SOME WAYS OF BRIER FOX.

an Observant Orestars, and Mis-Way of Getting over the Ground in Unique.

I was once half-jokingly assured by an old ox-hunter that the red fox never ran: that he was blown along by the wind, and just used his legs to guide himself with, and, after observing a good many foxes, I confess I knew of mo active verb which adequately describes their movements. Byon 4 Figreyhound is a clumay, tambering animal when compared with a fex. Not that a greyhound cannot cover the ground faster, but there is a certain lightness of foot in the wild creature which is not even suggested by any dog, unless it be a well-bred and welltrained collie. A puff of reddish smoke or a loose ball of tawny fur blown along glose to, but not quite touching, the ground would suggest the movement of n, red fox as mearly as anything I can think of, says a writer in the Hartford

Our early education concerning this animal usually begins with some nursery rhyme, in which "Reynard" figures as a poultry thicf. In my own case, I remember, I was taught that

"A fox went out one winter's night," and that after an interesting series of adventures, in which he stole the "gray goose" and awakened the farmer's wife, he finally got back to his den.

"He and his wife ate the gray goose up,

And the little once picked the bones. In this, as in many other nursery rhymes, there is so much truth as nonconse, for no one can say that the fox gets his information concerning the poultry yard at second hand. He studies the habits of the inmates perhaps more carefully than the farmer does. Particularly does he give attention to their bad habits. If some ellly little duckling is fond of straying off, the for knows it, and he won't forget that duckling. If some old fool of a heathinks it smart to roost outside in a stree, instead of going into the coop, the fox will quietly put her on his visiting list, and some fine night when she has perched on a branch rather lower than usual, he will call around to see ther. He can leap to a considerable meight when he wants to and even if The can't quite reach the hen, he will make her so nervous that she will probably fly, and come blundering to the ground in the darkness. The fox cube will be introduced to her later in the evening, probably, and she will never answer the roll call any more. But he is very cautious when out on

an expedition of this or any other kind, and the man who invented the expression "as canning as a fox," knew what he was talking about. Beynard distrusts everything, particularly man and all his works. He will not even believe the unsupported testimony of one of his own senses. If his eyes tell that a certain thing is "safe," he must have the assurance of his nose and cars as well before he will believe it. This is why he so seldom caught in traps. He is caught this way, sometimes, but mot often enough to warrant anyones sitting up to wait for him.

He is a keen observer, too, and very little goes on secund him that he does not know something about. As he passes through a meadow, his quick eye marks the movement of each clump of grass, and he makes a mental note of the cause of the movement. "That one was moved by the wind," he says to himself; "that was an earthworm' -"but that (jumping suddenly sidewise, and bringing his forepaws down close together) was a mouse." And so, of course, it preves to be; he knew it before he jumped, just as well as when he wedged his sharp nose between his paws and gobbled up the luckless little prodent which was dead before it had time to somesk. He eatches grasshoppers and crickets, too, by leaping upon them with his paws, and he sometimes arushes out into shallow water and seizer wild fowl lying asleep on its sur-

While he shows great ingenuity in estching his prey, he shows still more in avoiding capture himself. In England, where foxhunting is perhaps the most characteristic sport of the people, there are innumerable stories of the art and cunning displayed by Reymard in outwitting the dogs. He frequently misleads them by doubling on his own trail, and in localities near the coast he will often travel for a long distance through the surf, which of course destroye the scent at once.

The American red fox does the same thing. Like his slightly smaller English cousin, he has wenderful endurance, and he, too, can give the hunters and hounds a long chase and often beats them out at the end.

The home of the red fox is usually a meat and often quite extensive burrow, generally having two or three openings. Here the young are born in Febgruary, March or April. As a rule there mre from four to six of these youngsters, but occasionally there are as many as seven. They are blind at birth and for some time are covered with soft, woolly, residish-colored fur. When they are very young the mother stays with them most of the time, the father alone going out for the food. By and by the young ones begin to come out of the den on warm afternoons, to play about and gain strength, and later, under the watchful eyé of their mother, to practice hunting small game on their own account. If taken young they make most beautiful and interesting pets, but they should be given plenty of space away from the house, as they have a strong musky odor, which in het weather is quite trying at close quarters.

Filling a Long Polt Want. Miss Bensonhurst-Charlie Spooner can manage his automobile lovely with one hand!

