FEW TAKE CARE OF RAZOR Tonsorial Artist Gives Advice to Average Shaver-Rest Is Good for Instrument.

"The average man who shaves himself doesn't know how to take care of his razor, despite all the advice that has been given to him in the public prints from time to time," said an expert barber to a St. Louis Globe-

Democrat man. "He will get a good razor, and use it day after day, then wonder why at the and of a short time it loses its edge, even though he strops it most "carefully. A razor needs brief interwals of rest, or it will grow dull, no matter what efforts are made to keep it sharp. If you have a good razor, and it appears to be losing its edge, just try to rest it instead of having it sharpened up again. The chances are that when you put it into weagain, at the expiration of three or four days, it will prove as sharp as if it had been carefully honed. A man who shaves himself ought to have at least two razors, and use these on alternate mornings; then, if his razors are all right, he will have but little trouble with them. It is also possible to strop a razor too much. It should not be stropped for more than half a minute before shaving, and care should be taken never to hear heavily on the strop while doing this. Let the razor rest lightly on the leather and. the best results will be gained. After finishing a shave, strop the razor once more for a few seconds and this will insure a much better condition for

DEEP SEA LEVEL RISES. Changes Observed from Several Points Along Mediterannean Show Increase in Depth.

Changes in the level of the sea are well shown in the case of the Mediterranean. M. Ph. Negris, in a recont lecture presented to the Academy of Science, furnishes interesting information on this point, it being apparent that the sea has greatly increased in depth as compared to ancient times. Formerly a bridge 3,000 feet long united Leucate to the continent. To day it is submorged but the foundations of the work were discovered 11 feet beneath the furface. It may, therefore, be concluded that since the construction of the bridge the sea has risen at this point over nine feet. In the bay of Amphissa, Greece, there has been observed a mole that is also over nine feet beneath the surface. At Rhence there has been found a completely submerged dock, evidently of Roman construction, the depth of the sea above the dock being at places fully nine feet. From all of these facts one may conclude that there has taken place an important increase in the depth sea since the Roman period, the Mediterranean having risen at least nine fret in about 2,000 years.

HORSE HAS A HAPPY FACE.

Chicago Equine Driven to Grocery Wagon Is Dear Friend of Numerous School Children.

Baid the man whose equine acquaintauces outnumber the humans he knows intimately, and who seems glad of it, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean:

"There is a wise old horse belonging to a grocer in Wentworth avenue, and he might appropriately be called the children's friend. The store is close to a schoolhouse, and this horse friend of mine spends much of his time standing in front of the store when his wagon is not in commission. He has a habit of e standing with his forefeet on the sidewalk gazing into the store. " At such times the children fairly awarm on him. They jump into the wagon and hold the reins; they climb on top of and walk underneath the kindly animal, and he looks benignantly down upon them, and is often rewarded for his good nature with bits of sugar and candy and other things that horses like. There are few happier faces in town, if you know how to read horse faces, than this of my four-legged friend May he live long and always be as happy."

EASY TO BE EXPERT SHOT

Cavalry Captain Tells How One May Become a Crack with Pistol in a Short Time.

"Any man with ordinary nerve can become a fair shot with a revolver from the saddle with a few weeks' practice. I believe in a short time a man can become sufficiently expert to make 95 out of 100 shots, says an army officer. "You see, it is all in learning when to shoot. The aiming is a small part of pistol and revolver shooting. The aiming is just like pointing your finger. A man naturally can point his finger at an object accurately. If he can do that he can aim a gun by samply throwing it out in the same way. The reason an or practical marksman is no marksman at all is that he slips to aim and gets off the mars or becomes unsteady. in pulling the trigger. He must learn his gun so be will know the exact instant when it goes off just how much and how long a pull he must make to anap the trigger. When he learns so that it is second nature to shoot just as he points the gun, he will hit any ordinary mark within reasonable range "

Food of the Future.

"Man will eat 200 or 300 more funds in the year 2000 than he eats now." said a chemist. A movement is on foot among the world's governments to increase the varieties of our foods, and every weak from somewhere or other a new vegetable or fruit or nut is added to the international bill of fare."

NEW ROTARY ENGINE

SUCCESSFUL INVENTION OF A BUFFALO MAN.

Claimed That It Will Bevolutionise Locomotive Building-Occupies Less Space and Costs Less . Than Present Style.

