TAPS GREAT VOLCANO

Oil Drill Strikes the Queerest Kind : of a Gusher.

Boiling Water, Mud and Rocks Are Muried High in the Air-Mighty Force of the Stream Shakes Earth Around.

The queerest "gusher" ever known was one tapped a mile and a half couthwest of Volcano Springs, Cal. The drill knocked the bottom out of a hole a few days ago, and a hissing volcano was opened, at a depth of 500

A powerful stream of rocks, steam, gas, mud and brackish water shot skyward hundreds of feet, the drillers and helpers barely escaped being blown to pieces. Charles Briggs, driller in charge, describes it as a terrific explosion from the depths, which threatened the derrick and everything within reach. By quick and dangerous meassures, however, the rig was saved.

The singular well continues steaming and sizzling, and burling thousands of heavy rocks and tone of boiling mud Daundreds of feet in the air. It shakes the earth for hundreds of yards paround, and there is every indication that it will continue, as there are 2200 active volcanoes of varying sizes In the vicinity. The new one is the wildest of all, and is visible many miles wover the level desolation of the burning desert.

It is a wonderful spectacle, even at a distance, and passengers on the Southern Pacific trains are treated to the sight from the car windows.

This region is 265 feet below sea Revel. Near Volcano Springs Station are gas springs from which flows cold water; six miles west are hot and cold geysers in constant activity. Ten miles east a prospect hole was drilled and salt water was found; at Bertram, ten miles west, the drill was sent in 1,100 feet, and the result was nil. In the mew well a strong flow of salt water was struck at 300 feet, and cased off. The next strike was that which is mow in evidence. Persons who have wentured near enough to make a good guess say the emission is alternately Bot and cold.

DOG'S COSTLY TEETH.

Dentist's Canine Has Gold Fillings in His Mouth Which Are Worth \$250.

Rex is the name of a dog and he is a dull-blooded Gordon setter. His owner is a dentist up town in New York who does not think it unsual that his dog should have teeth with gold fillings and mix gold teeth in his lower jaw with a diamond embedded in them. Dr. T. S. Wan Nostrand, of 101 Eighty-eighth street, is the owner. He decided that thed og's teeth must be filled if they were to be saved, so he resolved to do the work.

The dentist told the dog to get into chair and Rex obeyed. Then Van Nostrand tied a towel in his mouth and keep it open and set to work. The dog did not object seriously to the operation. Four gold teeth were made to fit his mouth and these were attached to two crowns which fitted over two teeth and thus held in place.

The gold teeth gradually wore down, and lately Dr. Van Nostrand decided that a new set was necessary. It was made and in the center was placed a pure white diamond of half a carat. The teeth have been placed in position, and now Rex is the proudest dog in New York.

The value of Rex's dental adornment ds at least \$250.

Rockefeller Chops Wood.

With a multi-millionaire a woodchopper Westchester county workmen might seem in danger of losing work, but John D. Rockefeller is following the example of Gladstone merely as exercise on his road to health at his country seat in Pocantico Hills. He will spend the holidays there. Mrs. Rockefeller herself looks after the preparation of her husband's meals. The latter can hardly eat a full meal as yet, for he is suffering considerably from indigestion. Besides his woodchopping Mr. Rockefeller exercises with dumb-bells and in outdoor walkning. He seldom uses his new 18-hole golf links, however. Mr. Rockefeller will entertain a house party whichwill include all his children and grandchildren.

An Old Timepiece,

An interesting exhibit at the Smithsonian institution is an old German clock that was ticking about 15 years before the birth of the great American republic. It keeps good time and Is 140 years old. It is made of hardwood and the work was all done by hand. Every piece of the mechanism tis highly polished and it is put together with hand-wrought rivets of brass. The parts show very little wear and the timepiece is so carefully sconstructed that it does not vary a second in time during 24 hours.

Ancient Treasure Found.

A valuable find of ancient treasure is reported from Montalto, in Liguria, Italy. During the demolition of one nof the most ancient churches in Italy a small underground chamber was discovered filled with objects of art dating back to the era of the Roman empire. They consisted chiefly of silver amphorae and vases finely chiseled and filled with gold and silver coins of 7 the Roman empire.

🗅 Marconi's Critics.

