MAMED THE BABY FOR A CAT.

Wogsthy Woman Had Just Lost Her Pet Maltese by Death and the Child Got Its Name.

"I have christened children every conceivable name." said a clergyman whe other day, relates the Baltimore Man, "but I think the funniest was a boy I named for a cat. My pastorate was a suburb of Boston, and one of was a lady of a large restate and a gentlewoman in every weane of the word, generally known in the community as Aunt Esther. the was an eccentric person, who wore silken gowns very long in the train and short in the front and alwanys several old-fushioned brooches at the same time. She visited Washington frequently, always with her mer cat as a traveling companion, and she was one of the few ladies accorded a seat on the floor of the house of congress. On the grounds of her country home was a diminutive cemetery, where her feline pets slept after life's fitful fever.

"During my residence in the parish her special favorite was a large Maltese cat, named Thomas Henry, whose death occurred just before the coming of a new baby at the lodgekeeper's home on Aunt Esther's place. She was to be godmother and name the child, while I was to baptize it. Her recent bitter bereavement still weighed on her soul, and when I asked. *By what name shall this child be known?' Aunt Esther responded, in trembling tones: There is no name so sweet to me as Thomas Heary, and by that title the boy was thenceforth kaown.'

MISSES RAISE PHONE RATES. Sweethearts Monopolise the Wires to Such an Extent an Advance

Becomes Necessary.

A merchant from Uniontown was lately talking about telephones the other day at the hotel where he was stopping, reports the Philadelphia Record.

"In my town," he said, "the telephone company is going to raise the
rates for business 'phones from \$25
to \$45, and for residence 'phones
from \$18 to \$32. Do you know why?
It is to keep sweethearts from momopolizing the wires. It is to make
telephones so expensive that the
young men and women who love one
another won't bill and coo over the

wires all day long.

"in Uniontown now it is a wonder that the wires don't blush red, the love words that pass over them. The sound that a kiss makes—that ph, ph sound—is sent many times a day from one receiver to another. And such expressions as darling, and deary, and honcy, and sweetheart drown out altogether the plain business talk about the price of coal, and the boom in steel, and the bills re-

reivable that are due.
"So in Uniontown because the young men and girls have been momopolizing the wires, with their sparking, the telephone rates are to be raised nearly 100 per cent."

BENEFICIAL WALKING TOURS.

Autumn Outlings Afoot Which Are the Most Healthful and Enjoyable Forms of Exercise.

Walking is an art almost said to be one of the lost arts, says Country Life in America. It is astonishing how few know how to walk know how to acquire the measured stride. the springy step, the easy poise of the body and the swing of the arms, which make walking at once one of the most healthful and enjoyable forms of physical exercise. For the real pleasure of walking one must "turn to the country. Pavements are Boat dead, unyielding matter at best. . In the turf of the country there is a spring in response to the pressure of the foot which is a delight and an inepiration in itself. The purity of the mir sets the blood to racing glori-હ્મ્યાકો જ.

Good walkers find 20 miles a day a comfortable average, allowing of plenty of time for rest and "loafing."
Two weeks thus spent will afford memories to last for all time, and with them a measure of health and strength, a quickening of vital forces, a nervous energy which will flud expression in increased power for accomplishment in the world's work.

How the Earth Changes.

How does one generation of men sucgeed another? The fathers are not swept away in a body to make room for the children, but one by one the old alrop off and the young come on, till day is reached when none of those wemain that once were here, says Harmer's. How does some form of human speech become extinct? About a hundred years ago an old lady named Dolly Dentreath died in Cornwall. She could speak the Cornish language: after her ideath there was nobody that could. Thus quietly did the living Cornish Manguage become a dead language; and in a like unobtrusive manner have been wrought most of the new becom-Flange which have changed and are changing the earth.

Ancient Picture Gutlery. A picture gallery that dates from the stone age has been unearthed in a eavern near Eyzies, France. The pictures, which are all of prehistoric anamals, were not only cut in the rock, as is usually the case with such representations, but were painted in several colors, and give some evidence of artistic skill. There are 80 pictures, of which 49 represent bisons of various sands. The pigments used, which are retades of red and brown, have been found, on analysis by Moissan, the emasent French chemist, to be ochres mixed with minute fragments of transgarent silica.

