ATHLETES ARE CARELESS.

In the Matter of Food They Pay Very Little Attention to the Cooking.

"Why do athletes and six-day bicyclists break down?" asks an athletic instructor, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"I am frequently asked my opinion of men under varying circumstances in which they are erroneously supposed to break down from overwork, when the real primary cause is the nonsuitability of the food they eat," he further sava.

"In more than minety-nine instances in a hundred their food is abnormal in its constitution and lacking in the brain and nerve-forming phosphates.

"It is in consequence of the lack of these properties that men feel a necessity for eating so often. Their meals are too frequent to give their systems a chance to perfectly elaborate, circulate and absorb into the system the nutritious properties extracted from the deteriorated food. If normally constituted food only were eaten a man's physical and mental energies could be doubled and quadrupled without that feeling of fatigue and exhaustion from which most men and women suffer while performing ordinary duties.

"Size is the measure of power, all things being equal, but most men nowadays are unequal to their size, because their internal organs do not get a chance of doing their work, for the reason that they are handicapped by foods that are impoverished or have had their juices removed by over-

"From my experience of 40 years I am quite certain that if any athlete were fed at noon on one suitable meal he would not require another meal till nine o'clock in the evening. By that time the digestive and assimilating organs would be prepared not monly to digest and assimilate with ease, but the secretive organs would be prepared to fulfill their functions. If the stomach is provided with suitable material at nine o'clock no other food or stimulant is required until noon of the next day."

MAN-A PARADOX.

18.

17.

Believed in Being Liberal, But Always Objected to His Wife's Doings.

Being a man who does more thinking than talking and who is generally regarded as taciturn, his family were rather surprised when he laid down a standard magazine of the day and proceeded with a talk that suggested the propriety of his being on a platform, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I'm no rosewater sentimentalist. I mever allow my heart to run away with my head. I have an individual entity ms clearly defined as that of any man. I know how to reason and I'm not afraid of my conclusions. I'm dead set against anarchy, socialism, communism and the whole nest of kindred vipers." That was his exordium.

"But I've been reading an article here that just meets my views. I have what they call the money making faculty and have always prospered. But I believe with this writer that we should be more liberal with the men and women FACTOR who are not thus favored. Give them a good, generous show. Live and let live

those are my sentiments." wife. "This very afternoon I raised the girl's wages 75 cents a week."

"You did? Well, that's a pretty howdy-do. Funny you wouldn't make it a couple of dollars more. You must think that I find money or have it sent to me by the government. I've been assessmentalling for years how thrifty and economical you were. Guess you must have lost your grip. You've got to get even with that girl by charging her up with all time lost, everything wasted. broken dishes and the use of the sewing machine. I'm no national bank."

Then he was called to the kitchen by the man who put up the storm door. There was a war of words because the man wanted a dollar and the head of the house stuck at 50 cents. After they had split the difference and lawed as long as they could hear each other the husband and father seized the book he had been reading, flung it into the corner and went to bed three hours before his usual time.

Then He Fainted.

The man who knew many things was instructing the new and verdant stenographer as to the use of the various office appliances, and finally introduced her to the speaking tube. "Now, see," said the man; "you put one tube to your ear and the other to your mouth, then whistle."

"Into which one do I whistle?" asked the guileless stenographer.

"Heavens," cried the man, "which do you suppose you whistle in, the one the cone at your ear or the one at your mouth?"

"That was what I wanted to know." said the stenographer, "for I whistle as I sing, entirely by ear."-Memphis Scimitar.

Growth of a Glant.

A woman has just died in New Jerbey who was the last of the chorus that sang and strewed flowers in the path of Lafayette. It is thus within the memory of one lifetime that this when the nation has made its wonderful progress from a revolting colony of Great Britain to a position second to no nation in the word. It is a record for patriotic Americans to be proud of. -Baltimore American.

The Right Desaction. "I ordered 200 pounds of ice to-day," Eremarked the young housekeeper."and our iceman carried it up himself.

> "That shows he's strong, doesn't It?" "No," snapped the lord of the manor, "it shows that he weighed it himself."-Philadelphia Record.

