# THE TROCHA IN CUBA

An Interesting Reminder of Spanish Rule in the Island.

Inspection of Department of Puerto Principe Includes a Trip on Bailroad Along Line of the Trocha.

Col. Whiteside, commanding the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, has returned to Santiago from his first inspection of the southern portion of his department. He was accommanied by his staff and a correspondent of the press. The trip occupied one week and was made on the United States transport Wright.

Jucaro, on the south coast of Puerto

Principe province, was the last place visited. The town is the southern terminal of the military railroad of Jucaro and San Fernando, with head-quarters at Clego, half way across the island, where two troops of the Eighth cavalry are stationed. A special train was waiting for the department commander and his party, all of whom were greatly interested in the trochant of which the railroad is a part.

The trocha was built originally in 1868, and was renewed in 1895. It was fintended as an impassable barrier, to keep the unruly Cubans of the eastern half of the island from getting into the western provinces.

The trochs consists of a wide ditch with four strand barb wire fences on each side; having an elaborate system sof entanglements between the fences. At intervals of one kilometer are located forts of solid masonry, two stories high, with 40-foot watch towwrs. Half way between these forts are strong block houses roofed with iron, and between each fort and block house is a substantial earthwork called an escricha. All are connected by trenches, affording protected communication, and a telegraph line has a station in each fort. At intervals of about five miles are extensive barracks, capable of accommodating one or two regi-

With a well equipped line of railroad along the entire trocha, 48 miles, from sonst to coast, and a garrison of from wight men to 2,000 about every 300 yards the Spaniards seemed well equipped to stop any party of belligment Cubans who might be migrating with hostile intent toward the rich western provinces.

Nevertheless, the Cubans seemed able to cross at will. Gen. Antonio Macco, with 3,000 men, crossed near sone of the larger barracks, with a loss of two men wounded, and Gen. Gomes crossed with a larger force near the important town of Moron, without any loss whatever.

This military railroad is being operated by the government, under the efficient management of Capt. W. S. Scott, who has served in nearly all departments of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is enthusiastic about his road, which is almost self-sustaining mow, and can easily be made a source of much profit.

# START OF ROCKEFELLER SPLIT

Quarrel Causing Frank to Leave the Church Originated in Business Deal Between Brothers.

The quarrel between the Bockefeller brothers, which caused Frank Rockefeller to withdraw from the Euclid Avenue Bantist church, Cleveland, O., began in 1892 when Frank and James Corrigan borrowed \$140,000 of the Standard Oil chief to develop the Franklin Iron Mining company in the Mesaba range. The business venture was a great success, and Corrigan and Bockefeller were offered \$1,800,000 for the property, which they refused. John D. Rockefeller had \$150,000 of his brother's paper, and as a business precaution asked for Corrigan's indorsement. It was given, and Corrigan then owed John D. a large amount for which he held collateral. When Corrigan paid his share of the loan and demanded his stock back John D. Rocke-Seller, it is claimed, told him that the mtock would be held as securify for in-Corsement of Frank's notes. Frank Bockefeller and Corrigan then made efsorts to get money elsewhere to pay off John D. They claim that they arranged with the Iron Range company to borrow the money, but John D. heard of it and at the last moment the Tron Range company backed out. Frank Rockefeller and Corrigan were finally compelled to sell the Franklin .Iron Mining company for \$500,000 to prevent letting it go for the \$140,000 debt.

# WOMEN "AUTO" DRIVERS.

Labor Unions of New York About to Take Steps to Force Them to Become Members.

Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and other women of the "400," who operate automobiles, have been declared eligible for membership in the Engineers' union, and steps may be taken to force them to join. At the meeting of the Central Federated union at New York the other day the secretary was instructed to ask the police department, and, if necessary, the mayor and aldermen, for a rulling as to whether an auto operator is an engineer or a driver, and on this decision hangs the labor status of the

Why Not a Warless War?
England wants about 30,000 American horses for use in South Africa. The horseless war will fill another long-felt want, remarks the Chicago Times-Her-

Women in Swiss Schools.

Five cantons of Switzerland have admitted women to the business schools and reported good results.

## DOG HAD PARSON'S TEETH.

Beverend Gent Succeed, Dontal Work

In Dropped and Trouble

Followed.