A perfect rotary engine, the muchdesired achievement of hundreds of mechanical inventors, is the triumph which, in the opinion of eminent experts, has crowned more than a score of years' work by Wittiam M Homman, a successful inventor of Buffalo

A year ago P. T. Berg of Stockholm, Sweden, formerly of the Carnegie Steel company and now consulting engineer for the United States Steel corporation, examined Mr. Hoffman's engine for Charles M Schwab and made a favorable report on the inventor's claims. Cornellus Vanderbilt, several of whose inventions are now in use on the New York Central railroad, has declared that if the engine bears out the claims of the inventor it will send all the present style of locomotives to the scrap iron heap. ;

in brief, the advantages of Mr. Hoffman's engine are that it will occupy not more than one-fourth the ordinary floor space required for other engines of similar power; it will effect a saving of onefourth in steam; it is economical in construction and operation and it is without vibration.

The problem in my invention," Mr. Hoffman said, "was to overcome friction of packing, and this I have done by what I consider a unique yet simple combination, consisting of revolving the cylinder around a stationary abutment. This stationary abutment does not come in contact with the inner periphery of the cylinder or the cylinder heads or walls, and the construction is such that the revolving piston makes a steam-tight joint on an elifptical abutment throughout one-half of a revolution of the engine when it takes the place of the piston which has been exposed to the steam pressure and performs the same function, the one in advance producing the steam-tight joint. In other words, the entire packing, which produces joints fully as steam tight as the packing rings in reciprocatin engines, is exposed practically to no wear and consequently no friction, as the packing all revolves with the cylinder and pistons. An evidence of the correctness of this claim is provided in the fact that my engine in Buffalo has been run for five hours without lubrication of any kind and without bad results of any description."

KING TAKES UNIQUE TITLE. Buler of Ava Signs Himself "Monarch of the Twenty-Four Umbrellas."

A collector of curious trifles notes that the suitan of Turkey has { } title and on the parchment containing them are the words. "As many more as may he desired can be added to this number." Among the titles are "Abdul Hamid, the Eternally Victorious," "the Eternally Smiling," "the Eternally Invincible," "Distributer of Crowns to the Heroes Seated on Thrones" and "Shadow of God on Earth."

The shah of Persia has also many pompous titles, among them being "Luminous Star of the Firmament." "the One Star That Gives Light to the Terrestrial Planets," "Pivot of the Unt verse" and "the Magnetic Center of the

Globe. The funniest title, however, is borne by the ruler of Ava, a small kingdom on the borders of Afghanistan. This monarch signs all his decrees as follows: "Signed and sealed by the King of Kings, whom all the world should obey because he preserves life in all human beings, because he regulates the seasons, because he is the father of the sun, and because he is the king of the 24 umbrellas."

BLUE LIGHT ANAESTHETIC. Discovery of Two Swiss Professors Likely to Revolutionise the Practice of Dentistry.

After three years of patient research two professors of Geneva, Switzerland, have discovered a new anesthetic which promises to revolutionise the practice of

In reporting this to the state department Consul Liefield, at Freiburg, Germany, states that finding that the nervous system was influenced by colored light the professors soon perceived, after experimenting with each hue, that blue had an extraordinarily soothing effect on the nerves.

The consul says that a tooth may be painlessly extracted, with none of the after effects on the system, by shutting up the patient in a dark room and exposing his eyes to a blue light of 16 candle power for three minutes.

This causes him to lose all sense of pain, although at the same time retaining

Duke to Visit the Arctic.

The duke of Orleans has asked permission of the government of Norway to hire the arctic steamer Fram, in which Dr. Nansen made his voyage to the arctic regions, for the purpose of making an arctic expedition in 1905. It is understood that the admiralty will require that Capt Otto Sverdrup, the former commander of the Fram, shall command the vessel if the government agrees to the proposition.

Thoroughgoing Germans. At Gluckstadt, near Hamburg, Germany, there is a "Technical Academy for Chimney Sweeps" At the recent commencement 23 students gained the title of "master sweep." The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that they continue to do things thoroughly over there.

Two-Hundred Pound Member of No-- bility Will Try for Honors on Yale's Gridiron.