PITH AND POINT.

Better have no friends and no enemies, than no friends and many enemies.—Atchison Globe.

with the telescope of common sense a man may look just a little way into the future.—Chicago Journal.

The Voiceless.—"Land is mighty

cheap here. You can buy a good farm for a song." "Just my darn luck! I can't sing."—N. Y. Sun. Honesty is undoubtedly the best

Honesty is undoubtedly the best policy, but a good many men somehow fail to keep their premiums paid up.— Chicago Daily News.

As a general thing an extravagantly unnecessary amount of narrative is used to make a long story short.—Indianapolis News.

"The rattlesnake is not among the

fashionable pets, but he really ought to be an amusing companion." "Why?"

"Because he always has a rattling good-tail to spring on a fellow when they meet."—Baltimore American.

"I think I know," said the amateur

gunner, after his fifth straight miss, "why those birds are called 'ducks." "What's that, sir?" inquired the guide. "Because they duck out of the way every time a fellow shoots."—Philadalphia Press.

Mrs. Greene—"I don't like that man Grimes; I'm sure there was liquor on his breath when he spoke to me just now." Mr. Greene—"I don't think it; dear. If he had had liquor on his breath you may be sure he'd swallow it."—Boston Transcript.

Why It Troubled Him.—He had just

told a sfory—a most extraordinary story—and he seemed distressed about something. "What's the matter, old man?" one of the party asked. "Why, they believed that story," he replied. "Well, that's a tribute to your reputation for truthfulness," it was urged. "Perhaps," he replied disconsolately, "but think what a reflection it is on my imagination."—Chicago Post.

HUMAN ÆOLIAN HARPS.

People Get Ahead Financially and
Thon Begin to Play Tunes on
Their Nerves.

Seeking for new sensations seems to be the cry of the hour among the pleasure hunting populace. The minute people get enough money ahead to allow a breathing space in the rush of business, they turn and look about for amusement; and, not being able, through that well adusted gastronomical law, to eat their cake and have it, too, they begin at once to fill up to satiety on cake of all kinds. Hence the never ending search for a new, variety of cake, the gamut of the known kinds being run very quickly, says the New York Herald.

We treat our nervous systems as if they were wind harps, to be played upon by every breeze that blows, and the zephyr that evokes the newest or most startling vibratory thrills along those much used strings commands the highest market price and the largest following of harpers with their harps.

We throng the theaters in the hope of being agreeably played upon—and the distracted managers of the same are growing grayheaded in the wild attempt to outdo each other in the business of aeolian harp orchestration. The result is often more a jar and a discord than music.

There are the loop the loops and other hair-raising devices wherewith to sweep these harps of a thousand strings. And now comes Switzerland with the worst ever in the way of sensational experiences. Instead of the tame old climb up Mont Blanc, the tourist now may go on a "submerged excursion" in a submarine boat in take Geneva.

An airy bit of persiflage, a sort of flirting with danger, is suggested in the naive presentation to each passenger of this novel trip of a life insurance policy for \$2,500.

surance policy for \$2,500.,

Still, it is the class of people who like to acquire gooseflesh feelings who are, in theatrical parlance, the "dogs" of this world—upon whom the new things are tried to prove their utility among modern conveniences. There must have been a "dog" in search of thrills upon whom to try the first steamboat, the first trolley and the first risque

A Year's Immigrants. The number of immigrants admitted to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was 648,-743; of which 466,369 were males and 182,374 females. The increase over the preceding year is 160.825. In the number of immigrants from the country, Italy stands first, with 178.375, and Austro-Hungary second, with 171,989. Ireland decreased 1.423, and China 810. For various cases, admission was refused to 4.974 immigrants. Special attention has been given to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws. and it is desired that the appropriation be so enlarged that a more efficient patrol can be had on the Mexican and Canadian borders and provision made for the appointment of competent officers for the service in Canton and

Hong-Kong. Success.

To absent-minded people the world is indebted for many of its most

amusing anecdotes.

This story of a Welsh professor is an excellent example. He was walking down the street with one foot on the curb and the other in the gutter, when he met a friend.

"Good morning, professor," said the friend. "How are you?" "Well," said the professor. "I thought I was all right, but for the last half-hour I have been limping in the most unaccountable manner." —London Express.