THE COUNTY MORGUE

A Grewsome Place Visited by Many Morbid Curiosity Seekers.

Wemen Are in the Majority Among These Who Daily Go to Gase Upon the Paces of the Unidentified Dead.

Of all queer and objectionable show places on earth for taking children the morgue would seem to rank first, but little folks are constantly being taken over to the Cook county house for the unidentified dead and shown through the chamber of horrors, as if it were designed as a place for juvenile entertainment, says the Chicago Chronicle. Every day, from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night, the morgue, just back of the county hospital, is open to the general publie and anyone who so desires may roam through the big apriment where are kept the dead and gaze to his heart's content upon the ghastly sights.

Years ago the bodies were kept upon unprotected slabs covered only by a sheet. Upon a toe of each corpse was fastened a tag. This tag bore the name of the deceased if this was known, the date upon which the body was brought in and a number corresponding to the number of the register page upon which appeared all of the known details of the case. Visitors could walk about and lift the sheets whenever they desired to get a better view of the corpses. Often the bodies were crowded so thickly together that it was scarcely possible for a person to walk down an aisle without brushing against

the feet or head of the dead. All of this arrangement is now changed for a much improved one. The bodies are now placed each in a separate compartment with a glass cover, through which the corpse may be perfectly seen. A refrigerating plant in the building is employed to furnish the low temperature necessary for the preservation of the bodies. Pipes encircle each compartment, keeping the interior as cold or colder than it could be kept by the use of ice. Usually there are about a dozen or fifteen bodies in the morgue at a time, and this number is sufficient to draw a constant stream of visitors. A very small per cent. of the visiters comes because of any sotual business there. Most of them are impelled by an idle or morbid curiosity to visit the place and look upon the distressing sights. Perhaps there are more of the morbid curiosity seekers than there are of the idle variety. The faces of the dead have a strange fascination for them and they are drawn to gaze at them as steel is drawn by a magnet. If the faces of the corpses have been mutilated or are badly distorted the attraction is so much the stronger, and before such a body the visitor will stop and stare twice or three times as long as before

the unmutilated corpse. Women and children are by far the most numerous visitors at the deadhouse. Numbers of men come in and wander up and down before the glass cases, but they are few and far between compared with the women. There are numbers of females who are regular visitors at the morgue. They go there just as regularly as they go to the grocery store, and exhibit the greatest anxiety not to let a corpse get into the morgue and out again before they have seen it. Sometimes certain of these women stop for a quarter of an hour or more at a time and wonder who the deceased is, whether or not he took his own life, and if they come to the conclusion that he was murdered, who committed the act, and how did he do it and what did he do it for? It takes a long time for the morbid visitor to figure out all of these points to her satisfaction, and as she is engaged in the fascinating task she stands and gazes intently into the face of the dead.

Most pitiful of all visitors are the little children. In nearly every case the child is accompanied by its mother or some other woman who has brought it there for the purpose of shocking it, or, presumably, because she thinks it will entertain the little one to look at the distorted and horrible faces of the dead. Sights are presented to the children which, in many instances, they will not forget the rest of their lives. Time and again the children will see the sickening sights in their dreams as vividly and distinctly as they saw them in the morgue. Oftentimes the fear and sense of horror betrayed upon the face of the child when looking at a corpse is distressing in the extreme, but on the other hand they sometimes seem to be affected with only the same morbid curiosity manifested by the mother.

Like a Car Window.

George-Just look, father! Isn't our baby the finest in town? Father-It may be, George, but I hope it won't turn out to be like a

car window. "How is that, father?" "Hard to raise, and after you do raise it unmanageable."-Philadelphia

Record.

Wouldn't Rold Much.

Mamma-Why are you so quiet, Robbie?

Robbie (aged six)-I was thinkin' how glad I am Christmas don't come in the summertime.

"Cause I wear such teenty-weenty little socks in the summertime."---Catholic Standard.

The Passion for Investigation. Mamma (in Boston)-We had a great deal of trouble with little Emerson last night. His nurse told him something about a bugaboo-

Friend-Was he frightened? "Not at all; but he cried bitterly because she couldn't show him the bugaboo."-Puck.

FORCING A PYTHON TO EAT.