Count Louis M. de Vallambrosa, marquis de Moras, the first member of the nobility ever entered at Yale, has enrolled as a member of the football squad and hopes to make the team this fall. He is in his second year in the Sheffield

scientific school. De Mores did not play football last year, but as the squad is small this season he believes that he can be of some assistance and will loyally respond to the call for volunteers, as his ancestors did when they rushed to the aid of the Fleur de Lis of France. The young nobleman weighs 200 pounds and is an athlete in bulk and courage, inheriting his love of rough sports from his mother, an Amer-1 ican woman.

"I am new at the game," he said recently, "and my attempt to make the team may be regarded as presumptuous,

but I am going to try for it." The young man is the son of the late marquis de Mores, who was killed in the Soudan in 1896. His mother is the daughter M. A. L. Von Hoffman, formerly a well-known Wall street banker. Few women have had as varied and exciting a career as that of the marquise de Mores. With her husband, in 1883, she lived on a ranch in North Dakota and ably as disted him in his efforts to defy the beef trust by shipping dressed beef directly to the eastern markets. To the cattlemen of the neighborhood she was always known as the "Queen of the Cattle Range," and rode and shot as well as any of them.

Marquis de Mores, father of the Yale student, is best remembered as the manwho challenged Theodore Roosevelt to a duel. They owned adjoining ranches, and some of the many misunderstandings constantly arising on a cattle range brought about a bitterness of feeling that resulted in the sending of a cartel to Mr. Roosevelt by the French marquis. The affair was settled amicably.

NEW EVOLUTION THEORY.

Scientist Who Disputes Darwin Idea Tells of Important Discoveries in Plant Life.

Professor Hugo de Vries, director of the Botanical Gardens, Amsterdam, and scientist who disputes Darwin's theory of the "origin of species," explained his views at length at the New York Botanical Garden recently.

Prof. De Vrice differs with Darwin in asserting that a new species of plant may be seen to develop at once from the parent plant, while Darwin's theory demands many generations, marked by innumerable minor differences and years of time.

Prof. De Tries bases his conclusions upon actual experiment, and although his earlier investigations covered a wide est and most conclusive results were obtained through careful culture and observation of the evening primrose. Twelve new species derived from the original varieties were described at length by Prof. De Vries, and their differences were further illustrated by colored plates and lantern slides.

Dr. De Vries's discoveries have led to the establishment of a laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, where the investigation of evolution in both the plant and animal kingdoms will be conducted for at least half a century at the expense of the Carnegie institution. Experiments conducted by Dr. D. T. MacDougal at the New York Botanical Garden since Prof. De Vries presented the results of his researches to the world of science have siready confirmed several important features of Dr. De Vries's discoveries.

REVIVES: THEN DIES AGAIN

After Being Pronounced Dead Man -Comes to Life, Creates Terror and Expires.

Given up by a physician as dead, Frank McCormick, of Guttenburg, N. Y., returned to life just as an undertaker called .to embalm his body. Then, after ordering the undertaker away. McCormick was seized with another attack of the allment which had first prostrated him; and died within a few minutes.

Word was again sent to the undertaker. who lives in New York, but he refused to respond.

McCormick had been ill several days with a severe attack of dysentery. A loctor who was summoned worked over him for several hours, and then turning to those about the man's bedside, said that McCormick was dead.

A death watch was set beside-McCormick's bed. The men at the bedside had already begun their vigil when the supposed dead man suddenly moved and groaned. The watchers fled and sumnoned the physician, but while they were waiting for him the undertaker arrived. He insisted upon seeing McCormick, and when he went into the room the man who had come back to life murmured that he didn't want to be disturbed. Upon hearing this the undertaker promptly fled.

Then the doctor arrived. McCormick again lapsed into unconsciousness, and the physician, after applying every test known to his profession, declared that no race of life remained.

Strong Breath, Too. Fortunes in fancy farming continually stagger the imagination Fourteen acres of onlons in Indiana have this year yielded their cultivators a clear profit of \$10,000. The profitableness of raising this vegetable with modern machinery fairly takes one's breath away.

Not Necessarily a Nice Girl. Surgeons lately relieved an Ohio young woman of 51 needles that were scattered through various parts of her anatomy. The Chicago Tribune remarks she must have been a girl with many fine points about her.

MARQUIS IN FOOTBALL TOCS | BENATOR QUAY'S JOKE | THOMITS ABOUT AIR BRAKES

dly Trick He Played Upon Newspaper Man Who Boasted of His Acquaintance.