Miss Dykerheights - Pooh! Jack Squeezicks is going to get one that he can steer with his feet! - Boston diobe.

#### The second secon PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" has realized in various ways the enormous total of \$485,000, all of which has been turned over to the families of soldiers fighting in South Africa. Bir Henry Joly, Meutenant governor of British Columbia, with the assistce of the Natural History society of that province, is preparing to import large numbers of song birds from

England and costern Canada. Prof. George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, denies that the churches of that city are losing their grip on the workingmen. He declares that if it were not for the working classes the evangelistic tone of religious life in Glasgow would not be kept up a week.

Sidney Cooper, R. A., the famous painter of cattle, was 97 this year and is hard at work on a picture for next year's academy. The painting is a five-foot canvas—a picture of sheep. It is painted from studies made by Mr. Cooper in 1845. The artist works from nine till 12:30 every day and save he feels better than for the last four years.

Senor Cores, the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, is without doubt one of the busiest diplomats of the corps. He is the son of wealthy parents and was educated at the best schools of Nicaragus and Guatemala. Before entering the diplomatic service he had made quite a reputation as a jurist. He was district judge of Totonicapan and had written several treatises on law and philosophy.

An old legal paper has been discovered in the prothonotary's office in Wilkesbarre, Pa. It is an affidavit of defense prepared by the late Jay Gould, in his handwriting, and bears date of 1855. Gould was then in the tanning business in Gouldsboro, Pa., and he had difficulties with his creditors. In his defense he claims that he had built the largest tannery in the world, and instead of being worried by his creditors he thought he should receive encouragement for developing the resources of the country.

Recently the governor general of Canada and Lady Minto were made the victims of an awkward mistake. An aid-de-camp in waiting was desired to send out about 100 invitations for a reception. On the afternoon appointed the viceregal host and hostess were ready to receive their guests. The band played, the tes and coffee steamed away on the refreshment tables, but in vain—nobody came. At last it was quite evident that some mistake had occurred and the officer was questioned, when it was discovered that he had entirely forgotten to send out the cards.

### MOTORMAN HAS HIS WOES.

Getting a Clear Track in the Down-Town District Is One of Them.

"Get off that track, Simpkins, Jones & Co., shouted the motorman in charge of a Wentworth avenue car. "Get off that track and forget your

The lone passenger on the front platform, smoking his cigar and reading the signs on either side of the street, paid no attention to this shout, man startled him by yelling at the top of his voice, says the Chicago

"Caruthers & Doyle, get a move on yourself, and give a white man a chance to pass you. Get out of the track, or I'll bump you hard."

From Washington street until the Twelfth street viaduct was reached the active motorman kept up a tirade on the drivers of wagons, addressing them at all times in the name of some well-known firm, although the lettering on the wagons could not be seen by the interested passenger. Considering the motorman somewhat of a marvel, the passenger questioned him, and was rewarded by an insight into the business of operating a street car in the downtown district.

"I have been on this run for several years," said the man in the bearskin coat, "and during that time I have been peetered by teamsters so persistently that I know every wagon and driver by sight. Should Smith & Jones change drivers or wagons I am on to the fact just as soon as I get alongside of the wagon. It takes time, but it pays in the long run. I know the fellows that will get out of my way by jollying, and, on the other hand, I know the fellows who must be abused before they will pull out. Sometimes one tap of the bell will suffice, but on other occasions a fusillade is needed to make way for the car. There are tricks in all trades, even in

the business of running a street car."

Curio Hunters in Rural England. Nowadays there is scarcely a cottage too remote to be visited by the furniture collectors. Most districts are scoured by the agents of the large furniture firms in London, and the rural folk are beginning to understand the value of their old oak chairs and grandfather clocks and their beloved china handed down from generation to generation. On genuine old willow pattern plates and dishes there is a great run nowadays, and many a cottage dresser has been shorn of its glory in consequence. Still, some of the poor people-all honor, to them-cling to their old sticks and plates and refuse to be tempted by the offers of the old curio hunters.-N. Y. Sun.

Correct. "Johnny," queried the teacher of the new pupil, "do you know your alphabet?"

"Yes'm," answered Johnny, had a p "Well, then, continued the teacher, "what letter comes after A?" "All the rest of them!" was the tri-

umphant reply.-N. Y. World.

