" Junge

Thought she Meant It. Carrie Here comes poor Jack! He seemed to think that I rought to marry him.

Beth Had you promised him? "Yes, I had; but that was all."- ODDITIES OF EXPORTING.

Some of the Things We tend Abroad and What Comes to ta in Return.

We send Dakota seed to Russia from which she raises wheat to compete with our own product in the markets of the world. To plant, cultivate, resp. and harvest her crops we send to Russia nearly one-half our total exports of agricultural machinery. This year we have already shipped some 80,000 tons of these implements to the land of the ezar. In former years all this passed through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, but a fractional increase in freight rates between the lakes and the east has diverted the trade to southern ports, while experiments are being made in direct shipments from Chicago by way of the lakes, the St. Lawrence river and the Atlantic ocean, says Collier's Weekly.

The cotton plant first came to America from Asia; now the greater part of the Central-Asian crop is grown from American cotton seed. American cultivators till the soil, which is watered by an American irrigation avatem. Yankee gine clean the fiber, American compounds press the cotton into bales wrapped with American bands, and finally the cotton finds its way to Moscow over a railroad built with American capital, and is turned into cloth by second-hand machinery. from an American cotton factory, to

compete abroad with American prints. Another regular article of export to Central Asia is the Ohio grapevine cutting. The vineyards of Central Asfaare all offshoots from American vines, and the fruit is prized above all others in Russia proper for its delicacy and flavor. Twenty to 30 tons of American grapes to the acre is a common vield in Central Asia, and as the Amera ican vine is free from parasites, it is being introduced everywhere the world over, from South Africa to northern China and Japan. We still export tobacco plants to Russian Asia, so that the Russian tobacco, grape, cotton and wheat crops are all American, once removed

No oriental fable is stranger than the accomplishments of the up-to-date. Yankee drummer. In Bagdad, the home of Aladdin, he offers new American lamps that burn either Russian or Ohio oil, for the old battered bronze tallow hurners of the Bagdad housewife, and as these time-worn oriental lamps find a ready sale in New York. the enterprising drummer who introduced the American lamp to Bagdad was well repaid for his trouble. Now, however, American lamps are becoming a drug in the Bagdad market, and the supply of old lamps is rapidly giving out, as our lamp trade with Turkey" increases.

A Connecticut firm manufactures saered scarabel for the Egyptian tourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by nachinery, colored in bulk to simulate age and shipped in casks to the Moslam dealers at Cairo. The Ar Fran guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at "salting" the sands at the hase of the pyramids, or about the sagred temples, whose they artfully discover these scarabol before the very eyes of the Yankes telegist and sell him for an American dollar an article manufactured at a cost of less than a cent, perhaps within a stone's throw of his own home. For enterprise it beats. worden natmegs.

Badues for Opium buckers. A government mesopoly and a factory for the preparation of opinin has been established at Fukien, China. Hereafter all opium smokers who wish to purchase the drug must obtain from this establishment badges which are of three classes, viz.: First, bruss badge. which is for the government officials; second, paper badge, which is for the gentry, and third, wooden badge, which is for the common people. On these badges are written the names of the oplum smokers, their ages, their addresses and the quantity of opium they are allowed to buy daily, which is to be decided and limited by the government officials and which cannot be deviated from at any time. The interest of Americans for this news consists in the fact that from the province of Fukien comes most of the Chinese of the Philippines. The Manila Times even thinks such a method of controlling the opium abuse it our new dependency, should be adopted by our govern-

The Affectionate Pelican.

"The ungainly pelican," said a keeper at the Zoo, "is the most affectionate of all birds. It acquires in mediately a liking for any one who is kind to it, and will follow its master about like a dog. There are a good many stories about the love that pelicans in captivity have shown for various persons. My bird here gives a cry of joy when it sees me approaching, and it will allow me to put my hand inside its hage hill, but if you should try to do that it would snap your finger off. When a pelican is ill it is dieted on young eels and whisky punch. Tish is the food it likes best, and eels are, in the pelican's mind, the finest of all fish. When at the point of death, when all other food won't, be repulsed, the pelican will still have ambition enough to nibble a few wels. The bill of this bird is very trong. One of our keepers was ripped in the cheek by a pelican four years ago, and the ugly late was a long time heading." Philadelphia Record.

Revised Version.

"Never put off to the aerrow the things you can do to day," remarked the name with the chrome quotation

habit. "That axiom's mosth caten," rejoined the up-to-date species a of hustling humanity. "What's the matter with doing them yesters a and resting today?" Chicago Dadj News.