Merole Method of Preventing a Muse Snake from Committing Suicide.

The East Indian python, 27 feet 6. inches long, the biggest captive snake in the world, says the New York Times, was fed at the New York Zoological gardens one day lately after a hard fight. The snake, a female, has refused to eat voluntarily. In the den with her are two other pythons, one 26 feet 4 inches, and the other 23 feet 6 inches long. Anyone of these anakes

could crush and kill an ox. Into this den Chief Keeper Snyder entered, accompanied by two assistants. The smallest python, which was in a water tank, was covered by boards. and the other was covered, after dangerous maneuvers, by blankets, to prevent it from seeing the fight with its huge companion.

Keeper Snyder threw a blanket over the head of the biggest python, and retreated to the small door. There, awaiting his chance, he grabbed the hooded monster just behind the head, and jerked it through the opening. Other keepers were waiting outside, and as each foot or two of the serpent was pulled forth they grabbed it in turn and pulled it further out of the cage.

While this was being done the two keepers still in the cage threw themselves upon the massive moving coils of the great constrictor, and, though in peril of being enwrapped and crushed, they successfully guided the squirming folds toward the exit. When finally outside, in the corridor behind the cages, it took the utmost strength of 11 men to hold the snake, which weighs over 200 pounds, in a comparatively straight line, though aided by pressing it against the wall.

Another keeper, by the aid of a long bamboo pole, pushed four freshly-killed rabbits down the python's throat, and the serpent was safely put back in the cage, tail first. A stream of water from a hose was at once directed into its mouth to prevent the snake from disgorging its meat, but to no avail, for the rabbits were cast forth again.

It was decided to repeat the operation, for snakes of such size are too valuable to be allowed to commit suicide by starvation. Again did the keeper enter the cage, and after another struggle worse than the first, the

operation was repeated. This time, with four fresh rabbits, it was successful, for the python concluded to retain her repast. When restored to the den both the other snakes were in a nervous, ugly mood, and policemen kept visitors away from the glass front of the cage.

THE OPEN FIREPLACE.

Ornamental Accessories of the Chimney Corner Are Preferably

of Brass.

The accompaniments of the open fireplace are more ornate this year than ever before, and whether the glow and heat are produced by brightly burning logs of hard wood or the more modern process of gas logs, the andirons, tongs, shovel, etc., challenge attention by their brightness. Brass is the metal used, and while these gleaming ornaments of the chimney corner seem hardly fit for service, they are certainly ornamental. When a grate takes the place of the andirons and steady-burning cannel coal is substituted for the real or artificial logs, a coal receptacle is added to the collection, says the Brooklyn Eagle. One of the latest designs in fashionable coal boxes is of highly polished brass, with decoration on the cover of tiling showing a female head in relief. The handles of the tongs, shovel and other accessories, which in olden days were essential requisites, frequently show elaborate ornamentation. Open fireplaces lend a cheerful, homelike appearance to a room, and particularly a spacious one, and they have by no means been crowded out of favor by the introduction of more modern methods of heating dwellings, although it must be admitted that the open fire does not meet all the requirements in the way of properly heating an apartment in frosty weather, and is generally supplemented by steam or furnace heat. But the open fire is good to look at, and whether it be found in sitting-room, dining-room or library, the chimney corner with a brightly burning fire and gleaming furnishings is a mighty attractive

gldeslising Kitchen Work.

The possibility of idealizing what is known as kitchen-work is quite feasible. The first step in the right direction is to do this necessary routine work in a bright, cheerful spirit, and pleasure will come, if only from the consciousness that the best has been done. In selecting what we would do few of us perhaps would choose to do anything keeping us in a kitchen; yet to-day it has more possibilities for the wage-earning woman than almost any other; I mean for the woman of average capabilities, and especially for one with domestic instincts. And if one is of an artistic temperament, the keeping of a well-ordered kitchen will not fall below any other employment. There are so many outlets for one's tastes and talents in the concocting and serving of pretty and wholesome meals .-- Mary Graham, in Woman's Home Companion.

Inhabitants of the Ruins.