A VALUABLE REPUTATION.

Ma Had Been Lying for Twenty Yours and Had Made a Name for Himself.

"A business matter took me out west last fail." said the well-known attorney, who was in a reminiscent mood, relates the Detroit Free Press, "and I took advantage of the opportunity to make a trip into the mountains for a week's hunting. I hired an old man to act as a guide and do the cooking, and I enjoyed myself to the utmost. The mountains were full of big game, but the state had lately passed a law prohibiting the killing of deer, which was particularly aggravating, as we were continually running across them. Now I am a respecter of the law-unless I am retained on the other sideand I found it hard work to refrain from shooting at the deer that presented themselves as if they knew that they were free from danger. But along toward the last our meat ran out, and I told the old man that we would have to have some fresh meat even if we had to kill a deer. He agreed with me, and it wasn't ten minutes later that a deer sprang up shead of us. I wasn't prepared for him, but the guide was, and he made a clean miss, much to his disgust. That was the last deer that we saw, and we returned without having broken the law. But no sooner had we arrived at the point where we had started from than the old man was arrested for killing a deer, and I took it upon myself to defend him, as I knew him to be innocent. I took the stand in his behalf, and thinking it best to make a clean breast of the matter, I admitted that he had shot at a deer, but missed him. Then I put the old man on the stand to corroborate my testimony.

"'You admit having shot at the deer?' said I, when the old man took the stand.

"'Thet's what!' he answered. "'And you missed him?' I continned.

"'No, siree!' he shouted. 'I killed him, b'gee!' "That took the wind out of my sails

and I collapsed, the result being that the old man was fined \$25. "After the trial I took him aside and asked him what he meant by swearing to a lie and convicting him-

" 'See hyar." he answered, 'I've bin lyin' fer 20 years about never havin' missed a deer thet I shot at, an' ye don't think thet I would ruin my reputation fer \$25 do ye?"

### MAINE'S CANNING INDUSTRY.

One Hundred and Seventy-Five Factories That Pay \$1,409,000 a Year in Wages.

'According to the report of Hon. 8. W. Mathews, state industrial and labor commissioner, the Pine Tree state is the champion sardine canning community of the country and is third on the list of states that can sweet corn. In fact, Maine is the only state engaged in the industry of putting up small herring and other suitable fish as sardines. There are about 175 canning factories within its borders, the value of which is about \$1,214,900, and give employment to 15,000 operatives. The amount of wages paid in 1899 was about \$1,400,-. .000; to the farmers for corn, \$331,000, and the value of the entire output of all the factories was \$5,306,089 during the year, quotes the New York

Over 11,000 acres were planted to sweet corn in 1899. The canning of clams, blueberries, apples, beans, squash, pumpkin and small fruits ing to Mr. Mathews' report, and he does not see any good reason why the industry should not increase largely in the packing of these articles. He also says that it appears to be generally conceded that the corn, apples and berries of Maine are superior in quality to the same products in other states, owing, doubtless, to climatic conditions. In every kind of canping men, women and children are paid remunerative wages, and the canning factories give to many poor families their only opportunity for earning money.

#### WILL LAST TWENTY YEARS. Durability of a New Kind of Cloth to Be Manufactured by Mills in England.

If the plans of certain English capitalists do not miscarry it will be possible ere long for the economical parent to purchase a suit of clothes which may be passed along among his sons for the fifth of a century, says the Chicago Chronicle. Mills are now being built in England for the manufacture of this kind of long-wearing material, which can be turned out in almost any color wanted. Think of getting a suit of clothes that will last for 20 years; that will cost only a third more than a suit costs now, and that will be absolutely waterproof without appearing to be so. Revolutionize is rather an overworked word, but it fits this case exactly, Instead of singing: "Papa's pants will soon fit Johnnie," the refrain will run: "Johnnie soon will wear pa's pants," for when pa once begins to wear these extremely useful articles before Johnnie has got out of dresses he may continue to wear them for the mext 20 years, and by that time Johnmie will have grown up to them. The same with little Mary and her mother's skirts. Instead of cutting down the garments for the girl the mother will wear them for a generation or so and then turn them over to her

... Oil from the Ocean. Eight million gallons of rock oil are pumped each year from under the bed of the Pacific ocean.

daughter.

CAST-OFF RUBBER.

