#### AMERICANS IN THE LEAD.

Their Business Interests in Corea Are Larger Than Those of Any Other Nation.

J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N. Y., who Is interested in electric roads in Corea, delis of the country in the Review of Reviews. He says that Americans, so far as business exterprises and the money dayested in them are concerned, have larger interests in Corea than all the Sother nations combined. Americans conseructed and sold to the Japanese the Chemulpo-Seoul railroad. Americans sconstructed for the Corean government fand have not yet been entirely paid for the same) the electric railway in the rity of Scoul itself, and some 18 or 20 mnies of suburban roads. Americans have also constructed lighting plants For the city of Seoul, and are investing in the development of a water system for the capital. Americans import into Corea immense quantities of kerosene toil, of canned goods and of cotton cloth. Americans own, in association with English and French capitalists the largest single enterprise in Corea and one of the largest in Asia—a mining concession in the northern part of Corea. American missionaries, also, are doing a magnifi-, clent work in Corea. So that American interest is not alone the interest which attaches to exciting and important events, but is based upon the actual concitions of existing trade and property in Corea, as well as upon the future possibirties of the entire Asiatic commerce.

From Ceorea's southern coasts the islands of Tsushima are visible, and from Tsushima the coasts of Japan are visible. Roughly speaking, Corea is from north to south 600 miles long and from east to west it has an average width of 135 miles. It contains 82,000 square miles, or almost exactly the area of our state of Kansas, being nearly twice as large as the state of New York and onethird larger than all of New England, The population is estimated as low as 38,000,000 and as high as 16,000,000. Inasmuch as no scientific census is ever taken and inasmuch as the taxation depends very largely upon the number of people in any given district, it is to the interests of the authorities to whom the taxes are farmed out to suppress as far as convenient the precise number of people in their districts; hence the population of Corea must be determined largely by guess. It is probable that 10,000,000 is about the proper number.

The parallels of latitude that would pass through the cities of San Francisco. Chicago, New York, Lisbon, Rome, Constantinople and Pekin would pass through the peninsula of Corea. The capital. Seoul, a city of a little over 100,-000 inhabitants, is located in about the geographical center of the country and almost exactly west or east of New York. Corea was long known and is yet known to its inhabitants as Chosen and is fancifully called by them "the land of the morning quietness" or "the land of the morning calm." Until very recently it was also known as "the hermit kingnom? because of the seclusion with surrounded themselves until the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1897 the name was changed from Chosen to Daihan or Taihan.

## LIVING FROM TOWN LOT.

Receipts from Three-Quarters of an Acre in Western Town Made Enough.

In a small western town some years ago there lived a man who thought that horticulture could be made profitable on a small amount of ground, says the World's Work. This man's capital was limited. The total area of land at his disposal was a little less than one acre. He had energy and ambition and a desire to make his efforts successful. The man selected as his two main crops strawberries and celery. One-fourth of an acre was devoted to strawberries. one-fourth of an acre to celery and one fourth of an acre to miscellaneous garden vegetables, to be sold in the town, The problem was to handle these crops so as to secure the very highest returns for the outlay involved. No other help than that of the man himself was needed. The soil was ordinary, but was made rich by the application of stable manure.

The man developed a system which involved a shifting of crops each year. This, he gathered from what he could read was necessary, first, to avoid discase and insects, and, second, to rest the land. Eight thousand strawberry plants were put out on one-quarter of the acre, the plants all being grown in small pots, so that they could be plantod in the latter part of June, leaving the ground free up to that time for his miscellaneous vegetablie crops.

The strawberries planted in June gave him a full harvest the following May and June, and from these plants the everage yield amounted to \$500 for his one-quarter of an acre. His celery be planted in the latter part of July on the ground that his strawberries had occupied. This celery was taken off in October, and the ground was, therefore, free the next spring for his vegetable crops. His one-fourth of an acre of celery handled in this way gave him \$400 average yield. His miscellaneous vegetables grown in rotation, such as green peas, green beans, beets, lettuce and crops of this nature, gave him \$400 more, making his receipts from his three-quarters of an acre \$1,300, of which approximately \$400 was expended for fertilizers, necessary help, etc.

#### Strenuous Author. The rural poet had soid a poem.

"You told me to use more force in my work," he giggled. "And did you?" asked the experienced

"Yes; when the editor of the Silver" Horn refused to take my verses I threatened to lick him. Then he took them." -Chicago Daily News.

#### VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Prodigious Amount of Money Invested in Agriculture in the United States.

If the average city man were asked how he thought the price of domestic animals in the United States compared with the market values a year ago, he would doubtless think first of the cost of meat. Then, says the Cleveland Leader, he would remember that automobiles were much more in evidence than they were 12 months back in the history of the motor carriage business. He could not be expected to have more than dim and uncertain notions of the price of sheep, which is greatly affected by the market for wool.

So the average town-dweller would be likely to guess that cattle were at least as high as they were a year ago. He would have the same opinion as to hogs, and he would think of what the butcher asks for lamb and mutton, and put sheep in the same class. He might estimate the average price of horses somewhat less than it was at the beginning of 1903.

Once a year the American Agruculturalist, a weekly paper devoted to farm interests, takes much pains to ascertain the market value of domestic animals in the United States and the changes which have taken place in the 13 months preceding. This winter its figures seem to prove that the natural guess of the city man would be wrong in all respects

Cows kept for milk are about 51/2 per cent, cheaper. Other cattle are reported to average 13 per cent, less in market value than a year ago. Hogs are about nine per cent. lower. Sheep have lost 71/2 per cent, of their market price. But horses are rated six per cent. more than they were last winter.

It is clear that the automobile has not hurt the market for horses in any such sense as might have kept the advance from being as great as it would otherwise have been. As for the decline in the price of farm animals used for human food and the lack of any corresponding change in the cost of meat to consumers, that is a sore point with many people who are obliged to consider carefully what they buy. If the great packing companies and the retail dealers in meats have any good explanation for the conditions reported, they keep it to themselves. The curiosity of the public is not satisfied.

The enormous value of domestic animals, in the aggregate is shown most strikingly by the fact that the decline in market prices during the past year, a change which has not been more than about three per cent, is calculated at a net decrease of \$120,000,000. Nothing more is neded to show how vast the farming interests of the American people are and how prodigious the investment of the nation in agriculture has become. It is still the greatest of all industries.

# A PERPETUAL PASSENGER.

Woman Utilizes Extraordinary Privilege Accorded Her for Brave Act.

It sometimes happens that trivial circumstances lead to an entire change in the course of one's life. In an article describing some of the queer things that are done by persons to whom passes have been given in return for valuable service an eastern newspaper tells of a young woman to whom such a pass was in effect a means of gaining a living: "A good many years ago there dwelt a young weman on the coast of England not very far from the mouth of the Mersey. She was used to seeing the waves come combing to the cliffs on which her home was built and she was not afraid of the water. On a wintry night the storm howled around the chimneys and she knew that many a poor sailor lad was in distress far out at sea.

"She was of the plucky build who do not fear the elements at their worst, and so she left her cottage and watched. Soon she observed the lights of a steamer making for the shore, and if the course was continued she knew there would be a bad wreck and probably many lives lost. So she fixed up a "flare"-which at sea means any old fort of a thing which will attract attention by the blaze it makes. Her flare was seen and understood and the ship kept off the coast until there was sufficient light to make the mouth of the river. The ship was a peninsular and oriental boat, making Liverpool on a special trip. One of the directors of the line heard the story and became so interested that he visited the girl in her cliff home. She would not accept money for her act, but he finally forced on her a life pass on the line of steamers which run so far to the east that they meet themselves coming back,

She took the pass and faid it away. "Some time clapsed and she did not seem to be caught up by any likely young man. She got so that it was necessary to support herself, when she suddenly remembered the pass. She put it into effect at once. This woman, no longer a girl, now makes her home on the peninsular and oriental steamers and has visited every port from Hakodate, in Japan, to the Mersey mouth. She is the only original globe trotter, for she is always moving and seeing queer harbors. The pass was given merely as an exhibition of good will, but it proved a life saver for her. She practically married

## In Kansas.

the steamship line."

Squire Smith, of Harrison township, in Kiowa county, has handed down some new law. A man was brought before him the other day charged with assault. The defendant admitted the crime but said that he was justified in committing it because the complaining witness had called him a lot of vile names. The 'squire discharged the prisoner, saying that a man who would cass another deserved to be licked:-Kansas City Jour-

#### TELEGRAMS WITHOUT WIRES.

Machine That Transmits and Receives in Writing Messages from a Distance.