Prof. Max Muller was greatly amused by a young lady from America to whom he was exhibiting the old world attractions of Oxford. She stopped, entranced, to gaze at Magdalen college, until an undergraduate suddenly appeared at a window, when she "started like a guilty thing," exclaimings "Oh, my! Are these ruins Inhabited?"-Chicago Chronicla.

NEW NATIONAL PARK

Congress Will Authorize Its Formation in Colorado.

Formerly Thickly Populated Cliff Dwellings with Their Prehistoris Belongings Will Be Included in the Park.

The first steps toward the preservation of the Colorado cliff dwellings on Mesa Verde to form a new national park will be taken during the coming session of congress, says the Chicago American.

The Colorado Cliff Dwellings association has the hearty support of Senator Teller and Representative Shafroth, in the effort to secure the Mesa Verde from depredations, and it is likely that the plans formulated will be

adopted by act of congress. These plans include, first, an act positively prohibiting all digging and carrying away of relics from the ruins. Mr. Wetherill, one of the members of the Cliff Dwellings association, states that if this were permitted much longer everything of interest in the ruins would disappear. The association will ask congress to pass a law absolutely cutting off the Mesa Verde from settlement until such time as the district can be converted into a national or state park.

The cliff dwellings are situated along Mancos canyon, in Navajo and Cliff canyons, in the southwestern part of Colorado, which enters Mancos canyon from the northwest, and in Johnson canyon, on the southeast. Over the greater part of the district comprising the western half of the mesa the association already holds a lease from the Indians for ten years, but this has been turned down by the commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, as Indian lands can only be leased legally for grazing purposes, for a period of five years. Unless congress can be induced to pass a bill permitting a lease for other purposes the lease will have to be given up.

The district which it is hoped may be converted into a national park is about 20 miles square, two-thirds of

which is on the Ute reservation. The first ruins were discovered by the Hayden expedition to Mancos canyon in 1876. These, while interesting, are small and in poor preservation. In 1881 Mr. Albert Wetherill settled on the mesa, and in 1887 discovered the great cliff palace in Cliff canyon, and Spruce Tree house, at the head of Navajo canyon, while hunting for cat-

Mr. Wetherill estimates the population of Mesa Verde in prehistoric times at more than 20,000.

"Judging from the houses of modern Pueblos, who live in probably the same manner," he said, "each circular room accommodated about 20 people. Cliff palace (which is 450 feet long alone contains 25 such ruins and beside other large houses and innumerable small ones. The top of the mesa is covered with great mounds, acres in extent which mark the site of former habitations. The ruins are probably 3,000 or 4,000 years old at

"There is one thing named among the relics taken from Mesa Verde back to California by Dr. Cole which, I think, is strange. He speaks of finding tear bottles. Now, I consider it is odd that Dr. Cole should know the little clay jugs were used as tear bottles. We have never had any history of the cliff dwellers, and we therefore do not know that they used tear bottles. I suppose that the resemblance of the jugs to the tear bottles used by the ancient Egyptians has caused Dr. Cole to designate the jugs found by him as tear bottles in the absence of another name. Still the finding of the jugs brings us something new and I am glad to learn

Iron Melted in Five Seconds. A European inventor recently performed a remarkable experiment in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N. J. He placed a cup halffull of chemical in a crucible and covered it with a small quantity of powdered aluminum. He then placed an iron wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound the mixture blazed furiously, and in five seconds the iron wrench was melted. It was estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The inventor keeps the nature of his chemical compound a secret .- Science.

Utilizing Swamp Lands. . A number of British cities lease for a long time or purchase outright hundreds of acres of Log-land or otherwaste land for the use of the city. Glasgow has about 800 acres so employed. The city garbage is used for filling in and for fertilizing purposes. In the course of a few years many acres of land are redeemed and made to blossom as the rose. Hay, oats, potatoes and other vegetables are raised and turned toward the support of the department. These municipal farms are located from 2 to 15 miles from the city. The transfer of the refuse to the farms is made by the railway.-N. Y. Times.

According to a Cairo correspondent visitors to the Nile this winter will be somewhat discomfited in consequence of the Nile not being navigable for steamers near Assouan by reason of the extensive damming operations now being carried on. These works will not be completed for an-

Visitors to the Nile.