2 20 4 Tuis Buyers of the Material New Pay Good Prices for Old Shoos Mose, Etc.

There is a good market for any old kind of rubber thing. Whether it is footwear, garden hose or car spring, it can be sold to junk dealers, no matter what its condition. The heels and soles of boots and shoes may bring as much as 12 cents a pound because the rubber is unmixed with fiber. The tops, which are lined with some sort of cloth, may bring no more than six cents if detached from the soles, but the boot taken as a whole commands nine or ten cents a pound. Garden hose brings from two to six cents, according to its quality and the amount of fiber mixed with it. Car. springs are worth four or five cents a pound. Air brake, acid, steam, water and brewers' pipe sells at \$40 to \$50 the ton, which is two and 21/4 cents a pound. Old rubber belting commands about the same price, but packing is worth barely one-half cent a pound. The difference in the prices is largely due to the fact that some of the rubber goods are made of old stock or are "loaded" with other substances or are lined with sheeting or other cloths, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Chicago has a number of buyers of old rubber, and they gather in hundreds of tons every year. Their largest supply comes from the railroad companies, and it is no unusual thing for a railroad to sell two ear loads of rubber in a lot. It consists mostly of car springs and air brake pipes. This old junk is sent to rubber reclaiming works, which grind it up and subject it to rubber treatment with steam to burn out the fibrous stuff mixed with it. The old rubber is then mixed by manufacturers with new stock to produce cheap articles. The best Para rubber is worth \$1.03 a pound, and has been as high as \$1.15. Reclaimed rubber can be produced for 20 to 40

Garden hose costs 4 to 18 cents a foot, according to quality. Consequently when one buys 40 feet of hose and a reel for \$2.49 the chances are ninety-nine to one that the rubber is largely adulterated with old stock. The man who congratulates himself on having got a good bargain may chuckle in his sleeve, but he can't fool the rubber. Having yielded up its "life" once in the service of man, it is hereafter more or less "dead." The mixture of new rubber may deceive the inexpert, but a rubber doctor can tell by a little manipulation of his fingers whether the corpse has been galvanized or not. If it shows signs of cracking when doubled up sharply he knows it is not first-class stock.

Pure rubber should float on water and should stretch five times its natural length. Commercially pure manufactured rubber has five per cent. of sulphur in its composition. If allowed to lie in the sun for a few weeks the sulphur is dried out of it and it becomes brittle. Belting that in the east might last for ten years loses its life in the dry climate of Colorado in one-fifth of that time. The thin sheets of rubber used by dentists for dams are made of pure stock. Shoes were once wholly of fresh rubber, but that is not now the rule. Almost all rubber goods subject to rough use are more or less adulterated with old or reclaimed stock. Manufacturers prefer to use fresh stock, but inexperienced buyers demand cheap goods, and the maker meets their prices by varving the amount of old stock he mixes with the raw material. Rubber manufacturers say there is no economy in buying cheap goods, because the rubber is brittle and will soon give out. Bargain hunters may flatter themselves they are getting a "good thing," but they cannot fool caoutchouc.

## LAST OF SEA ELEPHANTS.

Plentiful in California Fifty Years Ago, the Herds Are Now Extinct.

Fifty years ago the fine natural harbor on the southwest coast of the island of Sahta Catalina gave shelter to what was perhaps one of the largest' herds of the California sea elephantmacrorhinus angus tirostris-then known, the largest of its tribe, many attaining a height of 22 feet, says the Scientific American.

It was a striking and conspicuous object, and naturally attracted the attention of the whites, who immediately began a war of extermination, the animal being very valuable for its oil, the large bulls affording 200 or more gallons.

The animals were very plentiful at this time from latitude 25 to 35 degrees, but the war of extermination began about 1852, and the present decade has, in all probability, seen the last of the animals. The government, recognizing the in-

evitable, sent an expedition to Lower California a few years ago and secured all the sea elephants they could find; and the oil hunters have since then completed the work, and it is believed that this fine animal is extinct.

In 1884 the crew of the sloop Liberty killed 98. These men had sentiment enough to leave a few females and young; but it was a mistake, as some weeks later another boatload of exterminators came along and slaughtered what was left of the herd.