One of the qualities which gave powor to the late Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, was a wonderful ability to judge human nature. An incident is recounted which illustrates the humorous side of Quay's ability to turn men to his own uses. Shortly before Gen. Beaver, a personal friend of Quay, was nominated for the governorship of Pennarivania, a political writer for one of the Philadelphia papers went to Harrisburg for an interview. He met Mr. Quay on the train, relates the Brooklyn Eagle.

"What are you hunting this time?" asked the senator.

"O, I'm going to interview Gen. Beaver," was the reply. "Is that so?" said Quay, thoughtfulty. "Well, I wish you would take a

note to him for me. It would save my getting off the train there." The newspaper man promised to do so. Mr. Quay borrowed his pad, wrote a few words on a sheet, folded it loose-

ly, and addressed it on the outside to

Gen. Beaver. "Just give that to him, if you will," he said, handing it carelessly to the writer. "That is all I was going to say

Ushered into the veteran's office in Harrisburg, the newspaper man asked Gen. Beaver If he would consent to an interview on the issues of the cam-

paign. "With the greatest pleasure in the

world," was the ready reply. "Before we begin." said the reporter, "I must give you this note from Mr. Quay, whom I met on the train."

Gen. Beaver took the note and opened it. His face broke into a broad

"I have changed my mind," he said. "I have decided not to be interviewed to-day."

Then, as the joke grew upon him, he laughed aloud. "O, this is too good to keep!" he eried, and handed the note to the reporter.

It read: "Dear Beaver, don't talk. Quay "

Mr. Quay had assumed that the newspaper man, being a gentleman, would not read the loosely folded note, and that he would give it to Gen. Heaver before the interview to get it off his mind, and perhaps to impress Gen Beaver with his acquaintance with the "boss" Quay had judged correctly, and the interview was not given out until he had had time to advise his candidate.

THE BEST WAY TO REST. Good Suggestion for the Housewife

Who Is in Danger of Overworking.

I hold, in theory, that every woman should lie down every afternoon and relax, taking an hour's interval of entire repose, not even thinking of anything that "taxes her, and thus repairing the waste places of her life after a busy morning. This is my theory, firmly held and warmly recommended to you, says Margaret E. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion. Let me whisper, in strict confidence, that this is not a thing I ever do myself. To take a pap is the daytime would be for me one of the impossibilities, and the mere suggestion is enough to keep me wide awake. My preference is a rocking chair and a footstool and a bright short story in the half hour after the midday meal. A neighbor of mine has always a white shiw! on hand and knits when she wants to relax. I could not tell you how many white shawls this lady has made and given away, but she is so proficient in their manufacture that she knits like an automaton. This pastime is her sedative, and she would not forego it on any ac-

count. Certain men among my friends say that a day's fishing rests them to an extent that nothing else does, and they affirm that the rest is in the fishing, not in the catch. I think, as I am sure you do. that everybody who is busy-and most of us women are-must have an occasional rest. Some of us get it, if we are sociable souls, in the homes of our friends or in little excursions abroad; some of us never really rest well except in our own beds, and we hate to leave home even for a night. Which of us can dictate to the other? Your road to Arcady and mine may lead across different rivers, and through diverse vallevs. It does not matter much if we reach our goal, by what route we make the journey.

Corn Chowder.

Chop fine oné-quarter of a pound of fat salt pork, put into a deep kettle with two large white onions chopped fine, and cook for ten minutes without browning; add one pint of raw potatoes out into half-inch dice, and sufficient boiling water to cover; cook for ten minutes, add one pint of corn cut or scraped from the ear, salt and pepper to taste, and simmer for 15 minutes longer. Have ready one nint of mila made into a thin sauce with one tablespecuful of butter and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour; add to the chowder, with more seasoning if necessary, and boil up twice.--People's Home Journal.

Green Corn Custard.

From a new y published book of southern recipes is taken this green corncustard with broiled tomatoes. One cupful or corn cut from the ear, four eggs alightly beaten, a little salt, paprika and onion juice, and a cupful and a quarter of milk. Mix and bake in buttered moulds set in a pan of hot water. When firm turn out on a bot platter with broiled tomatoes around, and over all a cream sauce made with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and one cupful of mick .- Boston Budget.