. The zeragraph is the name bestowed upon a new methanical and electrical device by means of which messages by wireless telegraph may be sent or received and typewritten copies taken automatically. It is not a yankee notion, but the invention of an Englishman, says a selectific exchange. In appearancest resembles an ordinary typewriter, but it is of simpler construction, with a keyboard figured with the signs of the letters and numerals, which, can be printed or telegraphed to any number of instruments. Each insfrument, the inventor explains, is at offce a receiver and a transmitter, enabling operators to converse with one another in writing, and thus obviating minunderstandings, which are apt to occur in telephonic communications. So far messages have been sent only for a short distance, but it is intended to experiment over wider spaces, and it is hoped that messages can be sent to any distance that either waves will carry. The machine is always ready for immedaite use, and as there is no mechanism which requires to be wound up in order to obtain synchronism, the operator has both hands free for manipulation.

Another advantage claimed for the invention will be of especial importance in military affairs. Messages cannot be picked up. To quote the inventor's own words: "In sending a message you are sending two ether waves which allow you a choice of 56 signs, and these are given direct print either as letters or figures. Absolute secrecy is thus obtained. The only way to intercept messages would be to employ a similar instrument, which would have to be synchronized to the same degree as the transmitting instrument. Lastly, these machines will receive "their messages (which are given at present at a speed of 25 words a minute) without anybody being present, and would thus be of great advantage in a signal box, as the signal man will receive clearly printed instructions should be be absent at the time the message is sent to him. Nor will the machine work only without wires. I gave a lecture in Paris before the Society of Civil Engineers of which I am a member. during which I sent messages to Brussels while telephonic communication was going on over the same wires. I have sent messages also between Ber-

lin and Frankfort." The apparatus consists of a typewriter which by depressing a key sence two impulses. Each letter only requires two impulses, and the different letters are obtained by means of the time interval between these impulses. For wireless purposes these impulses operate a switch connection with the induction coil, thus making the sparks for sending the ether waves. The induction coil is connected with an aerial as well as an earth wire. To turn the appartus into a receiving instrument it is only necessary to move a switch which is placed beneath the typewriter. This makes all the connections to the receiving apparatus, which consists of a coherer and a very sensitive relay.

## ON THE PARIS CHANCE.

Three Million Francs Is the Cost of a Place Among the Seventy on the Bourse.

It may be said that a seat among the seventy (they call it a charge) costs about 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000) or sometimes 2,500,000, and a charge earns from 5 to 15 per cent. (net) a year, so that the annual profits are from \$30,000 to \$90,000, or more in exceptional years, writes Cleveland Moffett in "The Paris Bourse" in Century. But these are usually divided among several associates, for it rarely happens that an agent is the sole owner of his seat. More often he has paid for only half of it, or a third of it, and has three or four silent partners who own the rest and who may again have subpartners, so that you will hear of a person owning an eighth or a sixteenth of a seat, or even a thirty-second, these being simple investments that carry no rights or privi-

leges on the bourse. As to procuring a charge, the thing has none of the stock exchange simplicity, where the main requirement for getting a seat is to be able to pay for it. Here a candidate must be a Frenchman and at least 25 years old. He must have served four years in certain forms of business. He must be personally acceptable to the agent from whom he would purchase the seat, and often to his family, including the ladies. He must be passed upon by the seventy with formal voting, as if he were joining some select club, which he is. There must be no stain on his business record, and no slur on his personal character. A candidate was rejected recently for bad habits, and another for no fault of his own, but because his brother had been concerned in questionable transactions. With all this favorably settled, there is still needed the approval of the minister of finances and the sanction of the president. This makes it clear enough why many of the ablest dealers on the bourse have not been members of the parquet, but of the coulisse. They could not get into the parquet.

#### The Difference. "Is this where I can have a tooth pulled without pain?" "This is where I can pull a tooth with-

out pain." "What's the diff-oh, yes, ah-ha, I see. Oh, well, I ain't got no toothache nohow."-Houston Post.

## Aiding Agriculture.

The annual government expenditures for the promotion of agriculture are: \$4,500,000 spent by the states and \$6,250,-000 by the national secretary of agricul-

Saitien bebdomadalm \$8.00,

# PURSUIT OF PELTS.

RECKLESS HUNTERS DO GREAT HARM IN LOUISIANA.