Those men who have been just on the point of inventing wireless teleg-... raphy for some time but haven't quite perfected the thing yet, says the Chi-Cago Tribune, can see several features in which Marconi's device will come short of attimate success.

"JOHN BROWN PAPERS" FOUND

Letters Which Were Written to the Noted Abolitionist Have Recently Been Discovered.

The Richmond (Va.) papers print what are known as recently discovered "John Brown papers," which were found in a lot of rubbish in the state library. It cannot be said that they throw any additional light on the John Brown raid into Virginia, which resulted in his arrest and execution. There is not a scratch of John Brown's pen among them. They are of two classes, letters to Brown and his fellow prisoners, and letters from the prisoners to persons throughout the country. The prisoners, it is supposed, never saw the letters sent to them, and the letters written by them were never mailed.

Those to Brown and his associates are for the most part signed with initials only, and no prominent persons can be identified with them. They are largely from correspondents in New England, Ohio and Indiana. Two letters to Brown from his sister Elizabeth are both poetic and pathetic, and it is evident she had no conception of the fate that was in store for him. From marks on all, it is shown that they were inspected by Andrew Hunter, of the prosecution, or Gov. Wise. What value there is in the letters, if any, lies in their showing the widespread sympathy throughout the north with John Brown's desperate venture. The letters from the prisoners tell nothing.

Search is now being made for a carpet bag of Brown's, said to be hidden in the roof of the capital building, and to contain his diary and some of his documents. Many, however, doubt the existence of such a historical "treasure trove." Several letters in the upturned batch, and written from the north, expressed pleasure that Brown had been captured. It is not at all certain that some of the letters have not been published before. In not a few cases the letters to Brown and his band are written in red ink.

ANOTHER GREAT HOTEL.

New York City to Have the Most Beautiful and Complete Hostelry on the Continent.

New York is to have another magnificent hotel. It is to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. According to the statements of those interested in the venture it is to be the most beautiful and complete hotel on the continent. With Delmonico's on one adjacent corner and Sherry's on the other the hotel will try to outshine its neighbors in up-to-date appliances. Just what the cost will be is not yet determined, but it was said that no expense would be spared and that the expenditure would be in the millions.

The syndicate that is to build the hotel is composed of wealthy New Yorkers, headed by Dr. William Seward Webb, son-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbilt. The site selected extends 90 feet along Fifth avenue and 150 feet along Forty-fourth street. It

is owned by the Paran Stevens estate. The hotel will be a skyscraper and will have at least 400 rooms for the accommodation of guests. It will be a diversified and picturesque structure, abounding in loggias, balconies and gables. If the expectations of the promoters are realized it will be the tallest hotel in New York. The main floor will be finished in onyx, mosaic and marble. The private dining and banquet rooms will be finished in gor-

geous style. WAR ON WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Men Who Are Employed on London Papers Are Afraid of American Writers.

War has been declared upon the women journalists of London by the male writers for the metropolitan daily press. The entire writing staff of men on the London Chronicle have united in a demand upon the proprietors of that paper to reduce the pay of the women writers one-third. This demand was granted the other day and the pay of the women cut accord-

The movement is spreading. It is said that the men writers on other big newspapers are contemplating the demand for absolute dismissal of the women. Many of the women are

Americans. Editors have found out that bright young American women can give splendid service as special writers, and their number employed on the daily press has been steadily increasing. A state of panic seems to have seized upon the young and old men employed in journalism, and the future is full of anticipations.

Cost of Trans-Siberian Road. The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says reticence is shown by the Russian official publications in regard to the actual cost of the trans-Siberian railway. According to the Odessa Novosti, the line, when it was begun ten years ago, was estimated to cost 350,000,000 rubles (\$180,250,000), but the difference, estimated and actual, up to a year ago, was over 430,000,-000 rubles. Before the line can possibly be put in working order, says the correspondent, there is reason to believe that the total cost will be over 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$515,000,000).

A Mean Instinuation.

"Texas," says the esteemed Philadelphia Ledger, "is now sending us strawberries at 75 cents a pint and isn't getting rich at that," and the Chleago Tribune asks: . Aren't you paying Texas for them, brother?

BITS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Some Small Rems of Information Which May Be of Use in Her Work.