Steam Car Appliances Comperning

Which But Sittle in Generally Known.

Every one has heard of the air brake. and references to it are sure to be made when the subject of protection against rallroad accidents is under discussion, but, like many inventions in common use, it is more or less of a mystery says. the Chicago Record-Herald for which an explanation is demanded from time to time.

The modern air brake consists of 12 parts, among which are the air pump, which compresses the air; a main reservoir, in which the air is stored; the engineer's brake valve, regulating the flow of air; the train pipe, which counects the brake valve with the triple valves under each car; the quick-action triple valve, controlling the flow of air and from the auxiliary reservoir, which is supplied to and from the main reservoir, and the brake cylinder piston rod, which is forced outward, thereby applying the brakes.

The theory of the air-brake is the equalization of pressures. When the brakes are not in action the pressure on the train pipe is made such as to prewent an escape of air from the auxiliary reservoir. When the engineer desires to make an application of brakes he turns his brake valve so that there is a moderate reduction of the pressure in the train pipe. This causes the greater pressure in the auxiliary reservoir to force air into the brake cylinder, forcing the piston out and applying the brakes.

When it is desired to release the brakes, the engineer turns his valve in the opposite direction, permitting the air to flow from the main reservoir located on the engine, into the train pipe. When the pressure, thus restored in the train pipe, is increased above the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir certain valves are moved, communication is thereby restored between train pipe and auxiliary reservoir, the piston is forced to its normal position. the air escapes from the brake cylinder, and the auxiliary reservoir is recharged through the train pipe.

When the train breaks in two or a hose-pipe connection is broken, it has the effect of a sudden and material reduction of the pressure in the train pipe, the same as though the engineer had made an emergency application. The sudden reduction of pressure also opens supplementary valves, which increase the pressure upon the brake cylinder about 20 per cent. The brake shoes are attached to rods, which are in turn attached to the piston in such manner that when the air from the auxiliary reservoir forces the latter out a pull ing force is exerted upon the brakes.

STAMPS NOT LEGAL TENDER Intending Purchasers of Government Literature Persist in Think-

ing They Are.

Those government bureaus that are authorized by law to rell certain of their nublications frequently have trouble in regard to the form in which remittances are made to pay for books, pamphlets or maps: Among those bureaus is the United States geological survey, whose reports and maps have a wide circulation. The survey has persistently endeavored to make generally known the fact that checks, foreign coin (including Candian coin), and postare stamps cannot under the law he. received in exchange for its publica-. tions, yet almost every mail brings remilitances of postage stamps. In some indances the clerks who are required to send out the books and maps have simply bought the stamps and themselves turned the cash into the official coffers, so that the offending purchasers have received without detriment the publications ordered. But these clerks have naturally become averse to investing the entire amount of their salaries in postage stamps which they cannot use and for which they must therefore find buyers, and this practice will now be discontinued. The offense of sending stamps has been in many cases aggravated by the remittance on amounts. In excess of the price of the book or map. It has often happened that six cents in stamps has been offered in payment for a five-cent map. In these cases it has been necessary to return one cent to the purchaser at a cost greater than its value. In most instances, perhaps, no change has been exnected. But the rules of government bookkeeping have made it necessary to return the surplus amount.

Only postal money orders or each can be received for these publications. The maps of the survey have now a wide sale, and the failure on the part of intending purchasers to observe the requirements of law has become a source of so great inconvenience that a rigid conformity to these requirements will hereafter he exacted.

Needed Another Barrel.

When Van Elitmer came up from the cellar he told his wife he wanted her to do him a favor. "I want you to give the cook a message for me," he added "What?" inquired Mrs. Van Blumer, a trifle anxiously...

"Tell her--ask her, I mean"-said Van Blumer, "not to put the broken china into the ash-barrel I really must have some place to put the ashes."--Harper's Bazar.

Domestic Scrapper. Gites-Old man Greening has a great war record.

Miles-indeed! I wasn't aware that he had ever been a soldier. "But he has been married sin times!"-Chicago Daily News.

Plenty of Boom There. The maid--I can't find your costume

for the last act. The soubrette-Look in my pursu.-Philadelphia Bulletin.

BORAX IN UNITED STATES.

Immense Quantities of the Commodity Obtained in the Fields of the Southwest.