Rev. Thomas E. Claxton, one of the pillars of the Camp Meeting association, met with a peculiar experience at Ocean Grave, N. J., in the temporary loss of his set of false teeth. He met Miss Salome Boas, of Seventh avenue, Asbury Park, on one of the Wesley lake bridges that connect Asbury Park with this town and chatted with her. Suddenly he began aneezing, and as suddenly his ivories made a sudden exis from his mouth to the floor of the bridge. Miss Boas' pet fox terrier was standing by, and as the teeth fell Puff. the dog, anarched them up and scampered off toward Asbury Park. The parson and Miss Boas followed, both crying in loud tones to the dog to stop. Come here, you naughty Pun, said his mistress; "how dare you run away

with the gentleman's teeth?"

The dominic nearly collapsed, but managed to stammer out: "You contemptible cur, drop my teeth." But Puff continued his run through several thoroughfares of Asbury Park. A crowd soon took up the chase, and it was fully 15 minutes before the terrier was caught and forced to surrender

the clergyman's teeth.

Miss Boas made many apologies for the dog's unruly behavior, but the dominic could not be mollified, realizing the nauseating fact of his prize molars' late abiding place. He placed them in a handkerchief and indignantly wended his way homeward.

ALFRED VANDERBILT TO WED.

The Beritor of Cornelius Millions In Engaged to Miss Eleke

The engagement of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second living son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mies Elsie French, the daughter of Mrs. Frances Ormond French, was announced at New York the other day. Miss Elsie French and her mother and Mr. Vanderbilt are in London. The announcement was made to a few relatives and friends. The engagement was not a surprise. It was also learned at Newport that Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French will be married there in September at Trinity church, and the wedding will be followed by a small reception at Harbor View, the villa of Mrs. French.

Mr. Vanderbilt will sail at an early day from England for a brief stay in this country. He comes here simply for the purpose of accompanying his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and her children, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Beginald Vanderbilt, abroad.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has passed the winter in New York, will sail the latter part of May. Alfred Vanderbilt will then return to Newport, where he has taken Rocky Hall, a cottage on Bellevue avenue, for the summer. Potter Palmer, Jr., will be his guest. Mrs. French and Miss French will arrive in Newport in the latter part of July.

WALES USED FIELD GLASSES.

The Prince Inaugurates an Inneve tion at Public Dinner Which

Will Become Pepular.

Of the recent London dinners none was more striking then the benquet given at the Hotel Cecil by the British Empire league, in honor of the colonial troops in South Africa and of the Australian federation delegates, when the prince of Wales made his first appearance after the attempt to assassinate him. As he rose to reply to a toast he received a tremendous ovation. He was unusually pale, and the nervous tone in which he said: "We are all in the hands of God," betrayed the intense emotion he was undergoing. But as the gorgeous banquet proceeded Great Britain's future king regained that geniality for which he is distinguished, and mirthful laughter prevailed at the royal table. His royal highness also on this occasion inaugurated a custom which may become popular at large public dinners where the guests are so numerous that they can scarcely recognize each other. With his coffee and cigars the prince's special attendant brought him a huge pair of field glasses, with which he carefully scrutinized the long tuble and the galaxy of bejeweled women who filled the balconies in order to hear the

# BIBLE TITLE CONTEST.

Ancient' Oxford University Declared
Alone Entitled to Use the Word
"Oxford."

Ancient Oxford university was declared by Justice Wheeler, of the United States circuit court, to be alone entitled to the word "Oxford" as a Bible trademark. The famous English university brought an action against the Wilmore-Andrews Publishing company of New York city for an injunction to prevent that firm from using the word "Oxford" on its Bibles, and Justice Wheeler decided the case in fa-

vor of the plaintiff.

At the trial last November the original edition of the Oxford Bible, valued at \$2,500, was produced. It was charged that there were 10,000 errors in the Wilmore-Andrews edition of the Bible. S. C. Andrews, of the firm, testified at the trial that the presses, cuts and prints of the Bible to his firm had cost \$200,000. A similar application made in England for an in-

Junction met with a failure.

The injunction will prevent the defendant firm from publishing any more Bibles bearing the name of the

Strongest Eyes.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be

# JaGUAM'S POPULATION.

Census of the Island Shows There
Are 8,661 Persons There.