Every housekeeper enjoys conveniences for her kitchen, and of these this year there is no end. The new fireproof serving dishes are to be com-, mended on the score of economy and labor. These come in pretty German ware, blue and white and brown and white, and the pies, puddings, custards, patties and casseroles cooked in them can go directly from the oven onto the table. There are also small covered jars of the same material for holding cream cheese. These can be put on the ice and taken from there to the table without having to make a change to a fresh dish, says the Washington

To put under these hot dishes there are pretty blue and white tiles, with felt backs. These will outwear the older wood and willow mats and will not necessitate laundering like the cotton table mats. They come from 95

Every woman who has tried cutting potatoes by hand for French frying will appreciate one of the convenient little fruit and vegetable slicers. These are of wood, about the size of an ordinary grater, heavily tinned, grooves taking the place of the grater. A movable guard presses the vegetable against the sharp edge of the grooves and across them, producing plain flutings, lattice cuts or "shoestrings," as desired. By means of this time-saving device a dozen potatoes can be prepared in ten minutes, the results being not only uniform in size, but newer and prettier in every way. The price, 15 cents, puts the slicer within the reach of all.

Ground pepper, say those who know, is more largely adulterated than any other article of food. For those who want to get the pure spice there are small pepper grinders for the table of either china or wood. A whole pepper is put in one of them, and ground over the food as required by individual taste.

For the person who suffers from cold feet in the winter or the individual who wants to guard against taking cold in an insufficiently heated country home, or when sitting by the window, there is nothing nicer than the new wooden overshoes. These are black outside and white in, with a soft leather sole, and lace up about ankle high. They should be large enough to slip over the ordinary shoes. While not handsome, they are exceedingly comfortable, and would make a sensible gift for one who drives or one who sits at a cold desk for writing.

NOTES ABOUT DRESS.

Novelties That Render the Gowns of the Season Stylish and Attractive.

The newest collarette is the "Alexandra Victorine." It forms a short capelet, falling rather fully over the shoulders, and has a high collar; the lapels fall from the cape down to the feet, says a fashion authority.

Mixed Persian colorings are highly popular in galloons, and afford a pretty touch of color in a dark gown. Japanese embroidery on silk bands also is favored for cloth costumes. A novel trimming seen lately was the border of a cashmere shawl set on the foot of a reddish brown cloth suit and appearing in narrower bands in the border of the bolero and bands of the **B**leeves.

We are once again to patronize fur hats, these being mostly made of sable, and trimmed with scarfs of lace. Lace of the coarser kinds is much used for millinery in Paris, and a sable hat of last year's date may be easily renovated by a gathered brim of ecru chiffon, covered with a scarf of lace.

The high novelty in helts is a waisthand formed of thin white leather bid in folds. Some are so high as to be almost a corselet, others are about three inches wide. The buckles are high and narrow, and sometimes are both in the front and at the middle of the back.

Tight-fitting jackets are once more . bound round the basque with a broad band of sable, mink or chinchilla. The Louis Quinze tight-fitting jackets have the turned-over collar and single revers, and cuff gauntlets made of sable, ermine or chinchilla. These coats are essentially for visiting or smart functions; the waistcoats are of the richest ancient brocades embellished with old lace, and full deep frills of lace fall over the hands.

Violets on Trees.

The once lowly violet assuming giant proportions and growing on miniature trees is what met the amazed vision of visitors to the flower show in Madison Square garden. In some cases the flower's best friends failed to know it and stood before it in grave uncertainty. "It must be a violet, because it is in that collection," one said. "It looks like one, too," was a reply, "but mine grow low." All day the novelty was surrounded by people who ignored for the time the more beautiful flowers. The cause of all this attention is a violet plant never before shown. It grows from nine to eighteen inches high, but as yet its flowers are small and single. A tall pot plant, useful for decorative purposes, filled with big double violets, as rich in color and fragrance as the best sorts, is what growers promise, and that before many shows have waxed and waned.- N. Y. Tribune.

For the Sick Room. A simple disinfectant to use in a sick room or in any room where a close, musty, or sewer smell is noticed is to put some ground coffee on a shovel, & bit of camphor gum in the middle of it. Light the gum, which is non-explogive and easily ignited, with a match, and allow the coffee to burn with the gum. A refreshing and sanitary perfume is the result.—N. Y. Post.

OUR SUGAR IMPORTS.