SOME BIRD MIGRATIONS.

Instances of Prairie Chickens and Wild Turkeys Leaving Home for Strange Lands.

Game birds sometimes make extensive migrations, even though of a species not commonly migratory, states the New York Sun.

Prairie chickens, some years ago, flew northward from Illinois and the adjacent country, and thousands alighted in the limits of cities and towns in their path, notably in Detroit, Mich. Other thousands were drowned in Lake Superior while trying to fly across that lake. Others got over safely and took up their homes in the Canadian burned regions beyond the great lakes.

What induced these birds to migrate from a region where the race had been native beyond all memory of man has never been explained.

Wild turnkeys migrated in a similar manner from Michigan in the days when that game bird was abundant there. They had been hunted persistently for years, when suddenly they all disappeared.

They traveled due west; and it is on record that "the flock was a quarter of a mile wide, and was several hours in passing." Soon after that strange exodus wild turkeys appeared in great numbers in the far west in regions where they had never been before, and where their progeny is still abundant.

MOST VALUABLE GROUND.

City Lots in New York That Are Priced Higher Than Any Other in the World.

The highest priced land in the world is that bounded by Wall and Broad streets and Broadway, in lower New York city, says Success. A square foot of ground on a corner of Broadway and Wall street cannot be had for less than \$450. The most expensive land in London sells for \$300 a square foot. The average price of land in New York city's financial district is about \$175. Next in the scale comes the woman's shopping district, from Fourteenth to Twentythird streets, on Sixth avenue, and from Thirty-fourth street to Fortysecond street, on Broadway. Here land ranges all the way from \$60 to \$350 a square foot. On the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirtyfourth street the latter price was obtained. The real estate man who can tell the future movements of population on Manhattan is in a position to realize a fortune. The growth of Brooklyn and Jersey City has checked the movement of the population north, and it is said the most valuable land on Manhattan Island will always remain south of Central park. The lower half of the island will soon have nothing on it except office buildings, factories and tenement houses.

THE COWBOY TAUGHT HER.

Dashing Women Riders in the West
Who Are at Home on the
Bucking Bronchos.

It is from the cowboy that the western equestrienne has learned her most valuable lesson in riding. The eross-saddle and divided skirt have given her equal privileges, and she has not failed to take advantage of them. There has arisen in the westto-day a school of riders that probably cannot be equaled in the world. observes the Detroit /Free Press. This school is made up of women who are to be found in every part of the great western cattle country. They are dashing, natural riders, who are as much at home in the saddle as the cowboy who ever donned a pair of "shaps." Many of them take part in the cattle round-ups, and some have even acquired fame as steer ropers and branders. To such women a bucking bronco has no terror. Indeed, they regard a "tussle" with one of these vicious animals as nothing short of good sport. They are seldom. thrown, but if they are hurled from the back of a "bucker" they return to the saddle and never cease plying the quirt and spurs until they have reduced the "outlaw" to submission.

A WORD WANTED.

One That Will Express the Ever-increasing Class of Words Named After Individuals.

A writer in the Spectator is hunting for a word and asks the readers of the Spectator to assist him. The word desired is one that will express the ever-increasing class of words that are named after some individual, e. g., "boycott," "macadamize,"

e. g., "boycott," "macadamize,"
"doily," "mackintosh," "gamp," "peeler," "Robert," "Bobby," "Whitehead"
(for a torpedo), etc.

(for a torpedo), etc.

Such words should be classified under a name by themselves. What should this word be? "Cognominals" has been suggested. A cognomen, however, is a surname, and such words are not always taken from the person's surname—"Bobby," for example, to indicate a policeman.

"Onomataneric" and "aneronomatic" have also been suggested; but that would not include "gamp" or "Mrs. Grundy."

No exception can be taken to the term "anthroponomatic," so far as accuracy of description is concerned; but it is a terribly long word, and an apt short word is a desideratum.

A Wireless Piano.

A wireless Plane.

A citizen of Bloomington, Ill., has invented a wireless piano. He first constructed a five-octave comb-reed of steel, placed it upon a bridge and soundboard and by degrees discovered a way to make a very fine harp note. He has been working for 18 years on his invention.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Parrots are eaten by Africans, and smoked buts are considered a great dainty.

