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CENSUS TAKING IN INDIA.

Followed Work Accomplished Decemminity by the British Government in That Country.

In India census taking is a colossal fask accomplished decennially, with noteworthy success, by the British government. Even among those who find descriptions of census methods dry reading at best, interest must be awakened by the difficulties surmounted in that land of splendor and squalor, vast population, and innumerable races, languages, and religious.

The population of India is 294,266,701.

—a figure so vast that it is better realized by considering the fact that there are more than 715,000 millages and towns attered over an area of one and a half million squase miles. To make the enumeration of this vast territory, virtually a million enumerators are required.

The successive steps of census organfration are the enumerator's "block." the "circle!" "the charge," the district, the province, and finally the imperial census commission. A charge comprises two or more circles, a circle is composed of 16 or 15 blocks, and the block contains from 30 to 50 houses.

The provincial superintendents begin the nork of organization a year h advance of the census date. Officers are designated, the villages in each circle are listed, block lists are prepared, and every house is numbered. In some prov-Inces the census authorities determine In advance the size of the number, and specify the proportions of red other and pil, or other ingredients, forming the substance with which the number is to be nainted. Even in this simple detail however, racial difficulties are encountered: in Hyderabad objection is made to tar because of its color, and red other is substituted; in some other localities, on the contrary, the natives consider red other uniucky, and if it is used they carefully erase the figures. On huts of waitled bamboo a small space is plasstered and then whitewashed, to form a background for the number. In the case of huts made of leaves, and also when objection is made, on account of assy restrictions, to the touching of houses by enumerators, the numbers are painted on bits of tin, tiles, or pots conspicuously placed, and are usually breated with great respect by the na-

markable empire the census schedule is framed to meet a wide variety of local and racial conditions. It is printed in no less than 17 different languages, and includes, in addition to the ordinary inquiries, questions 'concerning religion and caste

IT PAYS TO CLEAN CITIES.

Present Condition of Havana Teaches
a Striking Lesson in
Sanitation.

Does sanitation pay? The very best answer to this question that can possiby be given consists of an unvariashed citation of the object lesson afforded by Havana under American military administration, says the Maryland Medthal Journal. When the United States. army pushed the shiftless, thriftless and dirty Spaniards off the island, tumbled them in any old tubs that could be hired in float them back to their benighted. back-number country, they found a city that had practically been a fruitful focus for the description of all the infectious diseases that are lessered by tropic heat in conjunction with Luman segligence and want of hygienic dee cency. Thère were no efficient sewers: newage ran in open gutters or stood in grant pools on top of the ground Throughout the city 'Yellow fever and smallpox were annually epidemic and the death rate exceeded 25,000 every

The first step of the army officers, on taking pogerasion was to establish mitnicipal equitation. The natives, were harnessed for the work and under compulsion and proper supervision soon reventionized the signation. Sewers were constructed, streets and cesspools were cleaned, the latter being abolished. the water supply was looked after, and, lastly, the perennial rop of diseasebearing moquitoes was attacked right and left and what is the result? Malarial diseases have become much more rare and of a milder type than has ever been known in the region, there has not been a case of smallpox for more than a year and a haif and yellow fever has been practically aboltshed

Squire Wettin, Stock Raiser,

The biggest and most successful stock raiser in England is "Squire Wettin" who is said to make about \$2 % to per teat on his cattle. The "source" is a great lover of pure bred stock and has some of the best in the world, as is vireport by the fact if at he takes about at the prizes at the royal shows. The isquarelizaves considerable per-onal atterm in to his hords but would give more if it were not for another steady int he has on his hands. This occupation is that of reigning over Great Britain for " Squire Wettin" is none other than King Edward VII. His right highners is a specialist follow of carrie and There is nothing in his present affairs hecar is more for than he have stock

Progressive Women of China Progressive Women of China

with Internation is given of the without has w ↑ as one of the new of the Powers far and that the yellow wire of the fareast to learning the A it Coffit press. from the break of her althoughter seven seven on Japan. Chinese in Next Sentance to he forms in Tonyo and to Anchelzed. Shangila and we are full that while a number of there have term thism getves into a Red Cross association, other ers are taking an active interest in the various publical questions which affect the future of that country. How much Tonger shall we the able to continue to was with K pling that seast with the same implied I mitarion?