Those of Last Year Will Exceed Record of Any Previous Year.

Over Four Billion and a Half Pounds of the Sweet Stuff Brought Into This Country to Fill the Sweet Tooth of Uncle Sam.

Sugar imports into the United States in the calendar year 1901 will exceed those of any preceding year by about 250,000,000 pounds, and the cost; will be greater than any preceding year except 1893, when prices were unusually high. The total importations of sugar in the year about to end will, according to the treasury bureau of statistics, aggregate 4,670,000,000 pounds, and the cost about \$115,000,-000. The highest record of sugar importations in any preceding year were, in quantity, those of 1899, 4,399,749,078 pounds; while in vadlue, the figures of 1893 made the highest record, \$123,-053.217.

The estimate of the bureau of statistics for the calendar year 1901 is based upon the actual figures of importations from foreign countries for ten months ending with October, to which are added the actual figures of sugar shipped from Hawaii to the United States. To these are added estimates for November and December both from foreign countries and Hawaii, and for the full year from Porto Rico; this method of obtaining the Hawaiian and Porto Rican figures being necessary by reason of the fact that commerce with those islands is no longer included in the statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States. This shows an increase of about 30 per cent. in the sugar importations into the United States in the decade, the figures for 1891 being 3,679,789,854 pounds against 4,672,000,000 in 1991, the actual increase in the decade thus being in round terms 1,000,000,000 pounds. The enormous quantity can perhaps be better realized when it is stated that, accepting the average car load at 60,000 pounds, the sugar importations of 1901 would be sufficient to load 78,000 ears. In addition to this enormous figure of 4,670,000,000 pounds imported, the sugar production in the United States for the year is presumably about 600,000,000 pounds, this having been about the annual average during recent years.

PAINTS AN AMERICAN NEGRESS

Celebrated German Artist Produces on Canvas the Coon In the "Cake Walk."

Ernest Heilmann, one of Germany's foremost portrait artists, has finished a life-size portrait of Dora Dean, a handsome young Indianapolis colored woman, posed in a cakewalk attitude. The picture will be hung in the spring exhibition of the

German academy at Berlin. "Miss Dean" is the first colored woman to be honored with a sitting; by a European artist. She and he husband, Charles E. Johnson, fulfilled a month's engagement in Berlin's leading vaudeville theater during the past autumn and initiated the German public into the peculiar poetry and motion of the American "coon" song. Herr Heilmann spronounced the cake walk superior from an artistic standpoint to the Spanish fandango, the minuet and other forms of terpsichorean grace, and invited "Miss Dean" to permit him to

idealize it. The dancer, "Saharet," known in private life as Mrs. Isaac S. Rose, of Brooklyn, is another American girl whose talent as a dancer has won golden opinions. Franz von Lenbach, Germany's premier artist, has made a life-size canvas of one of her most daring feats in high kicking.

Russian Professor Coming. Paul M. Miloukoff; the sauthor of a number of historical works, including "Essays on the History of Civilization in Russia," will go to the United States in 1903, at the invitation of the Chicago university, to deliver a series of lectures on the subjects which he discusses in this work, and on the Macedonian question. He is now devoting his leisure hours to perfecting himself in the English language, in order that he may be able to deliver his lectures extemporaneously. Meantime he still resides at Oudelnaya, near St. Petersburg, awaiting the decision of the authorities in the matter of accusations of liberalism manifested during the

Able to See Over Wires. The Independence Belge, of Brussels, says Dr. Sylvestre, born in America but naturalized as a Frenchman, has invented a spectograph which enables a person using a telephone to see his interlocutor and the latter's surroundings. A French minister, according to the paper, has witnessed conclusive tests of the invention, and King Leopold has arranged a special audience for Dr. Sylvestre for the purpose of inspecting it. It is said the instrument can be adapted for use on an ordinary telegraph wire.

troubles of last spring.

Electric Shocking of Men and Horaes. A writer states that the difference in susceptibility to electric shock between horses and men is largely a question of shoes. The sole of a man's shoe has a very high resistance, but a horse, with his four iron shoes fastened on with iron nails, is apt to get the full benefit of the current.

Looking on the Bright Side. A Brooklyn jury has awarded \$8,500 to a woman who incurred a stiff finger as the result of a railway collision, says the Chicago Tribune. The company ought to be thankful her whole hand wasn't stiffened.