Gov. Leary Also Reports a Growing Surplus in the Tressury-Need Ioe Machine and Library to Make Him Happy,

Gov. Leary has sent to the nevy department another of his characteristic official reports about affairs in Guam. including the results of a thorough gensus taken under his direction, and a financial statement of the first six months of his administration, which shows a gratifying and growing surplus of Mexican dollars in the island treasury. American money has not yet entered into circulation in Guam, and the figures in the balance anest represent the silver currency left there by the Spaniards. The amount in the local treasury on July 1, 1899, was \$2;771. The receipts from July 1, to January 1 last, were \$9,415 and the expenditures for the same period were \$6,767, leaving in the treasury on Janu-

The governor reports that the evaporating plant is in excellent condition, but he is still without an ice machine, with the hot weather almost at hand. The steam sawmill has been creeted, and was ready for work. A telephone system had been installed, and was in successful operation between Agana, the capital, and Piti, the port. The officers of the Yosemite were still engaged on the topographical survey of the island, which would be finished in a few months. In fact, all was well at fluam, and life there would be perfect with a refrigerating plant and a good

The tabulated enumeration of the population of Guam has been forwarded by the secretary of the navy to the director of the census, to be included in the total of the United States. It shows that Guam had a population of 8,661 persons on January 1, 1990. Of these 5,249 lived in the capital city of Agana. In the district of Agana are five villages, which with their populations are: Aniga, 146; Asan, 265; Tehungan, 200; Sinahana, 144, and Carolinas, 90. The five towns on the island outside of the district of Agana, with their totals, are: Agat, 744; Sumay, 566; Umatta, 236; Morizo, 491; Inarahan, 518. Of the total production of the island. 3.128 are males over seven years old, 3,680 are females over seven years, and 1,850 are children under ceven years.

### VALUABLE VASES SEIZED.

Ancient Ornaments Worth \$40,000 Now in Hands of Oustoms Officers.

Two Chinese vases, worth \$40,000, were seized by the customs officers at New York on the French line pier for alleged evasion of the customs law. The vases were the property of M. De Mahlherbe, a Parisian dealer. The vases are superb specimens of the work of an ancient dynasty.

The authorities learned in some manmer of the importation of the vases into the city from China via Vancouver and Quebec and located them at a storage warehouse. M. De Malherbe exhibited them at that place to several collectors, it is said, and asked \$40,000 for the pair. The vases were removed a few days ago.

An inspector learned that M. De Malherbe had secured passage on La Bretagne, intending to go with his vases to France. They were seized just before the ship sailed. M. De Malherbe admitted importing the vases from China. He expressed himself as greatly shocked and surprised at what he deemed his great misfortune in not better knowing the laws.

# PLANS LONG DRIVE.

Capt. John J. Phalps to Cover a Themsand Miles During Three Months' Summer Trip.

Capt. John J. Phelps, of Hackensack, son of the late William Walter Phelps, who in 1896 drove a team of four horses 800 miles without a mishap, has completed arrangements for a trip this summer that will exceed the previous one. He will start with his family in a few weeks in a coach on a drive that. will last three months. He will go from Hackensack to Greenwood Lake, by way of Pompton and Newfoundland; thence to Liberty, Hancock. Owego, Binghamton, Ithaca, the lake region to Niagara; along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, and return through Vermont, Massachu-

setts, Connecticut and New York.

The distance Capt. Phelps expects to cover is 1,000 miles, and he will drive four sorrel horses, well matched and even trotters.

Capt. and Mrs. Phelps have arranged for friends to meet them at different stages and to spend weeks with them on the tallyho.

The Paris Salon.

-For this year's salon, though each artist is limited to one painting, 3,286 pictures have been sent in, exclusive of those which are hors concours, a much larger number than last year, when everyone could submit two pictures to the jury. At the very outset M. Benjamin Constant quarreled with the rest of the jury and withdrew from the salon.

Evidently Come to Work.

More than 20,000 Italians have landed at New York during the month of April. We are pleased to be able to report, says the Chicago Times-Herald, that comparatively few of them brought hand organs or were accompanied by monkeys.

A Failing Barometer.

Both rains and reputations are reported to be falling in South Africa, remarks the Baltimore American.