Build Fires to Drive Out Game and Destroy Pasturage and Property-Exterminating Animals.

The demand for furs has caused an invasion of southern Louisiana by hunters in search of minks, raccoons, possums and even rabbits which threatens to exterminate these animals as cifectually as the millinery hunters have exterminated the water fowl of the gulf coast, says the New York Sun.

The ravages of the bird hunters were so great as completely to annihilate, in two seasons, four varieties of terms peculiar to Louisiana. One of these varieties was killed entirely for its tail feathers, which furnished a very hand-The Audubon society finally inter-

ture protection for non-game birds which they did not previously enjoy; and this has stopped the slaughter, but not until several species had been completely exterminated. The energy of the fur hunters is likely to lead to similar hostile legislation, if not by the legislature at any rate by the police juries or governing

fered and secured from the legisla-

bodies of the several parishes. The hunters have been far more active than usual this year, and for the first time are hunting possums for their skins. There is no particular objection to their killing the animals, except from the negroes, who regard them as great delicacles; but the manner in which the hunters have carried on the work has been such as to arouse a great

deal of indignation and to invite prohibitive laws. The coon is particularly fond of fish and shrimps, and as a consequence the swamps, marshes and prairies on the gulf coast are filled with them. and make a splendid field for the hunters. The population of this region is composed mainly of fishermen, who do not hunt, and when the fur hunters started in this year they found a big

business awaiting them. Unfortunately, they have tried to do it on too large a scale. The Louisiana. coast is covered with a coarse grass, frequently five and six feet high, and when this is set on fire the coons are driven out and can be shot like pheasants in a preserve.

The prairies have been fired in all directions by the hunters. The result has been to cause heavy losses to the stockmen who feed their cattle in thecoprairies and to the lumbermen and the fishermen.

In Vermillion parish, which has over a million acres of this prairie, the fires started by the fur hunters have destroyed nearly all the winter pasturage of the cattle, and the injury to the stockmen will mount up to the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The police jury has prohibited coon hunting in the parish as a consequence.

The police juries of all the coast parishes are likely to take action similar to that of Vermillion, not in order. to protect coons and rabbits, but to protect the inhabitants against the recklessness of the fur hunters. But for this action these animals, now probably more abundant in southern Louisiana than in any other part of the country, would be wiped out this year.

The recent raid on the coon, 'possums and mink is due to the great demand for furs and the destruction of fur-bearing animals in the northwest. The price paid for pelts is so good that the hunting of Coons and possums is highly profitable, and a good hunter makes from \$5 to \$25 a day.

It is more profitable than shooting ducks or other game. The carcasses are thrown away after being skinned. or else they are converted into oil. They furnish lubricating oil worth 66 cents a gallon, and a good sized coon will yield nearly half a gallon of oil.

Coon skins have been selling for several years, bringing from 20 to 90 cents. 'Possum skins have never been sold in this region before the present year, but are now in demand at from 10 to 20 cents, and even rabbit skins bring 2 cents apiece.

Squirrels have heretofore been without value, but in the last few months there has been a demand for squirrels' tails. The minks have always been in demand, but they have been few until recently.

## Thibetan Women.

As if nature had not been unkind enough, the Thibetan woman heightens her ugliness by smearing her face with a horrible black ointment to keep her skin from cracking in the dry wind. Her dress is not very different from her husband's. Her crowning glory is her hair! Plastered down with butter from the part to the ears, it goes off behind into a sunburst of small braids, to which is fastened a great fan-shaped headdress falling to the hem of her garments. It is of spreading strips of red and blue cloth, joined horizontally by iron bands. and ornamented with countless coral and malachite beads, silver coins and tinv bells. The one poetic thing about a Thibetan woman is the sound of her goinga soft, melodious tinkle, belying the grotesqueness of her face.

## To Restore the Sphinx.

A project is on foot in Alexandria for restoring the Sphinx, near the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, to its original condition. Thick layers of soil completely cover the head of the monument, while the lower parts are greatly obscured by accumulations of sand. It is proposed to clear all these accumulations away and to clean the head completely. When the work has been completed the Sphinx will once more appear, if not in its first freshness, at least in the grandeur of its original proportions.