PARIS THE BEAUTIFUL.

Rude Beginning of the Gay French Capital in the Days of the Barbariaus.

The history of Paris begins with a collection of huts on the little island of La Cite, sheltering a horde of barbarians about the time when Caesar invaded the territory with his victorious army in the century preceding the Christian era. Paris grew century after century from such small beginnings, until the time of Louis XIV., who made it one of the ambitions of his life to place the city at the head of European capitals in the splendor of its external appearance as well as in its wonderful treasures of art. Napoleon I. and Napoleou III. did much to develop the city by improvements requiring immense sums of money, says a historical account.

More than any other city of Europe, Paris to-day appeals to a wide variety of soulpture, of architecture. It is an inexhaustible mine, yet at the same time it is regarded as a center of advanced thought and investigation in every department of science. The metropolis has been for centuries and still is the gayest and most brilliant city upon the face of the globe, and to appreciate the Parisian capacity for amusement it should be seen during the festival of July 14, the date of the falling of the Bastile. The early part of the day is celebrated by a parade of the school boys of Paris, who are reviewed by the president of the republic in front of the Hotel de Ville in the very square where once the public executions took place-where the first victims of the great revolution of 1789 were put to death, where Louis XVI. made public submission to the people, where Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to his subjects, and where 600 of the communists of 1571 perished while destroying the grand old

Hotel de Ville. No country in Europe surpasses France in the industry and self-respecting thrift of the people, yet in Paris are found on every hand picturesque groups of loungers adorning the steps of churches and public buildings. These quiet, orderly, apparently peaceful loungers are the very antithesis of the nervous, hurrying crowds in an American city, yet this same indolent class has formed a dangerous element in the body politic, for in times of political strife the fierce Parisian mob has been largely recruited from these idle people.

ALCHEMY OF FROST.

Moisture Plays an Important Partin the Developing Process.

Commonly hoar frost is described as

being frozen moisture, but this is not an adequate description of an agent that has the power of adorning in a few hours such prosaic objects as gate posts and dustbins with all the trappings of fairyland. Moisture is, indeed, the fabric out of which all this feathery whiteness is built up, but, although it seems sometimes as if it is distributed in a very capricious manner, there are, nevertheless, certain definite circumstances which cause the hoar frost to settle down on some surfaces rather than others, says Knowledge. On any cold and frosty morning it will usually be found that those surfaces that are the best radiators of heat are also those that are the most successful in collecting hoar frost. It is not always realized, however, that all objects are continually radiating heat, so that, no matter how much they may receive from the sun, they are constantly trying to get rid of it. A fern leaf or a stone may, perhaps, receive generous supplies of heat during the day, but as soon as night. comes it hurries to spend or radiate it, and the object that is quickest at this work will the soonest become covered in hoar frost. Every one has observed how the moisture from the air will settle on the outside of a glass of cold water brought suddenly into a warm room. A similar process takes place in the open air, so that as the currents of moist air travel across surfaces that are very cold they pay tribute in drops of vapor, which in warm weather take the form of dew and in cold of hoar frost, Moisture, therefore, plays a very important part in the development of these hoar-frost pictures; but there must not be too much of it. Some of the most delicate designs occur during the prevalence of mist and haze, and in towns, especially, it is no uncommon thing for a choking brumous fog to be in some degree compensated for by a subsequent display of copious hoar frost.

Theater Audiences.

Have you ever noticed that theater audiences always assemble in the reverse order to the prices of admission? The cheapest seats are occupied first and the most expensive ones last. Those who go to the extreme back upper perches are always on hand before the doors are open and wait with heroic patience to be admitted. Those who occupy the seats a little lower in position and a little higher in price come next. Then the balcony begins to fill from the back downward-from 75 cents a seat in the back rows, \$1 and \$1.50, to \$2 down in front. On, the orchestra floor is the same condition of affairs, those who occupy the most expensive seats entering just before the curtain rises, or shortly after it is up, while the boxes are not usually occupied until the first act is well under way.-N. Y. Herald.

None Too Liberal.

"Mr. Linger spends a great deal of time with you, Molly," said Miss Kittish to Miss Frocks.

"Yes," but that's all that he does spend."-Detroit Free Press.