### TRAINING BOERS' HORSES.

The Animals Are Taught to Stand Patiently Where Their Riders Leave Them,

An Englishman now in Baltimore who spent several years among the Boers in South Africa said the other day that the Boer force was stronger in numbers than it seemed to be, because every man in the army was mounted and detachments could move from one point to another in an incredibly short time, says the Baltimore Sun.

He was asked whether the Boers kept their horses in the trenches with them, and this question led to an explanation.

"Every Boer warrior has a horse," said he, "and their horses are so trained that they will stand where they are left until their musters return. I have seen them training their horses in this trick and their method is effective, though heroic.

"A Boer will take a young horse, a two-year-old, or perhaps a yearling, and attach a halter to him. From the halter hangs a rope and at the end of the rope is suspended an iron ball,

which hangs about the animal's knees. "The horse is then turned loose in a large lot. He immediately begins to prance around and the iron ball keeps striking against his knees. The horse is driven wild and the ball keeps on getting in its work. The beast may struggle against the annovance and pain for four or five hours, but he finally drops from exhaustion.

"Often it takes three or four weeks to nurse the horse, with his cut, bruised and bleeding knees, back into condition, but when he is fit to ride he is just the horse the Boer wants. All the Boer has to do when he dismounts is to throw the bridle rein ever the horse's head. The horse feels the rein hanging from his chin and he remembers the previous experience with an iron ball. He will stand stock still as long as that rein hangs from the bit, and he will not move, not even if shells are bursting around him and if the crash of artillery is but a few feet away."

#### FISHING IN POLYNESIA.

The Natives Hook the Finny Tribes with Fishhooks That Grow on Trees.

A party of palu fishers are ready to set out from the little island of Nanomaga, the smallest but most thickly populated of the Ellice group, says Chambers' Journal. The night must be windless and moonless, the latter condition being absolutely indispensable, although, curiously enough, the fish will take the hook on an ordinary starlight night. Time arter time have I tried my luck with either a growing or a waning moon, much to the amusement of the natives, and never once did I get a palu, although other nocturnal feeding fish bit freely enough, notably a monstrous species of set perch, called la-

The tackle used by the natives is made of cocoanut sennit, four or eight stranded, of great strength, and capable of holding a 15-toot shark, should one of these prowlers seize the bait. The hook is made of wood—in fact, the same as is used for shark fishing—about one inch and a half indiameter, 14 inches in the shank, with a natural curve, the barb, or rather that which answers the purpose of a barb, being supplied by a small piece lashed horizontally across the top of the end of the curve.

These peculiar wooden books are grown; the roots of a tree called ngua, whose wood is of great toughness, are watched when they protrude from a bank and trained into the desired shape. Specimens of these may be seen in almost any ethnographical museum. To sink the line coral stones of three or four pounds' weight are used, attached by a very thick piece of sennit, or bark, which, when the fish is struck, is always broken by its struggles and falls off, thus releasing the line from an unnecessary weight. It is no light task hauling in a thick, heavy lime hanging straight up and down for a length of from 75 to 100 fathoms or more.

Strawberry Fishing in Chili. A singular custom prevails in Chili, which in these days of aseptic precautions will cause a shudder among those who see infection lurking in every detail of life, says the New York Sun. It is called strawberry fishing, and is conducted in this fashion: At the close of a dinner, the cloth is removed and there is placed upon the table an immense bowl into which are emptied half a dozen bottles of Bordeaux wine, four of cherry, and two of rum; besides sugar and nutmeg. Into this mixture is put a very large strawberry: which floats upon the surface. The bowl is provided with two handles. These are used to lift the vessel, and tilt it so that the strawberry may be brought near the edge and sucked into. the mouth. This would appear an easy feat: but it is a difficult one, as the fruit rolls over when touched with the lips. The contestant in the effort awallows a considerable quantity of the liquid concection. This is the reason for the game, for the bowl is passed from one to the other many times in succession before the strawberry is captured; when that moment finally arrives all of the guests have reached a ripe stage of hilarity. This is the game as it is played among the higher classes. Among those of a lower social standing the flery liquor of the country is substituted for wine. With them strawberry fishing develops into a function compared to which a fighting mixed-ale party in this town is the recreation of a group of peaceseeking Quakers.

Wise Tellers Do Not Tell.