MEN ARE NOW LACING

Fashionables Find Stays Conductive to Proper Form.

Dainty Little Affairs for Cinching in the Portly Fronts of Masculine Esthetes Are the turrect taper.

Man has fallen from his high estate into a "straight front." It is a silly little affair, with yards of silk laces behind and steel hooks in front. It is composed of unimpeachable drilling and warranted whale bones, and it is for all the world like the cute little Olga Nethersole models that set the corset world affame a short time ago. But for all its lightsome manner, it is a corset with a mission, and not autocratic. He who compresses his increasing rotundity into its clinging confines doubts that it thoroughly understands its business, says the New York World.

He conceals it beneath a negligee shirt and a bland smile, to say nothing of a belt that betrays a downward tendency in front. You know it Lovely woman by its aid for the past year and a half has defied the most expert of the sterner sex to estimate the extent of her embonpoint by any number of inches. But then there was the pouch shirt waist and the marvelously gored skirt and all the other misleading "effects" to dazzle the eye of the uninitiated.

But with the man the elongated belt is quite another story. It is more than a supicious circumstance. It is a distinct announcement that his new-found "chestiness" and the waggle of his walk do not alone emanate from proper pride. They have a good and sufficient reason—a reason that is three inches tighter than the trousers band, and guaranteed to give a "lovely form". It is another case of cherchez is femme. A woman is at the bottom

of it. Not content with the revamping of feminine figures, sagging manly outlines appealed to her sympathies, and in a moment of enthusiasm she vowed that man should part with the recognized trade mark of the opicure and acquire a "back". A "young back" is the

thing Even man himself yielded to this argument. But nobody said a word about "straight-fronts." They were far too wise for that: The corset, however, as evolved, fills the bill. The shortest style is ten inches in front, 12 inches and even more being the extent of different models

Like those of the other gender, it is short about the waist and long below it, and it is intended for the stout man to curb a "front" with an impetuous curve and to keep his hips in elastic shape. "Bay windows," it is said, will disappear after a few months' wearing, and the line from neck to waist will lengthen several inches. The lean man, without any curves, exuberant or other, will find in the corset the happy change of contour he desires.

Whether or not in the case of those who are so far fallen into flesh that heroic measures are necessary for straight-front purposes, the feminine garter will be resorted to and the pulley process applied, is not yet known. Man is too new in harness to be able to speak for himself on this subject. As woman adopted the male stock and garter for her summer comfort, it would only seem a matter of fair exchange. But in the interest of his new-fangled hygiene its datest advocate should be given a demonstration of hew to put on his corset.

EARLY WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Were Beset by Difficulties and Discouragements Unknown at the Present Time.

"How little the medical women of today know of the annoyances and irritations that women physicians were subjected to in their first years of practice," says Dr. Townsend, in her arricle on "New York's Medical Women and Their Work," in Pearson's, "of the snubs of male physicians, who declined to counsel with them, of the refusal of medical societies to admit them, even the reluctance of druggists to compound their prescriptions. Frequently, their signs would be torn from their office doors. What they bore in the way of insults can scarcely be estimated. Now, nearly every college is open to them for the full and free pursuit of knowledge.

"It has taken only 44 years to accomplish this result—less than an ordinary lifetime. Since that time Canada and the United States have opened the doors of 53 medical colleges to both sexes, and eight for women alone now exist. The average number of medical women graduates each year is about too and it is estimated that there are nearly 6,000 women, physicians, practicing in this

Pairly four years ago it required the 'Ft' rest influence to amit medical women, to visit the hospital words, they were treated roughly and subjected to insuit. To day hendrads of hospitals well one them corbinally.

COMMITY

Yours as a medical woman had a for i time to make ends meet with the process of her like of this period end have the names of \$ 3773 the are early \$ 2000 \$1000, \$ 000 at 1 \$2000 at 1000.

Drawing Music from a Bottle.

We are grant to be at consisting product to assist a product the song of a bind. It is the esto rich the table engage, who with a piece of we their to incident to amount the song of a bird, the cork must be moved with a varying rapidity, now slowly now rapidly, and abript stoppages must interven. The experiment can be made more simply by rule hing an ordinary bottle with a piece of

OUR DAIRY PRODUCTS

American Milk and Butter Compared with the European Product.