#### THE RED CROSS IN JAPAN.

Military Hospitals and Trained Nurse Service Is Thorough and Extensive.

and American official reports assigned the Japanese the palm for thorough sys-

Their Lospital and medical service was as smooth working and efficient in the campaign of 1894-'95 It did not break down during the rapid marches up the Corean peninsula and across Manchuria

to Port Arthur and Newchwang. ing party a year ago, there was no medceremonies, had had training at the Red Cross classes and was able to take entire and intelligent charge until a professional arrived.

In the north China campaign of 1900 Cross' prompt relief.

There are branch societies in each province, and each year the annual meeting is held at Tokio, where 10,000 members often gather at the great outdoor session in Uyeno park One sees the ribbon and insignia of the order worn everywhere these days, from Princesses Arisugana and Fushum, who actively preside, down to the elderly matrons and widows of the provinces, to whom the function is an event comparable to the great February sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Wash-

It is a pleasure to see some of these elderly women in their rich but severely tinted creps kimonos and heavy broads obis as they go about the capital sightseeing Dazziing as the street scenes may be to them, they observe good form and rine with the jiprikisha cover upnot cut. In summer heat, autumn sunshine, as in rain, the Japanese lady always has the jinrikisha hord drawn to shelter her from common suze.

# CHASED THE WRONG MAN.

The Man Who Was Bunning Was Just Doing It for His Appetite.

Tom Owens, the Gloucester iceman, he was to say nothing but saw wood the forenoon knocked over a dozen rabtoward the gunners, whereupon Owens

warden, "gunning without a license."

"But I've got a license," said Tom, producing the document.

roared. "What in thunder did you run for?" said the game warden.

Tom.

prisons as a punishment for mutiny or violence, but recently published statistics make it doubtful whether even in these extreme cases corporal punishment serves the purpose for which it is intended. It is shown that since the number allowed was reduced in 1898, the number

The recent offer from America of a corps of trained nurses who served in American hospitals during the war with Spain to come over and nurse sick and wounded Japanese soldiers in the event of war with Russia is highly appreciated by the Japanese people as an evidence of American sympathy. It would not be possible, however, writes Eliza R. S. Scidmore, in Chicago American, for foreign nurses to be put to any use if they were on the spot, as, aside from their certain ignorance of the Japanese language. Japan has the model field and military hospital service of all modern armies. It proved its efficiency and practical superiority when working side by side with the same service arms of the American, English, French, Russian, German, Austrian and Italian forces at Tientsin and Peking in 1900. English tem and smooth working, perfection of appointment and intelligent detail.

There are schools for trained nurses in every large city in Japan, and in Tokio the empress, as especial patroness of the Red Cross hospital and school, always presides at the annual meeting and gives the diplomas to the white-capped graduates. One of the imperial princesses has taken the full course of training, and other court ladies are as accomplished. When the American minister suffered a stroke of apoplexy and died at a huntical man within ten miles, but Paroness Sannomya, wife of the grand master of

the Red Cross society was as active and efficient, and every wear some flood, earthquake or disaster calls for the Red

invited a Philadelphia friend over for a day's shooting in South Jersey; where a gunning license is necessary nowadays, says the Philadelphia Press. Tom has a license, and explained to his friend, as he handed over a gun, that if a game warden should happen along They got sport, and in the course of bits and started for home. When about half-way there, a tall man climbed over a fence and came rapidly put his gun and rabbits in the hands of his friend and said: "Follow this road till you get home and wait there till

Then he turned and ran like a deer, with the tall man following. It was the Woodbury pike, and the race was a close one, but Tom was finally overhauded and brought up before a justice of the peace. What's the charge?" asked the

"Same old thing," said the game "You are fined \$20," said the jus-

The squire grinned and the crowd

"Just to get up an appetite," said

"You chased the wrong man," said the squire to the game warden. Flogging in England.

Flogging is still allowed in English of prison offenses for which flogging was of offenses against prison discipline has decreased from 147 to 131 per 1,000 prisoners, while there has been an increase in the number of those offenses for which the "cat" is still the penalty.

Of Practical Value. Fishermen along the German ocean used to look on deep sea research as a mere scientific fad. They changed their mind when, in consequence of these researches, 700,000 cod were caught in a few days on new grounds.