It's a wise teller who doesn't disclose the secrets of the bank.—Chicago Daily

# JESUS TO AGRIPPA.

Discovery of Alleged Correspondence Between the King and Christ.

Preserved in Inscription Carved in Stone Over Gateway of Palace of Kings of Ephesus—May Be Genuine,

The London Express produces a fac-simile and official translation of the correspondence between Jesus Christ and King Agrippa, said to have been verified by a recently discovered inscription on the gateway of an old palace at Epheaus.

The letters in Syro-Chaldaic characters to which the inscription refers were originally discovered beneath a stone at a spot about 54 miles from the City Iconium A. D. 97. The authenticity of these letters was doubted by Pope Gelasius and during the pontificate of Leo III. were declared to be spurius.

Abgarus is identical with King Agrippa, and tradition affirms that Christ sent St. Philip to heal the sick

Prof. George B. M. Murray, keeper of the department of botany in the British museum, when questioned by the correspondent of the press regarding the reported rediscovery, after being lost for more than 900 years, by Prof. Heberdey, of letters alleged to have passed between Christ and King Agrippa, and to have been carved in stone over the gateway of the palace of the kings of Ephesus, says:

"There is no doubt that the inscription found at Ephesus is a genuine production of the fifth century. Certain Syrian documents, dated in the year 200 A. D., and giving almost the same letters, have long been suspected of being literary forgeries. The discovery of the stone tends to relieve this suspicion and makes it tolerably certain that as early as the second century news of Christ's miracles had spread to heathen countries, and that the early Christians believed that Agrippa asked Christ to come to heal him and that Christ replied.

"The alleged answer is almost a paraphrase of much that is found in the New Testament. Whether it was actually sent, or was the result of a continuing tradition, transferred from papyrus to stone, is a question opening too wide a field for a mere archaeologist. Many points in Prof Heberdey's discovery, however, are most important."

#### CAUSES TROUBLE.

Failure of Congress to Provide for Cost of Gordon Gas Check Proves Expensive Oversight.

There is an interesting story connected with the adoption of the Gordon gas check, a device used extensively in the army and navy as a part of the equipment of great guns. A year ago the army had the opportunity to buy the right to use the device for \$30,000. The pavy had already adopted it and arranged the compensation of the owners, but congress failed to m necessary appropriations. The army is now concerned with a suit for damages for utilizing a device to which it has no right, and the owners of the gas check insist they shall be properly reimbursed for the unauthorized use of their invention. It-has now become necessary to appropriate double the original amount named in order to protect the government against claims for infringement. The gas check is now used throughout the army and navy, and the amount which is to be appropriated this year in the fortification bill is only a small sum, which would be required if congress refused to meet the present demand of the owners of the

# BUDDHISTS COME TO STUDY.

Seek Knowledge of Christianity as It Exists in America-Stirred by Its Inronds in Japan.

Stirred at the inroads made by Christianity in Japan, the leaders of the Buddhist faith in that country have sent to America E. Ikeyama and Dr. J. Chikadzumi, of Tokio, to study the institutions of America, religious and social, Christian and Jewish.

Carl Kelcey, superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid society at Chidago, states that the two Buddhists have come with the express purpose of investigating the source of the vigor shown by the religion of the occidentals, which has threatened to loosen the hold of their religion in Japan.

Mr. Ikeyama and Dr. Chikadzumi visited the Glenwood school for boys in company with Dr. S. Ogawa, delegate to the universal prison congress to be held in Brussels.

# TAKING CENSUS OF CHINESE.

Enumerators Have Difficulty in Obtaining Correct Dates of Birth —How This Will Be Avoided.

It has been found very difficult heretofore for census enumerators to obtain the correct dates of birth, etc.,
as given by Chiuese in answer to questions on the census enumeration
schedule, as the Chinese calendar does
not correspond to that in use in this
country. In order to facilitate the
work of the enumerators a table has
been prepared at the census bureau
showing the relation of dates in the
Chinese calendar for the last 100 years.
These tautes will be furnished to all
enumerators who work among the

Teaching German in the Transvani.

Johannesburg has a German school which last June was giving instruction to 113 boys, 84 girls and 25 children in the kindergarten.