Best Exhibits at Paris Exposition
Were from the inited States—
Denmark Our Only Equal
in Excellence.

Dairy experts of the agricultural department say that our management of the dairy business has greatly improved in the past few years. Some ten or 12 years ago we sent to Europe a great many inferior cheeses which gave a bad name abroad to American choose, and our exporters suffered from this reputation for a number of years. The superfority of our dairy products, is, however, again recognized in foreign markets, says the New York Sun.

One of these dairy experts, who has recently been making special investigations in Europe, says that not many years ago some of the foreign milk supply establishments of Europe were greatly superior in many respects to the best in America. To-day, although some of the European milk companies do a larger business and have more extensive and costly plants than we have built, there are a considerable number of city milk supply establishments in this country which surpass any of the European plants. They are superior in their buildings and equipment, the efficiency of their management and in the purity and high average quality of the milk and cream served to their custom-

It is a remarkable fact that at the special show of perishable dairy products at the Paris exposition, in July, 1900, where French producers had every opportunity of exhibiting their goods in the best possible shape, the only samples of natural milk and cream which were sweet and palatable after noon on the exhibition day, were from dairies. in New York and New Jersey, then 18 days from the cow. There was also an exhibit of natural milk and cream from a farm in central Illinois in bottles exactly as sent daily to Chicago families, and although 26 days old the product had keep sweet until the day before the

the best French milk only from 12 to 24 hours after milking. The American product had been preserved solely by cleanliness and cold, and no milk supply company in Europe duplicated this performance.

The expert adds that there are many private dairies in the United States which make butter as fine as any other in the world; and the same is true of our best creameries. The best creamery butter is quite the equal of the best. Danish, but there is no such uniformity of product, and a larger proportion of our butter is inferior in quality. This results from the wide extent of territory and variety in climate and local conditions which affect the 8,000 or more greameries. It is also due to the great differences in methods and management

There is ample room for improvement in American creameries, but the only foreign country from which they can profitably learned is Denmark, where the best creameries are models of cleanliness, good order and systematic management.

good order and systematic management.

The investigator says that the butter of Holland has jost its commercial standing because it is so commonly adulterated and sold [as "gentite" butter. In nearly all other parts of Europe laws restricting and regulating the managrine trade are strict and fairly we'll enforced.

Fresh Normandy butter in rolls sels at the very highest price in the London market, and superior butter is made elsewhere in France in limited quantity. Yet the average quality of French butter is second-rate. Belgium is a grade higher, white Germany, Switzerland and Italy are lower. Swedemand Finland may be placed still higher and Denmar, casily holds the place of honor.

"TOURIST FACE" IN LONDON.

Trade Mark of American Visitors Who Fly About from Sunrise Luttl Midnight.

The "tourist face" is the latest importation from the United States. It is the trademark of American visitors, whose energy in the holiday season is simply appalling. Our American consins are at present the busiest people in London. They fly about with unabated vigor from sunrise until midnight, and then complain that the town has gone to bed. The result of this is the "tourist face," says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

adelphia Press
You can see it in the Strand any afternoon. Nervous, dyspeptic looking ment clutching red guide books, stride hurst riedly through the crowd. They wear an anxious, worried look. Women with long blue veils floating from their hat keeping with the procession. He wise displaying the nevitable guide book. Occasionally a cab passes driven at full speed. It contains a man from Missour, or Anzona, in transit from the Tower to the Abbey.

Many Americans now in London come abroad for a "rest". Some of them are extes by order of their physicians. But the strain of looking at footies with century characters and informinable rows of oil paintings has not improved their condition. More than the hansecking rest far from the tension of Wall street, is working harder than he ever did in

the stock exchange.

Lath of seep is on privation suffered by the American fourist. He must be up and foing while London is still aled. It is a common compant with visitors that the omnibuses are not running for Thours' after they are ready to begin the day. One enterprising party from Marquette. Mich. left a Boomshurv boaring house the other morning for a day's round of pleasure, and were forced to charter an alleught cab.

DEPLORABLE RUIN. (1)

Newark Ruin Where Winners of Independence Sleep.

Scandalous Vegleet of Historic Resting Place of Fellow Sufferers with the Immortal Washington.