LIT WORKED ALL RIGHT.

A Simple Experiment That Illustrated How Early Some People Are Led.

Over in the corner of the club room they were discussing that sheepish tendency of most of us to "follow the leader," relates the Philadelphia Press. "Now, it is autonishing," said the young man with a bald spot.

During one of those minerable foggy nights three young men in evening dress were slowly making their course down Chestrut street. It was easy to see that they were accompanied by solemn, dignified "jags." Their cleanshaven, Gibson-like faces were entirely descid of any expression of emotion, grave or gay. Straight ahead they gazed with atony stare. When they reached one of the theaters they panised in their solemnistroll and stood on the earb, firing the entrance to the theater. And all this done without a word from any of them. Despite the penetrating dampness, their overcoats hning open, revealing anony shirts hosoms. Their trousers were turned up at least four inches at the bottoms. Each chap carried a neatly folded um-

brella. It lacked but a few minutes of the close of the performance. The fogwas growing denser every moment and the lights in the streets grew dimmer and dimmer. The party of four stood motionless and silent until the ushers came out of the theater and opened the swinging doors. At this inriant each of the men opened and holsted his umbrella. The people coming out of the theater perceived the for and then the party with raised

umbrella@ "Oh, Jack!" erled a daintily dressed little woman, "isn't this hard lock? My gown will be ruined. How stapid of us not to bring an umbrella!" And she peered out of the door for a moment, shivering and retreated to the lobby. Jack turned up his coat collar and dashed out for a cab.

Then there was some dreadful grumbling on the part of the unforinnates who had carriages, but could not get to them because there was no avising from the theater to the curb. Mony men hoisted their umbrellas and led women under their protection to the carriage doors. One ferlow escorted a number of ladies, one at a time, in order the better to protect:

diese suits, but making mubicalla . muffled up completely, turned up their tronsers and galloped for the street cars at breakneck speed. . . .

Through all this the chaps on the curb maintained their solenia, dignified demeanor.

It hadn't rained a drop.

Young Woman Wim Pits Herself for the Position of Travelina Companios.

THE COURIER MAID.

trade is the early sommer, when peop ple are planning their holidays, "But the successful courses justed must be versatile in her accomplishments, says

Although she may have two or more languages at command and he versed in the ways and enstones of several countries of sides her own the mingle unite some pragt, al frace de her courier's about, if she would get good engagements.

If the is addin massage operator and has some of the professional nursele know horgel is a stylish haircresser, or har v needleworker, hesides being an intelligert guide and interpreter, she will be snapped up in a hurry. And to be a good sailer, traveler and packer min qualities absolutely indispensable to Ler vocation.

Many more courier maids are now employed than formerly. Elderly or moddle-aged couples setting out for foreign travel frequently engage a bright | alert maid rather than a man to help them make the trip easy. The maid is a less expensive attendant than a man, is more contented on small pay and, moreover, is more dependable.

Not all conrier maids are of foreign origin, and a considerable number are not of the class accustomed to rendering personal service. Some get into the business through being companions and governesses. College girls and daughters of good families whose knowledge of the languages has come through study, and who have a liking for change and adverture, sometimes take this means of acquainting themselves with the world's doing-

One girl from a northwestern university, who has piloted several parties ex a Resome, got her first inkling of wage capping service through acting as will trees in a summer hotel during vaestion time to help in her student's In ... Sie se that she has taken a course in massage treatment and albed sub-

The contier maid's pay is regulated by the amount of service she Largains to render outsides f ber legitur ate use as interpreter and plief, or that shell would askally be retirled only to her teaselling expenses.

He Invited It. He was an awful "dol or le," and if \*Ners was one thing more than another that he prided himself on it was the fit of hiselothes

of each never got a dress continually to me," he said to his parkper, as he gloneed down at a perfectly brade garment, with a hope, of course, that she would at once disclaim the insignation. "Look at this flong."

"Well, it is atropious," she said, coolly. "But why not save your money and buy one? It is so much cheaper in the long run than hiring." -Stray

Not Worth While. Never take the time to count up your rights or wrongs. -Atchison PAT'S FIRST TEOUGHT.

That the Horses Quglit to Be Ablo to Ontrun the Stane, and He Made Them De It.