The government then sent Charles H. Townsend to secure what animals might have remained. He visited all the localities in Lower California which had formerly given shelter to these animals, but found none putil he came to San Cristobel bay, where there was a herd of 15, these being killed in the interest of science. These were probably the last of the race.

Many-Sided.

Of course the sides of a many-sided man need to be connected if he is to make any figure at all.—Detfoit JourFOUND-IN AN OLD STUMP.

Original Manuscript of the Book of Mormon is Discovered in Illinole.

Considerable excitement has been created recently in southern Illinois over a discovery made by Marshal Penrod, who lives on a farm close to the village of Dongois, in Union county, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Penrod in digging a black stump out of a potato field, close to his residence, found autone which was about a foot long and eight inches in diameter. The peculiar shape of the stone, which resembled a pocketbook, attracted his attention,, and upon close examination he found carved on its face in English the following words: "This stone contains the original manuscript of the book of the Mormon. Joseph Smith."

The ravages of time had apparently made little headway on the stone, and upon close examination he found the stone was hollow. A hole had been drilled entirely through it, and at both ends red cedar plugs had been driven. Upon removing one of the plugs, several sheets of paper, containing writing in hieroglyphics that could not be deciphered, were found. The characters are peculiar, following no known line of ancient writing.

At the bottom of the last page was found written in English: "The finder of this manuscript will deliver the same to the elders of the Mormon church." The stone still remains with Mr. Penrod, and already communication has been made with the Salt Lake church, giving the incidents of the find. It is thought the Mormon church will take steps at once to secure the stone and also the manuscript.

## ARRESTS AT PARIS FAIR.

Police Report Also Tells of Strange Articles Found in the Grounds of the Exposition.

The exposition police report, just out, shows a total of 13,097 arrests on the fair grounds. The causes are thus divided, says the Chicago Trib-

Murder, 4; murderous assaults, 115; erimes against morals, 362; minor assaults, 1.192; defacing property, 401; theft. 4.603.

Strangers arrested were 1.189. Of these 44 were Americans, which was less than any other nation, except Denmark and Polynesia, which had one each. The total number of articles found and turned over to the police was 66,317, including a satchel containing \$45,700 in American money, which never was claimed; more than 6,000 umbrellas, one set of false teeth. 248 single garters, 22 corsets wrapped in newspapers or otherwise, three burglar's kits, five crosses of the Legion of Honor, 14 foreign decorations, one pair of lady's russet slippers, only elightly used, and many other queer articles.

This museum, with the exception of what may be claimed before May 1, will be sold at auction for the benefit of charity.

### QUEER ACCIDENTS TO GUNS. Mishaps on a British Battleship That

Caused Fear Among the Crew.

While the British battleship Thunderer was off Milford Haven, Wales, not long ago a curious accident to one of her guns caused much alarm among her crew. A target had been but out for practice with the ten-inch breechloading guns. When one was fired by electricity only a portion of the projectile was discharged, the base plate of the shot and a portion of the frame being left in the gun. When the plate was removed the pressure of gas forced a portion of the projectile from the breech of the gun. On the second gun being fired a hole about three inches in diameter was blown through the projectile, the other part of the base plate being left behind. The base plate was in this case separated from the rest of the

projectile: Such accidents are believed never previously to have occurred on board any ship. There was much alarm among those in the turret, as the bursting of the guns was for a time feared. It is suggested that either the powder in the projectiles was damp or there was water in the guns. So far as can be seen both guns are. .bound.

## FINDS BOOK OF MORMON.

Illinois Farmer Makes the Claim That He Dug Up the Original Manuscrint.

.Interest has been created at Carbondale, Ill., over a discovery made by Marshal Penrod, who lives on a farm near Dongola. Recently Penrod grubbed a black oak stump out of a potato field close to his residence and found a stone about a foot long and eight inches in diameter. The peculiar shape of the stone, which resembled a pocketbook, attracted his attention, and, upon close examination, he found carved on its face in the English language the following words: "This stone contains the original manuscript of Moroni (Mormon).-Joseph Smith. The ravages of time had apparently made but little headway on the stone and upon closer examination he found the stone was hollow and a hole drilled entirely through it and at both ends red oedar plugs had been driven in. Upon removing one of the plugs several sheets of parchment were found containing writing in hieroglyphics that could not be deciphered.

dold Production. 107. Australia and California have each averaged a production of \$45,900,000 worth of gold a year, and the maximum production - \$65,000,000 - has also been the same. Each country also has almost exactly the same numTO SHUT OUT OUR WHEAT.