The dilapidated old graveyard from which the dead folks had to emigrate, according to one of Mark Twain's grimly humorous sketches, finds its counterpart over in Newark in the disgraceful condition of the burying ground in the rear of the old First Presbyterian church, in Broad street, near the Central railroad of New Jersey. What makes the scandalous negict of this historic old cemetery the more glaring is the fact that it stares all people in the face, strangers as well as others, who come into the city over the Jersey Central line, says the New York Sun.

Another thing which underscores the dismal plight of this forlorn old God's acre is the fine bronze tablet which the Society of Colonial Dames has placed on the front of the church edifice itself. The inscription on this tablet proudly invites attention to the fact that the church is the oldest monument in the city.

The church itself is a beautiful specimen of the late eighteenth century style and is visited by hundreds of people who are interested in such matters. It is of stone and, barring accident or the remorseless hand of "improvement," should stand for centuries.

About the front and back of the fence at the rear of the church the grass is kept trimly shaven and the lawn is ornamented with attractive dispositions of flower beds.

Behind that fence is the cemetery, on which, it would seem, the most care of all should be exercised. Revolutionary soldiers who suffered with Washington at Valley Forge and fought with him at Monmouth, Princeton and Trenton are sleeping there. Inscriptions on the combstones bear the names of many of the most honored families in New Jersey.

With all that, it is safe to say there is not another burying ground within a radius of 100 miles of New York that is in so shocking a state of neglect, Woods and rank grans have been all

owed to grow up aid it ari re and grow again and rot again for years. The paths are barely outlined through the jungle.

Tombstones are broken off. Iying flat on their backs or reeling in all attitudes and at all angles. Garbage and rubbish abound and the center of the cemetery, apparently has, been used as a place wherein to burn refuse of all sorts.

This church, to make matters worse, is

one of the wealthiest churches in the state. For ever 100 years, as the inscription on the Colonial Dames table suggests, it has been a landmark and a venerated monument in Newark.

The original edifice, opposite the site of the present one, was not only a

church but a refuse from the: Indians, as well. It was built in 1669. That building was destroyed and another built in its place, about it being the first burying ground in Newark.

The connerstone of the present structure was laid by Dr. Alexander McWhorter in 1787 on land purchased in 1774.

ture was laid by Dr. Alexander McWhorter in 1787 on land purchased in 1774. The revolutionary war stopped the building project for 13 years. The church was dedicated in 1791 and the burying ground in its rear. The one which has been permitted to drift into such a condition of mameful neglect—was opened at that time.

The father of Aaron, Burn was the

pastor of the church who immediately, preceded Dr. Alexander McWhorters

KEEP NEW YORK TIME.

Quite a Number of Clerks Throughout the Country Are Regulated by H.

When we read a report from any of the 160 regular weather bureau stations throughout our laid bringing the information that a rainstorm, a tornado, or some other meteorological phenomenon began at a certain hour we need not suppose that the hour mentioned refers to the time at the place where the observation was made. The hour given is the exact, New York time; for every clock at the regular weather bureau stations all over the land is set to the seventy-fifth meridian, or eastern standard time, which is exactly five hours behind Greenwich time.

Only this standard of time is used in the tem of the Monthly Weather Reylew, and all weather bureau observers are required to record observations by it. The reason for this is that the best seientific deductions from the weather reparts must be based upon the conditions. if the atmosphere existing simultanes ously in different parts of the country It would be very laborious if all the hundreds of reports sent daily had to he changed at the central off win Washington from local to eastern time, and so all the regular observers are required to use the New York or eastern time in making their reports

There are many volunteer observers and newspaper correspondents who, in reporting weather phenomena. Use other candamic of time. If the weather pureau has because in to use their reports the time Is often corrected to agree with the eastern studiant or the local standards mentioned.

Adopted a Woman's Custom. An Engishma of 1 storest Larethe

other night was aught in the act of stoward his handker had away in his sheave just as the girls no. He supped it nearly between the sleeve and out trische common practice of fashionahues in London society just now. A few New Yorkers had the habit years agreewiseing it outher a nord that a han iterahief it the packet cany pocket blomishes the physical contour. Hondon letter.

Are No Longer Working Hands in Railroad Construction.

IRISH NOW INCHARGE

Clothesines Once Briffigut with Their Red Plannel Shirts Not Now in Evidence on the Sections.