The borax fields of the United States are mainly in the desert "dry lake" region of southern California, though deposits are found also in Nevada and Oregon. Borax was first produced in the United States in 1864, at Boran Lake. California. The borax was contained in the water of the lake and was ob-

tained by evaporation. The saline crusts of the so-called dry lakes or borax marshes of the Mohave valley were next mined for borax. and afterward, about 1888, work was begun on the beds of colemanite, or borate of lime, in San Bernardino county, Cal from which most of the borax mined in the United States has since been obtained.

The amount of crude borax produced in the United States in 1903 was 34,439 short tons, valued at \$661,400. The production in 1942 was 17,444 short tons of refined boran valued at \$2.447.614. and 2,600 short tons of crude boras. valued at \$91,000; a total of 20-804 short tons valued at \$2.538.614. Of the refined borax 862 short tons, valned at \$150 000, were boric acid. Had the valuation in 1903 been taken on the refined instead of the crude product the figures would have been \$2,735,000 instead of \$561.400.

The amount of borax, borates and boric acid imported into the United States in 1902 was 1.694.261 pounds, valued at \$63,236. In 1903 the amount Imported was 909.251 pounds, valued at

Refineries for borax are located at Bayonne, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., New Brighton, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal., where various more or less secret processes are employed to convert the crude material into products designed for various uses.

Borax is used for many purposes. When melted at a high temperature it dissolves metallic oxides and forms transparent colored glasses. It is used as a flux in welding metals and in melting gold and silver. It is employed in the manufacture of granite and iron ware and of enameled bathtubs and other articles, as well as fa making pottery and earthenware. Manufacturers the hard tough grades of glass and of encausto tiles are large users of borax. It is used by painters, tamners, hat makers and railco makers, as well as by beef parkers.

The domestic uses of borax are widely known, and in chemistry and metallurgy the borates are employed in many WAYS.

A clear account of the borax industry to the United States is given in a pamphlet entitled "The Production of Boraz in 1903," by Charles G Yale, forming a chapter in "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903." from which the above facts have been taken. This pamphiet, which c detailed statistics covering the production and importation of borax in 1902 and previous years, is printed for gratuitous distribution and may be had by application to the director of the United States geological survey.

CAMBLING FOR A CHURCH.

Blacksmith of Alsatian Village Had a Dream and Strange Things Resulted.

About the middle of the last century. when the German Bund sar at Frankfort. I was an attached to our legation there, and as Homburg was close-by spent a good deal of my time in that cheerful spot, writes Henry Labouchere in London Truth

The most curious thing that I saw was this. A church in an Alfatian village was damaged by fire. The village blacksmith dreamt that he made a machine which when wound up, threw out # counter with a number on it every five minutes. He went in his dream to Homburg with the machine, played on the number and won enough to restore the church. When he related his dream to his fellow villagers money was subperihed the machine was made and he was sent to Homburg with a small cap-

Every day for a week the machine was placed in the sambling room under his supervision, two peasants stood at the roulette table to play and the village priest walked up and down the room praying. At the end of the week the requisite amount was won. The priest nesured me that this was the result of a miracis. He may have been right or bemay have been wrong. Anyhow the money was won and the village church restored.

Considerate Host. Joseph Chamberlain's list of jokes

includes this one on himself: On one occasion he was incited to Liverpool to make a speech. It was to be a great celebration. The mayor who was to preside at the meeting -had arranged a fine dinner for the guest of honor A distinguished assembly surrounded the table, and wa the might of the bost sat Mr Chamber-

ar this juncture that the mayor leaned over and whispered to Mr. Chamber-"Your ex offency, shall we let the growd enjoy itself a while longer, or had we better have your speech?"-

lain. For a couple of bours the com-

pany chatted over their food, and

finally the coffee was served. It was

Chicago Inter Ocean. Milk in Paris.

Of all the large cities in the world Paris consumes the largest proportionate amount of milk. In every restau. rant, tavern, cafe, and even in wine and heer rooms, milk is served it nealed bottles. Faith in these sealed bottles has, however, been rudely disinrhed lately by the discovery that the inspectors were in collusion with the

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Bet très rénandre en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Su publicité effre donc su commerce des avantages excevilences. Prix de l'abonnement se Panné : Estition Ouotidienne 412,04;

Beitlen bebdemadaire \$5.00.