Agrarian Party of Germany Pushide Effort to Increase Import Duties on All Grains.

The agrarian party in Germany, having successfully brought about a law at the last squaion of the reichstag prohibiting, in effect, the importation of American canned meats, is now using its powerful influence to increase heavily the import duties on all grains entering the empire, notably on wheat, reports United States Consu. Diederich, at Bremen, to the state department. The aim of the agratians, according to the consul, is to make Germany entirely independent of all countries for its breadstuffs and food supplies. "It is difficult to see," says Mr. Diederich, "how the proposed national legislation can have any other effect in the long run than to enhance the price of the daily bread so needful to every man, woman and child in this country." It is impossible to understand, he says, how the proposed duty can increase the crops of wheat throughout Germany, or decrease the appetite of the German people.

At present, however, says the consul, there seems little doubt that the proposed law will be passed by the reichstag. As a large portion of the importation of wheat is American grown, this will seriously affect the interests of the American farmer. "A duty of 40 or 50 cents on every bushel of wheat," concludes Consul Diederich, "cannot fail to be well-nigh prohibitive, and the consequence will be more limited markets, flercer competition and lower prices to the producers."

...

#### FASTER THAN COLUMBIA.

Tacht Designed by Crowninshield Will Be Speedler Than the Last Successful Cup Defender.

There is more or less speculation among local yachtemen on the probable speed of the big yacht that Crowninshield will design for a cup defender, based on a statement credited to him that he would expect to be five minutes faster than the Columbis over the cup courses in an average breeze. It is understood that the designer has had a full set of the working plans of the Colmbia for a long time and is therefore qualified to make a prediction. Mr. Crowninshield is making the defender's plans at his own residence and will deliver the frame plan to Mr. Lawley, possibly next Monday. The lead keel, however, is expected to be in shape by January 1. In laying down the yacht the mould loft at Lawley's will be used and from there the work can be changed either to the boatshed or, if it should so happen, to the Atlantic works yard, in East Boston. although this latter course may be as an expediency.

It is quite definitely learned that Capt. Watson has nothing to hinder his acceptance of an offer to sail the

# - CUBA'S FUTURE

Capitalist Returns from Island and usiasticalir Deciae De America's Riviers.

Sir William Van Horne, who is at the head of the syndicate of capitaliste engaged in building a system of railroads to develop the eastern half of Cuba, has returned to New York from a visit to that island. He went directly to the office of the Cuba company, where he busied himself all day approving lists of material to be contracted for by the new road. In the evening he left for Montreal.

"Each time I go to Cuba," said Sir. William, "I am surprised at the improvement since American occupation. This was particularly true this time in Santiago and in Havana. Yellow fever has become almost a thing of the past in Santiago, which used to be a pest hole, and the time is not far distant when it will be stamped out entirely. When the fear of yellow fever is gone Cuba will become the American Riviera. It can offer all the delights of climate and an infinitely greater variety of scenery."

## DISCOVER AN IMMERSE CAVE.

Arkansas Explorers Stumble Acress a Great Subjessamena Passage.

An immense cave, filled with stalactites and stalagmites, and containing a subterranean river, has just been discovered 20 miles southeast of Eureka Springs, Ark. The discoverers had no means of crossing the river, but by light of their torches saw that the cave's proportion grew in magnitude with distance. Provided with a boat and other equipments, they will make a systematic exploration. It is now believed that this cave was the hiding place of George Denny, escaped convict from the Missouri penitentiary, four years ago.

To Occupy therman's Residence. Representative J. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, has rented the house which was formerly the home of ex-Secretary Sherman, says the Chicago Tribune. This house will thus again this winter be the scene of important social events, as it was in former days during the lifetime of its late owner.

More Than the Bargained On. The Countess de Castellane knew she was marfying a lot of debts, but she did not expect, says the Chicago Record, to be obliged to live with them all her life.

Eighty Mules Maten. During the siege of Peking the members of the diplomatic corps and the missionaries who were shut up in the British embassy ate 80 mules.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

SECTION AND ASSESSED OF THE PARTY. Bet très récenduse en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. (Sa publicité office deux au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'alumnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 Bdition hebdomadaire \$3.00. Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.