Kansas and Nebraska harvests may have been gathered in no mean part by graduates and football men of the eastern colleges, but according to General Superintendent Segur, of the Burlington lines, they have fought shy of road grading and repairing in the west, and have left that system as usual to all the uncertainties of the hobo grader and track men, says the Chicago Tribune

In the west the hobo is distinct from the tramp. The tramp is a tramp the world over, in all the languages, latitudes, altitudes and weathers. The hobo, however, generally may be found with a few callons spots in the palms of his hands; he may carry a battered gripsack of some kind; he may want work badly at times, but notoriously be will not work long in one spot.

"Among the hobos we may get one laborer out of ten," said the general manager. "As a rule, they apply at such centers as Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Lincoln, and other cities along the Missouri river. In applying for work the hobo always brings some sort of vallse or telescope with him. and it may be said, as a rule, that these have some clothes of some kind in them that are of some use to him in pinches. Naturally, he gets transportation to the point where he has engaged to work, and as a usual thing he is willing to have his baggage checked to the place. But we have to surrender it to him when he gets there, of course, after which he may work one day, or five day - but scarcely more; he isn't built to stand the monotony of one spot, and when he has fed up a little on gang grob, he takes to the track, to the !'blind baggage," or to the

"Perhaps the most interesting question to be asked of modern railroad building in the west is. (What has become of the Irish laborer?" Tiree was

shirts of the frishman. You don't see

them to-day and you don't see the

Irishman, save in the capacity of fore-

man of a gang of laborers or manager

"Where has he gone to? Nobody in

the west can tell you. The only Irish-

man with the construction gang of to-

day is doing his work with his mouth

- with his retorts, repartees, oaths --

and sometimes with his boot. He is

distinctly a director of labor in these

times, and as such he naturally has di-

minished in numbers and increased in

importance. He will get more work

out of the average camp than a man-

of any other nationality. In this re-

spect it may be said that the Irish tem-

perament is almost of universal ring

For look at his men, they are Italians.

Swedes, Danes, Portuguese, Chinese

and Japanese; and maybe half a dozen

haps. There are more of them and

they take to labor more naturally than

most others . The Swede is a zood

worker everywhere, though hears more

di posed to work on his own farth of

ranch. The Japanese, according to his

weight, is one of the best of workers.

Portuguese laborers are increasing in

numbers in the west and are ranked

but the construction gangs in the

west it may be said they are less,

troubles than they were in the days.

of the red-shirted frishman but if the

Imisterouspess of the Irish camp is

done away with in great measure the

quiet of the modern camp may bring.

about a greater crime now and then

The Italian carries his knife too fre-

quently, and with his fiery temper is

likely to use it under provocation of

drink or trouble. The law is much

more a deterrent to crime in these days.

than when the line was first built by

the Irish laborer, and in general it may

he said of the Irishman of the old days.

"The Irish talent of the present is-

at the top notch in railroad building

The Irishman is an expert at track

laying and its supervision, and in

everything clse he has a grasp of the

work that does not seem to come to

other nationalities. Just as de may

seem to be born to the police force of

the ciries, so he has come to be re-

garoed as the boss of railroad building

in the west. None of his politics has

from last because of western stiftales.

and we sern environment. He is been

to lifty. The great question, however,

Intair Competition.

colleges was in progress and competi-

mon ran high. The score was close

with the high jump in progress. Sud

denly a wild theer broke from the

wearers of the baby blue. Miss Trasio

Thistledown had just cleared the bar

in the ranning high jump with a ret-

Anim of the rival team tapped the spec-

taller referse on open shirt-waisted.

"On what ground?" inquired the offi-

girl reached the bar somebody in the

growd abouted Mouse" and then sue

"I did not hear the remark," said

the referee "If I had I would have

On the ground that just before this

A memons later the tall blande cap-

ord of four feet and three inches'

"I claim a foul," she said

jumped and broke the record?

jumped myself "-S'ray Stories.

The field day of the rival women's

to day in about the propertion of one

"What has become or the other 😘

that his serio-comic brawlings were

not of the worst

of his country men."

♣ Γ ::

"The Italians lead as workers, per-

other nationalities

of a piece of construction.

TEXAS CATTLE FOR AFRICA.

Fine Stick for Breeding Purposes
Sent in Enege Numbers to
That Country.