Back in the good old days when merves and railroads were little known, an old stage road ran from fake Champlain to Ogdensburg, N. Y., passeing through the little town of Sodom. This village neatled in a valley between two great hils, over which the white ribbon of the road wound steeply, says

Lippincott's. Upon our of the trips of the stage the regular driver, who had been as home for some weeks recovering from an illness, was riding inside while the red-haired, mild-featured, hig-honed frishman acting as his substitute occupied the driver's seat upon the bes. The day was a beautiful one and the passengers were enjoying their drive keenly, their appetities increasing sethe distance lessened between tham and the town of Sodom with its promised pause for refreshment.

Suddenly, as the heavy stage lumbered over the brow of the hill down which the toad plunged at a sharp angle, running through the little town at its foot and amending the hill beyand the passengers became conscious that their pace had been recklessly increased. Faster and faster they wont, dashing down the hill at a rate rapidly. becoming a furious one. Trees and linshes at last became but a dizrying blur along the road. All clung to the reeling stage and held their breath in terrior, while on the stage raced, down the hill with ever increasing speed, into the town, past the hestelry with the waiting host left standing in amaze at the door, past the post office without pause, and out upon the road leading up the face of the hill beyond. There the pace slackened, and as the incline grow more steep, at last the emoking horses came to a standatill. With one accord the dazed passengers tumbled out and surrounded the drive er, who newstand at the head of ble recking leaders.

owhat is to Par? What is it? Did. they get away from your came the breathless questions.

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"Nope," repaired that with a seriface. est wor that," pointing grienty before him. There lay the stagestonere dragging unclessin on the ground at the beels of the horses, and completely severed from the coach. At a glance

membing of the dangen to we ob the passengers of that stage, deprised of its sole means of guidance, had been exposed and, realizing the miracle of their escape, he turned sick and fainted where he street.

Later back at the irm, when the exeltenient had norrembat aubrided and fresh horses were horng put to the repaired couch, a meone turned to Patand saked

open what was your first thought when the pair draw with HWe to word the apartmental settlett

the daid more grantortably in his who a time force thought wor Mard. hal merey on our low lett Thee thinks I to movette it in a borse that want anthur a weirant britt tekent te pering of the att of twey down the hill!"

WHOLESOME SALADS.

Rules for the Cuidance of Those I a-Initiated fato the Set of Preparing Them.

To dress a chart put the lettice. The logic with a transport superior to the Ada peretar i Marteria atrieta e trittet. and with each leaf separate Linto a ralas, but a race one upt to how it with our property the crisp leaflers. It a targe gass o whean he provided it are much to he beauty of a salad. vays to out H weekerping Serve in & silver that with the oil and thegan critets, sait and pepper and a salad

forh and specific

Always or imegineer one rule; the cilmust be poured first on the saind. If the leaves are tirst wer with the aregar, the on will not adhere but run to the horron; of the bowl, making a -alad. which tastes only of vinegar, pepperand salt. Por this same reason the lettuce much be perfectly dry; if wet these will will not coat it properly. Set the lettuce or chickory in a bowl looking as if the head were still entire but with eacher of a parated. Hold a salad spoon over you howl; into it shake some pepper and sait, then fill the spoon with oil. Allow this to sprinkle over the lebture; tosk the leaves lightly till they shine. Add two more tablespoorfuls, ad our towaing again with gentle hande. long. It in the spoon and fock down the sides of the dish and lift the same with an upward movement, letting it mix as it falls back. Afreeward, sprinkle with two table pauding of thegan, then perve The populations of oli and since gur may be somed to suit the taste. Pour parts of oil to one of vinegar is based by hysers of oil.

A very difficulty flavor may be imported to a plain greek salad by rubbing the inside of the salar bowl with half a out onion or sprinkling the lettered with fine's gut chives. If the faintest' possible flavor of garlie is liked make, what the French exit a chapon. Rub : um garile ever a lube of stale bread. out town if with the salab while dresses. 200

Horseradish Sauce.

Hash is not applied good served with non-startsh same. The same of ringe of cold up are, and of that brimble cash, boiled cost A thin cream sauce. is the foundation and the horserad shsecond is the freshly grater, kind and not that which has oven mixed with vinegar. Allow it to rook for about three minutes and serve act - Chicago. Daily News

Retribution. First Masquito The experts are

traing to nurder avsecond Mosquet a Don't fear; we'll soon jut them behind tars. -Judga,

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Ter tras demandre at Laulelane et dans tous les Etats du Su. Se publisité offre dons au commerce des avantages Sexueutiennels. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'anné : Reitier Ouctidiennell 112.06 [. Edit'en hebdemadei- \$9.04