# TO SAVE ANTELOPE.

PLAN FOR GAME PRESERVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Like Those of Yosemite and Yellow. stone Valleys to Be Conducted and Controlled by the Government.

None aniong the game animals of the continent is more attractive to the average of maniand than the antelope Time was, and not long ago, when herds of these beautiful creatures roamed at large over the western plains. But of late there has been a notable decrease in the numbers of the herds. Like the buffaio, it is fast disappearing. But it seems likely, says the Chicago Chronicle, that this keen-sighted, wariest and fleetest of all American horned game will be seen again in its old-time haunts on the eastern slopes of the mountains of southern California and on the conthruous strips of desert. Years ago these beautiful animals, with their odd markings of brown and gray, were the most conspicuous feature of desert life in this section, but with the settling up of the adjacent territory they were rapidly killed or driven south until today probably not a half dozen battered, scarred, lone and mateless old veterans are left in the wholeogreat plain between the desert divide and the Colorado river Even up to the early '80's they are said to have been as plentiful there as on the plants of New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana.

As they have been quite as much hunsed in these districts as in southern California, and are holding their own in spite of the fact, it would seem as if their practical extinction in the latter section is due to some other agency than that of man-probably the drying up of many of the old desert water holes

The recent succession of wet years in the southwest has called back to life hearly all of the old springs in the desert and on the eastern sides, and it has been decided to restock this section with a drove of from 40 to 100 / antelope. These will be brought from the northwest, probably from the big herd in the Yeilowstone national park, in Wyoming The latter herd now numbers nearly a thousand, and recently, since the rigid enforcement of the name laws by the federal authorities, has increased at a rapid rate, and it is not believed that this increase will be materially checked by the removal of a hundred or more animals to Califormia.

The first step in the consummation of this plan will be taken shortly by the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture where the lines will be run for the bound- ; aries of a game preserve; to be conducted and controlled by the governiment after the manner of those airchay existing, and about the Yosemite and the Yellowstone. The boundaries of this preserve will coincide with those of the now existing forest reservations of Zaca take, San Jacinto, and Trobuca, with a targe strip of desert. as ed, in which the antelope will also be protected. Inside these doundaries. Followill be absolutely forbolden, and it was be a pendentiary offense to kill games outside the Lunter will be governed by the state game laws, as en-I red in other sections. How this reserve will be patrolled and the protectich accomplished has not been definately decided. At first, however, it is likely that the number of forest futfers will be increased and each given the double duty of game warden and forester. In time, if the game increams sufficiently to warrant it, a company of cavalry will be detailed for duty, as in the other national parks.

## NO WONDER HE COLLAPSED.

Ecmething Eis Wife Wanted Him to Do for Her That Knocked Him Out.

The merchant uttered a sharp ex-Clamation and sank back in his chair A telegram fed from his shaking hand. His eyes were duated, his face white, and heads of perspiration stood on his brow. The men in the outer office whise pered among themselves, relates an ex-

"Touch of heart disease?" asked one. "No; the old man can't take up a note," said another. "I've heard rumors of that kind. We fellows will have to be looking for another place."

"Get to work,-he's coming to again," The merchant wiped his brow, fetched a despairing sigh, picked up the paper from the floor, frowned and stamped. his foot, as if to summon all his resolution, placed the telegram on his desk. and forced himself to read the bitter message. This was it:

"Dearest James: Please send the waist for my grosgrain suit at once. You will remember the one, as it has revers on the front and chain-stitched biases on the back. It is in the lower trunk in the cupboard beside the back room, under your winter overcoat. If not there, it must be in the sealed box on the third shelf in the front room cupboard. If you don't find it there, it. must be somewhere else. The trunk keys are in the second wardrobe drawer, unless they were put in the chiffonnier; and I think the keys are in a vase on one of the mantels. Pack the waist so as not to wrinkle it; and, oh! James, please do not swear! Your loving wife!"

Only One Difficulty.

Scholar-Professor, your mnemonic system is wonderful, and I am sure that anyone, after mastering the rules, can learn to remember anything. But I am handicapped by one difficulty. Professor-What is it?

"I can't remember the rules."-Town and Country.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS te: très conancios en l'apisians et dans tous les Etats du Su des publicité offre donc au commerce les avantages expentionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'anné : Bestiere. Onogidienne E12.06!