Skyscrapers are not wanted in Paris.
The new regulations limit the height of a building to 66 feet.

Malta, with a population of nearly 200,000 persons, relies almost wholly upon goats for its milk supply. A goat is worth \$10 to \$25, and its yield of milk in four to five pints a day.

All efforts to diminish intemperance

have failed in Moscow. The city has 1,036,000 inhabitants; the number of arrests for the year ending July 14, 1902, was 53,617, a daily average of 147. Smoked fish is a favorite article of food in Germany. The home supply is so inadequate that there is a large import of fresh fish which are smoked or otherwise cured, and sold at large profits. Last year the whole fish import

of Germany was over 71,000 tons.

The Japanese government is endeavoring to stamp out the barbaric custom among the lower classes of using the heads of human bodies for medical purposes. The heads are charred over a fire and ground into powder, which is sold under the disguised name of tenseki.

Emperor William recently ordered the army chaplains to deliver-periodical lectures in the evening for the benefit of private soldiers. Attendance is usually small, not being compulsory but one reverend gentleman found that his lecture-room was filled every evening. He was much pleased, and to the commanding officer expressed his pleasure, atthe religious awakening. "Rubbish," said the uncompromising colonel; "I have merely discovered that compulsory attendance at your sermons is excellent punishment for trivial offenses."

BOGUS TITLES IN ENGLAND.

How They Are Pursued and Traced
Out by Officers of the Inland Revenue Service.

For unlawfully using armorial hearings, keeping a carriage and a dog, and employing three male servants without having the necessary licenses, a gentleman in the north of England has just been compelled to pay \$200, says a recent London report.

"For many years I have been employed in hunting out and reporting similar offenders," remarked an officer of the British inland revenue, "but my work has dealt more particularly with West-end folk, who have failed to take out 'establishment licenses,' the official designation of all licenses required by people who keep dogs, carriages, motor cars, motor bicycles, male servants and who use armorial bearings.

"I usually walk out in the afternoon about the time of day that society is accustomed to order its carriages round for a drive in the park. Strolling through Berkeley square, or down Park lane, I notice a two-horse carriage bearing a coat-of-arms standing outside a certain house. I watch and wait. A coachman is on the box and perhaps a footman also awaits his mistress. Mechanically I note down a few details and assure invself that the carriage is not that of a visitor to the house. I resume my professional stroll. By the time I am ready to return to the office more probably than not I have noted down details concerning a dozen or more fashionable turn-

outs. I then refer to my register.

"The owners of the first two carriages on my list have, I find paid all that is due from them, Lord X. (the owner of carriage No. 3), however, has forgotten to renew his carriage license. Col. Z., I see, pays for only one man servant, whereas he certainly keeps two; and still further down among my notes I find that was, Parvenu (who, for driving companions that afternoon, had two valuable toy terriers), holds no dog license, nor has she paid for a license to use the coatof-arms painted so elabortely on her carriage.

carriage.

"That evening a letter is written to her, in a style somewhat as follows:

"Madam—I notice that on July 24 you were driving in a carriage, on which appeared a coat-of-arms. As you do not appear to hold a license for armorial bearings at your West End address, please inform me whether you have paid for one elsewhere."

"In almost every case of attempted fraud on the revenue service some compromise with the offender is arrived at, and although this is often a costly proceeding, fully 90 per cent. of my 'victims' prefer paying double the probable amount of the police court fine to having to appear before a magistrate.

"In the course of a twelvementh no

"In the course of a twelvemonth no fewer than 15,000 dog licenses, and 7,000 other establishment cases are summarily compromised in this way. Very few of the offenders hall from Scotland or Wales; by far the greater proportion of the cases occurring in London."

Frost, Snow and Friese.

A young man in this town by the name of Frost thinks he has something coming to him on account of a very disappointing love affair. It seems from the evidence that his heart was melted by the charms of a maiden named Snow. They were, in fact, schoolmates, and from the first early season of their attachment Frost looked forward to the time when he could call her his own. But a new person arrived on the scene by the name of Friese. Miss Snow began to yield to the warmth of the latter's wooing, and before long Mr. Frost was informed that her heart had grown cold to him, she loved Friese only. And now Frost thinks it is a cold deal, and is praying that grace may be given him to play Friese out. But in the meantime Miss Snow has fallen into another's arms. Mr. Frost's friends advise him to let the matter drift along. Frost says he's deep enough in misery now .- Portland Oregonian.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

Although Sharp and Cautious the Wildest Has Not a Good Memory for Traps.