RARE SPORT IN AUSTRALIA.

Hunting Rabbits and Kangaroos Affords an Interesting and Exciting Pastime.

"If you want an exciting occupation, one that will give you plenty of exercise and will keep you busy all the time you are at it," said the ex-Australian, who is now a resident of Detroit, to a Free Press man, "just go to South Australia and hunt rabbits. They are the greatest pests with which a country was ever afflicted, and many fine farms have been ruined by their depredations. For years the rabbit has been one of the most serious problems with which the British government has had to deal. They breed so rapidly that extermination seems to be out of the question. The government pays a bounty of three pence a tail and six peace a scalp for rabbits, and regular parties are formed to hunt for them. These parties, or companies, pay £4 a week salary to good marksmen, but usually a man can make more by working independently. All sorts of schemes are resorted to to 'do' the government. For instance, if a man is onto his job he can secure as many as 20 tails from one rabbit, simply by cutting the hide into strips and palming the strips off as tails. The government employes who have the handling of the tails are not experts and are easi 7 deceived. Then you can hirea boy for a pound to smuggle a bagful of rabbit tails back to you and sell 'em over again. The regulation bar contains 144 rabbit tails.

"As many as 600 rabbits have been found in one burrow. You can have cartridges to shoot all day from the same spot in some localities, and the rabbits will seemingly be as thick as ever at nightfall. They hatch every four weeks, and there are from 12 to 16 in a hatching. The young ones are ready to hatch in two months'

"The popular way of hunting the rabbits is to herd them into a netting and then twist their necks. From 1,000 to 2,000 are rounded up in these expeditions.

Another interesting phase of life in Australia is the hunting of the kangaroo. Staghounds are used for this purpose. The kangaroos cover a good deal of ground when pursued, but they are no judge of distance. Often when leaping they will land right in the middle of a wire fence, and their capture is easy. They will fight like fiends when cornered, and I have seen a fierce battle between them and the hounds. Their favorite method of disposing of an enemy they can handle is to pick him up, earry him to the nearest body of water and there drown him. I know of one instance where one of the strange heasts carried a boy over a mile. He was trailed down by the hounds, and the boy was rescued with no more serious injury than a couple of broken ribs. The kangaroo is not regarded as much of a nuiswhen it is ripe. The hides bring only 30 shillings a dozen from the dealers? They breed once a year, the .two youngsters (one male and one female) that annually appear, being carried in a pouch by the mother. Kangaroos weigh as high as 240 pounds. Under ordinary circumstances they are docile, and many families in Australia use them as pets, the same as Americans like to have dogs and cats around the prem-

DISCOVERERS OF CEYLON.

The Portuguese Were Pioneers in That Wonderful Country But Were Ousted.

The Portuguese, who in the days of their commercial greatness had a wonderful keen eye for anything like gold that comes from successful commercial pursuits, were the first Europeans to discover Ceylon and to make use of the island. They occupied the desirable ports from early in the sixteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth. Then the Dutch came along and ousted them. This was in 1656. And for 140 years the Dutch administered the maritime provinces. In 1796 the English took from them this last remaining stronghold. It was not until 1815 that the British hold on the island was clinched by the departure of the king of Kandy. Up to that time, despite the impress that they had made on the coast, the Europeans had been entirely unable to get into the interior, and the kings of Kandy had reigned over several million people who paid tribute to them. Great kings they must have been, some of them, for there are many evidences to show that the civilization of those days was something worth while. In area the island is about the same size as Holland or Belgium. It is 271 miles long and 137 miles across at extreme breadth. Its area is 25,365 square miles. In Singalese the island is Lanka. Its later names were Serendib and Taprobane.

Postage in 1806. Every letter composed of a single

sheet of paper conveyed not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 miles and not exceeding 90 miles, 10 cents; over 90 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 121/2 cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 300 miles, 17 cents; over 300 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents. Every letter composed of three pieces of paper triple these rates. Every letter composed of four pieces of ppaper, weighing over one ounce, quadruple those rates, and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce any letter or packet may weigh. Every ship letter originally repeived at an office for delivery, 6 cents. -N. Y. Sun.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Let très "nandue en Lenisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. (Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels, Il Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Editice quetidienne, \$12.00 Edition hebdomadairs \$3.09.

A Company of the Comp