It was accounced in January fast that a large number of Texas cattle were to be sent to South Africa, and in the course of time it was believed the shipments would amount to at least 100,000 head. On account of the rindepest and the neglect of South African cattle during the recent war that region was compelled to import many beef cattle, says the New York Sun.

The news that came from Texas was doubtless interpreted by many to mean that South Africa was importing American beef on the hoof. It appears, however, that this was not the case.

ever, that this was not the case. Several shipments have arrived at Delagoa Bay and then been forwarded to the great plateau of the True mal. The Gold Fields News of a recent data contains an interesting description of these shipments, which makes it evident that the se-called Texas can it are not the big-honed, long-horned atod usually associated with the name.

Up to June 30 iest 4.050 head of cattle from Texas had arrived in the Transvasl and seven more consignments were on the way, which would bring the number up to 12.050. Most of these cattle are fine, picked helfers and well-bred buffs. They arrived in excellent condition, and the first shipment, by the Atlantian, which carried the record cargo of cattle to South Africa, consisting of 2,550 head, had only 22 casualties on the way

The significant fact is that Texas cat the are to be used largely as breeding stock to replenish the big Boer stock farms. For this purpose excellent stock of good breed is being selected. The steamship Cranley, for example, discharged a cargo of 1,500 heifers and a few buils, all of which were raised on the best stock farms of southern Texas, the gargo consisting entirely of Shorthorns. Shorthorn-Herefords. Jerseys,

Holsteins and pure bred Devons

The vast majority of the cattle which have arrived are in far better condition than most, yeld-fed. Afrikatelen cattle after a moderate winter season. Depots have been established at Victoria and other places where the stock must go before reaching the ultimate purchaser. The present importations from Texas.

The present importations from Texas are taken to Africa by a large private

as a beneficient work, for it is believed

that the importation of such useful

strains of breeding stock will eventual-

engligg by bold of the control of the Artestal

ly tend to an alt-round improvement in the South African herds

CAT CHUCKING A NEW GAME.

New Yorkers Have Something That Beats Ping-Pong, Golf and Suto-

and
"No spot in the wide, wide world is
so replace with onth as Washington"
"Heights Some of these pusses are valuable and are highly prived by their
owners. But the swarming and youling majority is not and so when if
comes to playing a same of carchuckman the participant results a spinger
stray animals, else surpeptinously bor-

rows his neighbors. TAbout once a month a lot of us get together for a gain. We meet at the upper end of Monhattan, where the woods are a triffe thick, each of its bearing a thick paper bag, in which is on fined a tabby or Thomas, according to teste. These hags are deposited at the foot of a tree, and then all hands built

The lags are but insecurely fastened another imprisoned anomals have first difficulty in breaking their bonds. Once remass it where do they go? Why, each diches off at once, as a rule, for the home of the leat chucker! who has brought it to the four of the aforementioned tree. The leat chucker! have had time to reach their places of abode long before the fellnes have solved their various and intricate problems of direction and that player whose animal is first to arrive is do lared winner.

is first to arrive is deliared vinner. When first we began to play a man might enter the same cat time and time again, but it was soon discovered that two or three old and experienced pusster were roming in first every time (fine household pets they were with superior roughly attended that they were with superior roughly for the prissies, while had been picked up at random and install of in the homes of the players but a few days, morely for ichneking purposes. So now each player must enter a feline that has been in his possession no more than tim day, or two weeks, at most incorder to compete!"

Wonderful Clock. 4 The Grane Pulais in Paris possesses a

iwonderful clock, which was shown in the Baris exhibition of 1805. It was the work of Collin, and has just been over bauled. It is claimed for these over bouled it is claimed for these open for vary more than the hundrenth part of a second in a year. It is four and a half meters in height, an initial attesting time in the 12 other cities of the world, each city having its two did. The food not only marks the year mouth or iday of the week but its perdulan forms a becometer of singuist precision.

Hadto-Setive Mr.

From involvantions, article out by J. Elster and H. Gestel, it would seem that care and order air acts as if it work fiself radio-active or half becomes a Air asperated from rock-masses is specially, active. Masses of air absorb fund or the earth's surface must therefore be exertising an influence upon our atmosphere, logiting it and the like.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Pation repromata 4 \$5.00.