Our almost extinct wildcat is a beast which for want of memory has not been able to hold its own. While the fox and the badger, especially the latter, are adepts at avoiding traps, the wildcat seems quite unable to keep out of them, says the London Spectator. Yet the glutton, another carnivore of the northern forests, without any apparent brain endowment of the positive kind, has learned the whole art of trapping so successfully that it will follow along a whole line of 40 miles of traps, break into every one from behind and carry off the baits without being caught. In the same way the baboons of Africa, whether north or south, maintain themselves in a locality in their full numbers long after most other creatures of equalsize have disappeared. The part of the Matoppo hills in which Mr. Rhodes' tomb is cut in the rocks is deserted by the Matabeles because, as they are now disarmed, the baboons carry off all their corn and pumpkins.

The rat-and the rabbit are not very different in point of fecundity. But while the rabbit, except on very favorable soil, disappears in a cultivated country like England, where it is not afforded any protection, the rat is practically master of the situation, so greatly does his power of individual experience, and probably also of communication, exceed that of the other rodent. It can hardly be an accident that the gray parrot, one of the cleverest and most thoughtful of birds, is by far the longest-lived. There is an undoubted instance of this bird surviving for a century, and half that time is quite a common age. But in the case of birds so many other considerations than those of brain intervene in determining what leads to longevity that only vague generalizations are possible. Size, food and species all have their known results on the duration of a bird's life. A gannet has been known to live for 40 years. Spanish imperial eagles to nearly that age, an Egyptian vulture to 42, ravens for 20 years and swans for nearly as long. But it is a fairly safe inference that the life of birds is, in proportion to their size, longer than that of mammals. Comparing the general average of brain power, that of birds is much higher than among the average beasts; and it is quite probable that it is this excess of brain vitality which gives the bird, also an excess in bodily

A PREACHER IN QUEENSLAND.

The Strange Reception of a White Minister at the Hands of a Group of Natives.

In a recent book Edward B. Kennedy thus describes the welcome given by black natives of Queensland to a white preacher who visited them: "A black fellow came up to me and placing his hand gently on the bridle of my horse, nodded his head in the direction of my friend, with 'That fellow priest.' F agreed; upon which, sinking his voice to a mysterious and hoarse whisper, he proceeded: Buogery. That fellow like it put on shirt over trousel,. get a top o' waddy, and vabber bout debil, debil; which, rendered in plain, English, reads: 'Good, That man puts his shirt on over his trousers, gets top of wood, or pulpit, and talks about devil, devil. Before I could make any remark upon this new and startling manner of describing a preacher, the whole mob of blacks, who had been listening to the information vouchsafed me, commenced to dance about with joy at having a parson; and we soon found out the reason, for my instructor, signing to the others to be quiet, struck an attitude, then turned to his reverence with an air of pride and satisfaction, and thus addressed him: 'You give mine tixpence mine say lorsprer tin commands burgery quick all same white fellow," which meant: 'Give me six-pence, I'll say the Lord's prayer and ten commandments splendidly quick as a white man does in church.' Then. without a moment's hesitation, he rattled off like lightning, as far as we could follow him, a page of the church service, throwing in a few responses here and there. The parson looked grave, as the black, the very second he had concluded, held out his hand for sixpence, and upon the coin being refused him evidently considered that he had not spoken his piece fast enough, for he called up another member of his tribe, saying as he pushed him forward: 'This fellow cabon quick one shillin'.' 'This man very quick, one shilling."

Daly Reported.

A raw countryman, having been just enrolled as a member of the metropolitan police force, was stationed on duty near a large gas works, with instructions to take particular notice of everything on his beat, and, if he found anything missing, to report the same to the ser-

geant.
During the night one of the large gasometers had been emptied, and had sunk into its basin. On the arrival of the sergeant the new "Robert," who was found in a state of great excitement, pointed to the empty framework of the gasometer and said:

"Well, I don't know, whether it's all right, sir, but one of them things has gone."—Stray Stories.

Very Reserved.