Jail Night School. In Baltimore they have night schools in the city jail. Attendance is com-Jan Jan Jan Jan

other two years .- Chicago Chronicle.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Who carried off the honors of the opera and in what part?" "The treasurer in the box office."-Denver News. Gerald-"I know that I am not worthy of you, but-" Geraldine-"You can't get out of it that way."-Town Topics.

"If maw ketches us wot'll she do?" "Well, you bet she won't use none o' that moral sussion wot we used to have at kindergarten."-Indianapolis News.

It Works Both Ways .- "The vulgarity

of wealthy people is so much more no-

ticeable than that of poorer ones." "Yes. And at the same time it's so much more endurable."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. First Boy-"I've got to take a lickin' when I get home to-night," Second Boy-"Father or mother?" First Boy

-"Mother." Second Boy-"Oh, well, that won't amount to much!"-Sommerville Journal. "My wife told me this morning that she must have a new bonnet," said Mr. Northside, gloomily. "You are well off," replied Mr. Shadyside. "My wife

two."-Pittsburgh Chronicle. The Leading Lady .- "Clara says you have given her the leading part in your amateur play." "That's where we fooled her. She leads off with a feather duster and a few words, and then doesn't have another thing to do."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

told me last night that she had ordered

Unsurmountable.-Wunn - "I seem to have the worst luck in the wav of getting my feet stumbled over in street cars." Tuther-"It's their size I guess. People don't stumble over mine." Wunn-"Just run against them, do they?"-Indianapolis Press.

STUFFED PETS.

A New York Taxidermist Says Women Take a Melancholy Plensare in Them.

"Women take a melancholy pleasure in stuffed pets," said a well-known taxidermist to a New York World reporter. "There is a sort of tender, gruesome sentiment about it that pleases them. My principal customers are for

this reason women. 'They bring me dead dogs, dead cats, dead birds, and the other day one came in with a little fish out of her aquarium that had come to an untimely end., The queerest order I ever had was to fix up a pet mouse that had died from too much cheese.

"I mount more canary birds than any other pets. They look picturesquely pretty on the mantel.

I always have my pets stuffed after they die,' one woman explained, 'because then I can talk to them just the same.' "The taxidermist, to be successful,

live animals, familiarize himseld with their pose, the droop of the head, and make the poor dead thing look nat-"'That doesn't look like my Neddie," said one of my customers, when I had mounted a white Java sparrow for her. 'It might just as well be any other

must be an artist. He must study

never threw it back like this." "And that one little gesture was the keynote to the individuality of her bird-the one thing in which it dif-

sparrow. Why. Neddie had a way of

tucking down his head in the cutest

way whenever you looked at him. He

fered from all others. "Men are different. It's trophies of the chase they bring to me; sometimes the skin of a handsome dog, from practical, not sentimental reasons. They want it made into a rug. You can't get a woman to look at a dead pet from a utilitarian standpoint.

"One man came to me one day in great disgust. "'My wife brought the corpse of a parrot yesterday,' he said. 'Now I've been pestered with that blooming bird for five years, and I don't want it standing around dead, staring at me in triumph. I'll give you \$10 just to lose it. When she comes back, say it flew

away, or the rats got it." "One little girl crept timidly in here one day with a wee kitten in her hands.

"I want it fixed up so I can keep it always, she whispered. 'I guess I squeezed it to death, I loved it so hard, so won't you put sawdust in it so I can hug it all I want to? I like it better than a doll."

The New Siberia.

-Passengers who travel on the new Siberian railroad will find all the comforts of home on the cars. Journeys may be long, but the trains will furnish libraries, pianos, barber shops, hot and cold water, and every possible convenience for their occupants. There will be physicians aboard, and no cost will be made for medical atfendance. Porters, who can speak alllanguages, and who, it may be understood, will not be averse to accepting tips, will also be on the trains. Anyone with a sufficient amount of money can enjoy thoroughly the seven days' trip from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk .- N. Y. Sun.

Natural Gas in England.