### TO ABOLISH OLD ARSENALS.

War Department Officials Auxious to
Out Off Needless Outlay
of Money.

War department officials are anxious to abandon seven arsenals which are deemed useless, and which require \$50,-000 a year for maintenance. These arsenals are the Kennebec, at Augusta, Me.; one at Fort Monroe, Va.; Alleghany at Pitteburgh; the one at Indianapolis; the Columbia, Columbia, Tenn.; the Augusta at Augusta, Ga.; and the arsenal at San Antonio, Tex. Gen. Buffinton, chief of ordnance, has informed the secretary of war his department is incumbered by seven-"more than useless establishments yet remaining of the old system prior to the civil war, when almost every state -somemore than one-had an arsenal, or had one built since, through political infinence, and all now maintained

by that influence, absorbing a considerable part for maintenance of insufficient funds appropriated for repairs of arsenals and ordnance service, and requiring the station at these places of ordnance officers, where they rust from lack of the occupation for which they are maintained in the service, thus reducing the number of available officers for the legitimate work of the department, which at present is pressingly heavy, and more than can be properly performed by the officers engaged in it. "In the present congress a bill has been introduced to reestablish the Fayetteville (N. C.) arsenal—one of those referred to, long since discontinued, and the buildings and land disposed of by the United States.

"To rebuild this arsenal would be sadly retrograding, and add to the already heavy burden of these useless places."

#### TO SPEND MONEY LAVISHLY.

Estimated That American Visitors to Paris Exposition Will Drop \$40,000,000,

Bankers estimate that American visitors to the Paris exposition will spend abroad this year \$40,000,000 more than is usually spent by Americans in Europe during the vacation season. In 1889 it was estimated that about 129,000 people from the United States attended the Paris exposition. The director of the United States mint at that time estimated that passengers from New York to Europe spent that year \$92,771,950. This conclusion was arrived at on the basis of \$1,000 expended by each of the 77,590 cabin passengers and \$150 for each of the 101,213 third-class passengers. The average amount used on letters of credit by eight leading bankers of New York city that year was \$1,500. What effect this year's expenditures by visitors from the United States to the exposition will have upon exchange rates at this center is difficult to say, although with the exchange market in its present condition any unusual demand for sterling might, in the opinion of bankers, be reflected by advances in the price of sterling above its present level.

# MUCH RICH ORE IN SIGHT.

The Black Hills Mines in South Dukets Promise a Large Output in Present Year.

Otto P. T. Grantz, the German who owns the Hidden Fortune mine north of Lead, is about to open up the rich ore which he discovered last fall and from which he shipped nearly \$200,000 worth in three car loads. The ore is just as rich as when he left off shipping last October. A cyanide plant is to be erected at the mine, with which

the lower grade ore will be handled.
Grantz states that he expects to take out \$200,000 worth of ore from the part that has been stripped during the winter. This chute will turn into a vertical mine before many more feet of excavation have been made.

Deadwood is full of people from both east and west. The tide has set in earlier this spring than usual. Three prominent Colorado Springs (Col.) mining men examined a mine south of Deadwood, and it is stated that a big deal has about been consummated.

# CAPITOL COAL CHUTES.

A Source of Annoyance to Congressmen, and the Matter Is to Be Rectified.

Senators and representatives have been much annoyed lately by the noise and confusion caused by the laying in of fuel for the comfort of those who spend the better part of the winter in the capitol building. Much complaint on this score has been heard recently, and in order to stop the annoyance a paragraph was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill which provides "that hereafter all fuel shall be delivered to the two wings of the capitol only during such hours and under such regulations as the architect of the capitol prescribes." It is the intention of the architect to contract with the wood and coal dealers to deliver the goods at night, so as to avoid interference with public work by the noise made in delivering coal during the day.

The Safest Safe.

Miss Hattie Gammel, who is said to be the richest American girl in her own right—her fortune being estimated at from \$19,000,000 to \$15,000,000—is engaged to be married to an Englishman named Thomas Shaw Safe. If Hattie is wise she will, however, remarks the Chicago Times-Herald, leave most of her money in the other one.

Shamrock on Graves in Africa.
Shamrock will be planted on the graves of the Irish soldiers in South Africa. The duke of York has accepted a thousand packets of seed and has forwarded them to the officers of the Irish brigade.

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