Lawyer (to his client, who is charged with theft)—I must know the whole truth if I am to defend you. Have you told me everything? Client—Except where I hid the money, I want some of that for myself.—The King.

CHILD LIFE IN PORTO RICO.

First Impressions of United States Government Official of the Little Folks of the Island.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, United States commissioner of education in Porto Rico, has written to the Philadelphia Sunday School Times an article giving his first impressions of the children there, in the course of which he

"Of children in Porto Rico we are bleased with a great abundance. The army census of 1899 shows that in a total population of about 1,000,000 persons we had 300,000 children under tem years of age, and half the total population was under 18 years of age. The birth rate here is much higher than in the United States, and yet the total population increases more slowly, for the infant and child death rate is very high.

rate is very high.

"These children are of all colorsfrom the fattest, plumpest, little
black and brown babies with woolly
hair, to the very pale-faced and very
fair-skinned white babies with golden
locks. Most of the population, of
course, comes in between these extremes, and some odd combinations of
color occur. Nearly every afternoon,
on my drive or horseback ride out of
San Juan, I pass one boy about eight
years of age with a yellow-brown skin
and head of fine glossy, golden hair.

"Healthy, bright and atractive as are the children of Porto Rico, they have sad faces when one watches them more closely, and although all young children thrive in this climate by reason of the outdoor life and the superabundance of air and sunshine in the bouses, schoolrooms and everywhere, they decline rapidly as they grow in years. The bulk of the population is poor beyond description, and the children do not have sufficient putritious food. They do not inherit strong constitutions nor sufficient red corpuscles to do the hard work of life. They are left to shift for themselves at an early age, and have to five on irreguiar meals of bananas and other fruits, with 'duice' or sweets as the main things which appeal to their appetites. They will come to school in the morning and work at their studies for three hours without having had as mouthful of food, and frequently will remain at school through the noon recess with only what the trees in the vicinity of the school afford, or what a kindly disposed teacher or a more favored playmate can give them.

"There is a universal admiration for children on the part of all classes, and an outward manifestation of affection on the part of adults for a child everywhere, and of children for each other as well. I have never seen, on the part of a brother or sister but a few years older, more devoted care of a little baby just able to toddle about, than I have seen here. Parents are proud of large families. Yet among the great mass of the people there is no idea whatever of the responsibilities of parenthood, and they know littie now to do for their children. The affection they exhibit for their children is subject to all the vicissitudes which one would expect in a hot-headed, impulsive and sentimental people. Underneath it all, though it would be difficult to explain it, there is a velu of cruelty. They don't hesitate to infliet suffering on a weaker being, as is manifested in the universal treatment of dumb animals

"There are many evidences of an innate lack of being able to put one's self in another's place. The ideas of fair play, of an equal contest, and of noblesse oblige, so characteristically a part of the Anglo-Saxon's make-up, have not penetrated very deep as yet into the average Porto Rican's constitution. Of course, such judgments are not true of all. One speaks only of the mass of the people. I have met Porto Ricans with as pure and wholesome family life and as noble ideals of conduct as can be found anywhere. But against the set current of the lower standards of two-tffirds or more of the total population we must build the foundations of Americanism in its best sense. To give these boys and girls a chance to know better things and to fight for a higher life, our schools are established as the outposts from which we shall hold conquered territory, and transform it, in time, into a garden spot in the American union, where life and conduct shall be as beautiful as the unsurpassed landscape below, with its royal palms and luxuriant growth of fruits and flowers, and the skies above with their infinite variety of colors.

"To accomplish this many institutions besides the public schools are needed. Few places present so many opportunities for humanitarian work which promises large returns. The children must be taught to play. Child life here is singularly devoid of normal amusements. One of the greatest orators and public men in Porto Rico, in a public address recently mentioned baseball among the greater blessings Americans had brought. Every boy in the larger, towns is now, assiduously devoted to this game, and by means of it he is also acquiring a little very expressive English. Physical development is one of the things most needed, and good outdoor games, requiring not too vigorous exercise, should be encouraged. Something in this line is especially needed for the girls:

"A wholesome child literature in Spanish would be of great assistance if it were along the lines of so many good children's books and periodicals now issued in the states; also work for women which would develop home life and traditions and bring them in harmony with American ideas, is much needed. From the nature of the climate, the home never can be here all that that word means in a northern country like the United

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