Heathfield, a village near Tunbridge Wells, London, has been looking for water and discovered gas. It was announced some time ago that the workmen at the end of the artesian tube were astonished by a spurt of gas, which, on being lighted, burned with a flame several feet in height. The railway company has accepted this unexpected gift of nature and appied it to the lighting of the station.-N. Y. Sun.

Americans Abroad.

There are over 100 American teachers engaged in the schools of Porto Rico, and the first American stock exchange in the republic of Mexico began business in the middle of October.-N. Y. World.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Story of Profligacy, Bad Debt, and Renewed Faith in Mankind.

New Yorker Surprised and Pleased by a Soldier in the Philippines

Keeping an Oft-Repeated

Pledge to Repay Loam.

Former Judge W. M. K. Olcott, of New York, has received a letter from Pulilum, Philippine islands, that nearly took his breath away. It was from a soldier who borrowed \$100 two years ago, and Mr. Olcott never expected to get his money. "That just shows that there is something, after all, in the old saw about bread cast upon the waters returning after many days," said Mr. Olcott. "I'm going to hand that check down to my children as a sort of reminder that it pays never to give up confidence in your

fellow man. "Two years ago an old schoolmate came to me and said he wanted to join the army. I needn't dwell on the history of the man further than to say that he was pretty near what is

styled a 'bum.' "Can you stand another?" he asked me one day just before the beginning of the Spanish war.

"'Certainly,' I said. 'How much?" "'Oh, a hundred,' said he.
"I gave him the money. He served

creditably in Cuba and got a nasty wound in the leg. When he got back from Cuba he wanted to go to the Philippines. I went to Gov. Roosevelt, who was about to go to Washington on business, and prevailed on him to get my ne'er do well a commission. The governer got it and my old friend went to the front again. He had assured me once or twice that he would pay back the \$100, but I remembered his many weaknesses and forgot about his owing.

"That's why his letter to-day, containing a draft for \$100, makes me feel like a boy just let out of school: It strikes me that my old schoolmate is going to be a man after all. His father served brilliantly in the civil war and one of his ancestors fought in the war for independence. Just as like as not after all these years he will take root in the Philippines and grow straight. He writes me a rollicking letter, and says: 'The festive insurgent is busy all about us, and we don't lack for action and excite-

INCREASED USE OF PENNIES.

The Little Copper Pieces Now in Demand on the Pacific Comst.

"Our reports show," said Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, "that the demand for pennies this year has been greater than ever before in the history of the government, and the demand during the last two years has been greater than at any corresponding period. I attribute it to the great increase in trade and the general prosperity of the country.

"We now are receiving orders from the Pacific coast for pennies for use in the department stores there, in shipments of 1,000 and 5,900, in great number, proving that the merchants out there are marking their goods at 39 and 49 cents instead of 40 and 50 cents, respectively, etc., as formerly. For years the only places on the coast where you saw the penny were in post offices, and they were refused, I understand, by the merchants and the car companies, until their general circulation compelled their acceptance.

"During the last two months the Philadelphia mint has struck on an average of about \$6,000 worth of pennies, or 600,000 pieces a day. While the demand is supplied in any quantity we put them up in bags containing \$500. One press will turn outabout 5,000 pennies a day, and pennies, dimes and nickels are struck at the rate of from 100 to 120 a minute per press. The easfern retail dry goods stores in the large cities distribute millions of these small coins among the people annually."

Authmetic 3,000 Years Ago.

Probably the oldest book for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was in excellent condition. dates from about 1700 B. C.—that is, about 100 years before the time of Moses. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of the elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Direction How to Attain the Knowledge of All Dark Things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtraction and divisions were not known in their present form. but correct results were obtained. nèvertheless. Equations were also found in the papyrus.

Work in the German Army. An important part of the work of the general staff of the German army is that of instruction in the Kreigs akademie, an institution that dates from the time of Gen. Scharnhorst and the reorganization in 1806. It is a school for the higher instruction of officers. No student is admitted until he has served from three to five years in command of troops, and then only after he has passed a thorough and searching examination as to mental and moral qualifications. The course of study lasts three years, and graduates either go back to active service or may at once be received as members of the general staff.

-- Micetric Traction in Oubs: Matanzas, Cuba, is advertising for electric street railway bids.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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